



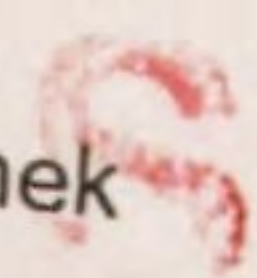
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MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

A F F A I R S

OF

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY;

AND ALSO AN

APPENDIX AND INDEX.

II.

Finance and Accounts—Trade.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
16 August 1832.

400.9.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

TAKEN BEFORE THE

SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE EAST INDIA COMPANY
ON THE

A F F A I R S

Extract from the Report of the Committee on the Head—

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS—TRADE - - - p. iii

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INDEX.

APPENDIX AND INDEX

N.B.—PART 3—CONTINUATION of the APPENDIX (*Commercial*),
is in great forwardness, and will be delivered with the Index.

*The Binder is requested to substitute this Title, and Extract from the Report, for the Title
delivered with PART 1.*

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

TAKEN BEFORE THE

BEFORE THE COMMITTEE

ON THE

N.B.—Part 3—CONTINUATION of the Appendix (Continued)

is in great forwardness, and will be delivered with the Index.

The Index is requested to submit this Table and extract from the Report, for the Table delivered with Part 1.

II
 Some of the portions of this Capital were raised at rates far exceeding
 their nominal value. The sum actually advanced in 1794 was
 £1,017,293.1, and the whole amount which the Bank paid into the Com-
 pany's Treasury for capital stock £1,700,000.
 The Legislative Assembly regarding the National Exchequer of
 the Company, commenced in 1797. In that year it was agreed, between
 the Public and the Company, that an contribution of an annual sum
 of £40,000, the said Legislative Assembly, which had been
 recently obtained in India should remain in payment to the Company,
 for the term of two years, and was afterwards extended to five
 years more, from the 1st January 1799. The sum paid to the Public
 under these two Acts was £1,000,000.

Statement of the House of Commons, 1797	
1797	10,000,000
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1799	10,000,000
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1892	10,000,000
1893	10,000,000
1894	10,000,000
1895	10,000,000
1896	10,000,000
1897	10,000,000
1898	10,000,000
1899	10,000,000
1900	10,000,000

II.—Finance and Accounts—Trade.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of the COMMITTEE.

BEFORE Your Committee proceed to state the results of their Inquiries, it may be useful to offer a brief review of the principal Legislative Enactments which have heretofore passed, relating to the Financial and Commercial Concerns of the Company.

The Charter granted by King William the Third, in the year 1698, is the foundation of the privileges now enjoyed by the United East India Company.

The exclusive privilege of trading Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope to the Straits of Magellan, then granted, was confirmed by the Act of 9 & 10 Will. 3, c. 44, and was subsequently continued to them by successive Acts of Parliament, until 1794. In 1793, the Act of 33 Geo. 3, c. 52, was passed, by which the British Territories in India, together with the exclusive Trade, were, under certain Limitations, continued to the Company for the further term of 20 years. In 1814, the Trade with India was opened to the Public, and that with China, and the trade in Tea generally, was reserved exclusively to the Company.

The Capital Stock of the Company was originally £. 2,000,000. It was afterwards increased, under the authority of successive Enactments, as follows:—

In 1708	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200,000
1786	-	-	-	-	-	-	800,000
1789	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,000
1794	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,000
Total							<u>£. 6,000,000</u>

Some of the portions of this Capital were raised at rates far exceeding their nominal amount. The sum actually subscribed in 1794 was 2,027,295 l., and the whole amount which has been paid into the Company's Treasury for capital stock is 7,780,000 l.

The Legislative Enactments respecting the Territorial Possessions of the Company commenced in 1767. In that year it was agreed, between the Public and the Company, that in consideration of an annual payment of 400,000 l., the large Territorial Possessions which had been recently obtained in India should remain in possession of the Company for the term of two years. This term was afterwards extended to five years more, from the 1st February 1769. The Sums paid to the Public under these two Acts were—

In 1768	-	-	-	-	-	£. 400,000	-	-
1769	-	-	-	-	-	400,000	-	-
1770	-	-	-	-	-	400,000	-	-
1771	-	-	-	-	-	400,000	-	-
1772	-	-	-	-	-	200,000	-	-
1773	-	-	-	-	-	253,779	3	5 ½
1775 (payable in 1773)	-	-	-	-	-	115,619	14	9
Total							<u>£. 2,169,398</u>	<u>18 2 ½</u>

13 Geo. 3, c.

13 Geo. 3, c. 64.

19 Geo. 3, c. 61.

20 Geo. 3, c. 56.

21 Geo. 3, c. 65.

33 Geo. 3, c. 52.

50 Geo. 3, c. 114.

52 Geo. 3, c. 135.

In 1773 the Company presented a Petition to Parliament, praying for relief. They solicited a Loan for four years, and a sum of 1,400,000*l.* was accordingly lent to them. Parliament, upon that occasion, first assumed a general regulation of the Company's Affairs. The Governor-General in Council, and the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta, were established; the mode of electing Directors, and the qualification of Voters, were determined; an appropriation was made of the Revenues and Profits of the Company; the Dividend was regulated; and Statements were required to be rendered half-yearly to the Treasury of the Profit and Loss upon the Trade and Revenues, and of the Company's Debts in England, exclusive of their Bond Debt.

The Loan of 1,400,000*l.* having been discharged, two other Acts were successively passed, by each of which the Territory was continued to the Company for one year.

In 1781 an Act was passed for continuing the Territorial Acquisitions and Revenues in the Company for a period terminating upon three years' notice, to be given after 1st March 1791. Under this Act the Company paid to the Public 400,000*l.*, in satisfaction of all claims up to 1st March 1781.

In 1793 the same privileges were extended to the Company from 1794 until the year 1814. Under the provisions of this Act, the Company were to pay to the Public the sum of 500,000*l.* annually, unless prevented by war expenditure; but, owing to the state of their Finances during that period of continued hostilities, they were unable to make more than two payments, of 250,000*l.* each, in the years 1793-4 and 1794-5.

On two occasions subsequently to 1793, pecuniary assistance was rendered to the Company by the Public, under the authority of the Legislature. In 1810, a Loan of 1,500,000*l.* in Exchequer Bills, was advanced to them, which was repaid soon afterwards by advances for His Majesty's service, made in India. In 1812, a Loan of 2,500,000*l.* was raised by Government for the service of the Company, in consequence of the large demands upon the Home Treasury for the payment of Bills of Exchange for principal of India Debt. This Loan was liquidated in part by annual payments, and the balance was discharged in 1822.

The payment of large Sums to the Company was occasionally authorised by Parliament during the period between 1794 and 1814, not in the way of Loan, but in repayment of Advances previously made by them in India on account of His Majesty's Service.

In the years 1810, 1811, and 1812, Select Committees of the House of Commons were appointed to inquire into the State of the Affairs of the East India Company. They presented five Reports on different branches of the subject referred to them. The First Report communicated evidence on the existing state of the Company's Affairs preceding the advance of 1,500,000*l.* in Exchequer Bills. The Second, Third and Fourth, were devoted to the Financial Affairs of the Company. The Fifth embraced several subjects, but principally treated of the Land Revenue and the Judicial System established in India.

In the Second Report, the Committee presented "a detailed Statement of the *Ordinary Revenues and Charges* of the East India Company's Territorial Possessions, and a comparison of the Amount of those Revenues and Charges at the last renewal of the Company's Charter in 1793, with their Amount according to the latest advices which had been received from India."

The Third Report treated of those Receipts and Disbursements in India which were termed *Extraordinary*, and of the Debts and Assets of the Company abroad.

In

In the Fourth Report, the Transactions of "the Home Concern," including China and St. Helena, were considered; and the state of the Company's affairs both at home and abroad was brought into one view, and compared with their state in 1793.

In all the Enactments down to that of 1793 inclusive, the Territorial and Commercial Affairs of the Company had been blended together as forming one undivided concern; and although the Revenues of the Company in India, and their Profits in Great Britain, had been separately appropriated, yet no direct provision had ever been made for accurately distinguishing, either in India or in England, those receipts and disbursements which were of a Political character, from those which properly appertained to the Commercial Branch.

The great difficulty which the Committees of 1810-11-12 experienced in the investigation of the East India Company's Financial Affairs arose chiefly from this circumstance, and is repeatedly adverted to in their Reports.

The Act 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, contains provisions which, by effecting a separation of Accounts between the two branches of the Company's affairs, appear to have been intended to remove this ground of difficulty for the future. It directs, that the Accounts of the Company, abroad and at home, shall be so kept and arranged, as to contain and exhibit the receipts, disbursements, debts and assets appertaining to, or connected with, the Territorial, Political, and Commercial branches of their affairs respectively; and that they shall be made up so as to exhibit the Accounts of the Territorial and Political departments separately and distinctly from such as appertain to, or are connected with, the Commercial branch of their affairs. It also directs, that a plan for the arrangement of the Accounts required to be laid before Parliament by the Act of 33 Geo. 3, c. 52, shall be prepared, and submitted to the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India for their approbation, and that the several Accounts required to be annually laid before Parliament shall be prepared and arranged in conformity to the principles of the Plan of Separation.

1813.
Sects. 64 & 65.

Appendix No. 1.

The appropriations made by the last-mentioned Act are as follow:

The Territorial Revenues, after defraying the expenses of collection, are required to be applied,

Sect. 55.

1st. In maintaining Forces and Forts, and providing Warlike and Naval Stores.

2d. In payment of Interest on Indian Debt, including such portion of it as might be demanded in Bills on the Court; to meet which, provision is required at all times to be made by consignments or remittances to England.

3d. In defraying Expenses of Civil and Commercial Establishments.

4th. Towards the liquidation of the Territorial Debt, or of the Bond Debt at Home, or to such other purposes (subject to the provision afterwards mentioned) as the Court of Directors, with the approbation of the Board of Commissioners, shall direct.

A sum is annually to be issued in India for Commercial investment, or remittance to England, equal to the payments made from the Commercial Funds at home, on account of Territorial Charges, in the year preceding.

Sect. 56.

The Commercial Profits, and other home receipts, are to be applied,

Sect. 57.

1st. To the payment of Bills of Exchange.

735-II.

a 3

2d. To

2d. To the current payment of other Debts (except the Home Bond Debt), Interest, and Commercial expenses.

3d. To the payment of Dividends.

4th. To the reduction of Indian Debt, or Home Bond Debt.

The 59th Section of this Act provides, that, when the Indian Debt shall have been reduced to 10,000,000*l.*, and the Bond Debt at Home to 3,000,000*l.* sterling, the surplus proceeds of Rents, Revenues and Profits shall be applied to the repayment of the Capital of any Public Funds created for the use of the Company; and that the remaining Surplus shall be paid into the Receipt of the Exchequer, and constitute a Fund (not exceeding 12,000,000*l.*) for securing the Capital Stock of the Company, and a Dividend of 10½ per cent. in respect thereof; and that, of the excess of such payments beyond 12,000,000*l.*, one-sixth shall be retained by the Company, and the remaining five-sixths be the property of the Public.

In consequence of the directions contained in the Act 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, a plan for the separation of the Accounts was prepared by the Court of Directors, and, after some Amendments, was approved by the Board of Commissioners.

A letter was addressed by the Court of Directors to the Governor General in Council, on the 6th of September 1813, containing instructions for carrying into effect the provisions of the Act. In reference to the separation of Accounts, it contains the following passage: "We cannot more distinctly explain our views of the construction of the Sections of the Act which have now been brought under notice, than by observing, that although the management of the whole, as one concern, remains with us, it is requisite that the Political Branch should be considered as an affair of Government, the Commercial as that of a Mercantile Transaction, and by debiting and crediting in Account the transactions between them in Advances and Supplies, as if they were absolutely distinct and separate concerns, so that Accounts of Receipt and Expenditure and Balance may be duly rendered by each respectively, in the way required by Parliament."

YOUR Committee have considered the Finances of India, since the last arrangement with the East India Company, in relation to

I.—The Territory of India.

II.—The connexion of the Territorial Finances with the Commerce of the East India Company.

I.—THE TERRITORY OF INDIA.

UNDER this head Your Committee have inquired, What have been the Revenues of India and the Subordinate Settlements, what the Charges, and what the Deficiency; From what sources, and in what way, that Deficiency has been supplied; and what are the Territorial Debts and Assets.

The East India Company are required, within the first 14 sitting days next after the 1st of May in every year, to lay before the Houses of Parliament, Accounts, Territorial and Commercial, made up according to the latest advices which shall have been received, and with as much accuracy as the nature of the case will admit.

Upon an examination of the Accounts laid before Parliament, under the Act 33 Geo. 3, c. 52, Your Committee were unable to reconcile the different

different Financial Statements with each other. Although it was highly probable that many of the discrepancies were only apparent, yet, in order to obtain clear and satisfactory results, it was deemed necessary that all the intermediate Receipts and Disbursements, by which the alleged state of the Territorial Finances at the commencement of the present term might be traced to their alleged state at the end of it, should be clearly and satisfactorily explained, and the one made exactly to agree with the other.

It has been stated, and, Your Committee doubt not, correctly, that Accounts made up within the time which Parliament has thus prescribed, cannot exhibit such balanced Statements of Results as would preclude the risk of errors or omissions; and although it has been the practice to accompany the Accounts required by the Parliamentary Enactment with Abstracts of the Cash Statements of Receipt and Disbursement made up in India, yet it was not possible, without further information, to deduce from them full and complete Statements of the Financial Results.

Under these circumstances, a new series of Accounts was called for; and these, together with some further explanations, having been supplied, a Report, drawn up under the direction of the Board of Control, in which it was shown that these Accounts had been reduced to the test of a balance, was laid before Your Committee. A Balance Sheet, together with an explanation of the principle upon which it is made out, will be found in that Report.

Commercial and
Territorial Series,
Appendix, Nos. 3
and 4.

Appendix No. 2.

1. Territorial Revenues.

The Gross Revenues of the three Presidencies and the Subordinate Settlements, during the fifteen years ending in 1828-9, were as follows:

Appendix, Nos. 7,
8 & 9, to No. 2.

Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	£. 196,121,983
Madras	-	-	-	-	-	- 82,042,967
Bombay	-	-	-	-	-	- 30,986,970
						£. 309,151,920
Subordinate Settlements	-	-	-	-	-	821,505
						£. 309,973,425
To this may be added a Sum received in 1815-16						
from the Vizier of Oude in exchange for Terri-						1,109,975
tory						
						£. 311,083,400

The following Statement for the year 1828-9 will show the proportions in which the Revenue is derived from different sources:—Mint Receipts, 19,414*l.*; Post-Office, 135,617*l.*; Stamps, 368,431*l.*; Judicial, 126,464*l.*; Land Revenue, including certain small miscellaneous receipts, 12,895,366*l.*; Syer and Abkaree, 861,196*l.*; Small Farms and Licences, and Moturpha, or Tax on Professions, 152,780*l.*; Ceded Territory on the Nerbuddah, 457,923*l.*; Burmese Cessions, 117,326*l.*; Subsidies from Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin, 392,355*l.*; Salt, 2,700,147*l.*; Opium, 1,930,891*l.*; Tobacco, 85,128*l.*; Customs, 1,869,634*l.*; Marine, 77,787*l.*; Profits of the Madras Government Bank, 10,013*l.*; Extraordinary Receipts from Ava, Bhurtpore, and Scindiah, and from the Madras Native Pension Fund, 491,249*l.*; making the Total Revenue in this year 22,691,721*l.*

Papers presented in February 1830, by the King's command, No. 2, Appendix No. 11, to No. 2.

The Gross Revenues of India have progressively increased to a considerable amount. Their annual average amount, in the three last years of the term which expired in 1814, was 16,764,700 *l.*; the average of the three last years, up to 1828-9 inclusive, was 22,987,472 *l.*

Evidence before Lords, 1830.

These sums, being stated in gross, are chargeable with the expenses incurred in the collection of the Revenue, in the manufacture of Salt and Opium, and in the payment of Stipends under the several Treaties and Engagements by which the Company hold the Territory, amounting to about five millions per annum. After deducting this sum, the remainder is the Revenue applicable to the Expenses of the Civil and Military Government, and the Interest of the Debt.

Appendix, No. 38.

The Gross Revenue of India has been increased by the acquisition of new Territory; but improved and extended Tillage, enlarged Commercial Dealings, an increase of Population, the enactment of better Laws, more efficient management on the part of Government, new Stamp Duties, and a great increase in the demand for Opium in China, have all contributed to improve the Revenues.

The principal heads of Revenue have been generally productive.

The Land Revenue, which stands first in importance, has materially increased*. In the permanently settled Districts, or Lower Provinces, of Bengal, it has been progressively augmented by the cultivation of Waste Lands and other causes. In the Western Provinces there has been a large increase. At Bombay the amount has fluctuated; but in consequence of new accessions of Territory in the earlier years, there has been a considerable increase of receipt. In the more recent years, both at Madras and at Bombay, defalcations of some magnitude have occurred, owing to depression in the price of Grain. But the deterioration has not equalled the increase, since 1814, in the resources of the Bengal Provinces.

There has been a large augmentation of the Revenue arising from the Salt and Opium Monopolies; and the Revenue from Customs, although, from a variety of causes, it has fluctuated, has exhibited in the later years a steady improvement.

2. Territorial Charges.

These Charges consist of those defrayed in India, and those paid by the Court of Directors at Home.

The

* LAND REVENUE.

—	BENGAL.		MADRAS.	BOMBAY.	TOTAL.	
	Lower Provinces.	Western Provinces.†				
	£.	£.				£.
1814-15	-	3,320,817	3,590,835	3,790,224	472,074	11,173,950
1817-18	-	3,276,093	3,822,114	3,901,458	788,068	11,787,733
1820-21	-	3,373,385	4,198,303	3,781,601	1,794,240	13,147,529
1823-24	-	3,382,803	4,241,722	3,567,556	1,626,223	12,818,304
1826-27	-	3,408,917	4,350,853	3,700,773	1,894,604	13,355,147
1827-28	-	3,487,053	4,241,301	3,631,552	1,842,593	13,202,499
1828-29	-	3,479,128	4,093,909	3,669,409	1,625,886	12,868,332
1829-30	-	3,474,518	4,140,984	3,552,802	1,609,729	12,778,033

† This head in the Bengal Accounts does not include the receipts from the late acquisitions on the Nerbuddah and in the adjoining districts.

The Charges of the several Presidencies, and of the Subordinate Settlements, exclusive of those which were paid in England, during the 15 years ending 1828-9, were as follows :

	£.	
Bengal - - - - -	167,747,449	
Madras - - - - -	85,129,351	
Bombay - - - - -	46,970,709	
	299,847,509	
Bencoolen, Prince of Wales Island, Singapore and Malacca - - - - -	2,893,792	
St. Helena (net charge) - - - - -	1,576,370	
	£. 304,317,671	

Appendix, Nos. 7,
8 & 9, to No. 2.

The Gross Charges of the Indian Territory have augmented in a greater proportion than the Receipts. The Average Annual Deficiency, after defraying all Charges both abroad and at home, in the last five years of the Charter which terminated in 1814, was - - - £. 134,662 Papers of February 1830, No. 2.

In the next five years, ending 1818-19, it was - - - 736,853 Appendix, No. 11, to No. 2.

In the five years ending 1823-24 - - - 27,531

And in the five years ending 1828-29 - - - 2,878,031

The Increase of Charge in the period from 1813-14 to 1818-19, was occasioned by the Military Expenditure incurred in the prosecution of the hostilities, commenced towards the end of 1814, against the Nepaulese, and in the subsequent operations against the Pindarrees and the Mahratta States.

The general peace which was secured by these operations enabled the Local Governments, during the four years ending in 1822-23 (the year preceding the Burmese War) to effect progressively an extensive reduction of Military Charge. But the large accession of Territory gained by the Company was attended with a material augmentation of the Civil Establishments; which, together with the increased amount of the annual Advances to the Manufacturers of Salt and Opium, occasioned a large addition to the Civil Charges of India.

Papers of February 1830, No. 2.

—	Amount of Military Charge.	Increase, as compared with 1813-14.
	£.	£.
1813-14	7,039,047	—
1814-15	7,892,099	853,052
1815-16	8,917,723	1,878,676
1817-18	9,279,598	2,240,551
1818-19	10,451,856	3,412,809

Amount of Military Charge in 1822-23	£. 8,405,771
Diminution, as compared with 1818-19	2,046,085
Increase, as compared with 1813-14	1,366,724
Amount of Civil Charge :	
1814-15 - - -	£. 6,072,763
1818-19 - - -	6,972,352
1821-22 - - -	8,105,420
1822-23 - - -	9,031,317

The Charge for Buildings and Fortifications amounted, in 1814-15, to 217,589*l.* In the subsequent years, to 1818-19, it progressively diminished: but in 1819-20, it increased to 270,085*l.*; in 1821-22, to 296,226*l.*; and in 1822-23, to 646,394*l.* The apparent large increase of the last year, however, is in a great measure only nominal, the whole of the Charges actually incurred for Buildings and Fortifications not having been separately shown in the Financial Statements received from the Presidencies for any of the previous years.

The greatest increase in the Gross Charges took place in the four years ending in 1827-28. The deficit of these four years constitutes two-thirds of the deficit for the whole period from 1814-15 to 1827-28. The total average increase of Charge in those four years, as compared with 1823-24, was 4,529,494*l.* Of this large increase, the part incurred in India was 3,827,158*l.*; and the part incurred in England was 702,336*l.* Of the part incurred in India, 1,108,251*l.* was an increase of Civil Charge; 2,695,749*l.*, an increase of Military Charge; and 23,158*l.* the increased

Evidence before
Lords, 1830, p. 10.

Interest on Debt*. The increase in the Civil Charges arose at the Presidencies of Bengal and Bombay, but principally at that of Bengal, under the following heads of Account: Embassies and Missions, including the Mission to Persia, and the payment of some Arrears of Subsidy; Provincial Battalions; the Ecclesiastical Establishment; the Contributions to Civil and Annuity Funds, to Schools and Charitable Institutions; and the Revenue and Judicial Establishments generally. The augmentation of Military Charge was caused by the Burmese War, the operations against Bhurtpore, and an increase in the number of King's and Company's Regiments in India. The augmentation of the Charge incurred at Home was caused by an increase of the Sums issued for Officers' Pay on Furlough and Retirement; by increased Expenses for King's Troops serving in India; and by an extraordinary increase in the quantity of Territorial Stores supplied to India.

Papers of February, 1830, and Continuation Papers, March 1831.

Indian Charges and Interest, of the Three Years 1811-12		£.
to 1813-14	- - -	45,303,996
St. Helena	- - -	260,100
Home Charges	- - -	3,935,995
Total	- - -	£49,500,091
Average	- - -	£16,500,030

The Average Annual Amount of the Gross Charges of the Indian Territory, in the last three years of the former Charter, was 16,500,030*l.* In the three years ending in 1827-28, it was 25,902,817*l.*

The proportions of this Increase applicable to the Civil and Military Departments respectively, to the manufacture of Salt and Opium, to the Interest of Debt, and to the Expenditure incurred in England, are as follows:

	AVERAGE of Three Years, ended 1813-14.	AVERAGE of Three Years, ended 1827-28.	INCREASE.
	£.	£.	£.
Civil, Revenue, Judicial and Marine, including Ceded and Conquered Countries, and Supplies to Bencoolen and St. Helena	5,804,369	8,305,065	2,500,696
Advances for Salt and Opium, and Charges	708,660	1,291,434	582,774
Military	6,954,674	11,731,092	4,776,418
Buildings and Fortifications	224,864	724,291	499,427
Interest on Debt	1,495,460	1,748,513	253,053
Political Charges in England	1,311,998	2,102,422	790,424
£.	16,500,025	25,902,817	9,402,792
The Average Annual Charge of Ceded and Conquered Countries, during the same periods, was	2,160,723	3,276,356	1,115,633

The following Statement will show the proportions of Charge for the three Presidencies, including the Ceded and Conquered Countries, in each of the Departments comprised in the first head of the above Account, for the year 1827-28.

Land Revenue, Sayer and Abkaree, 3,817,551 *l.*; Customs, 220,123 *l.*; Stamps, 91,126 *l.*; Mint, 62,032 *l.*; Post-office, 137,262 *l.*; Civil Establishments, &c. 1,911,123 *l.*; Judicial, 1,786,257 *l.*; Marine, 349,389 *l.*; Total, 8,374,863 *l.* The Interest on Debt was 1,920,532 *l.*

After

* The Evidence from which these Statements are drawn was delivered before the last series of adjusted Accounts had been prepared. The sums here inserted represent, therefore, an approximative, rather than the actual, proportions of Charge.

After Peace had been concluded with the Burmese, the Court of Directors issued positive orders for the immediate reduction of Expenditure in India. The financial result of 1823-24 was referred to for the purpose of comparison, and the Charges of that period were assumed as the standard to which the existing Charges were to be reduced. The great improvement that had taken place in the financial results of the three preceding years (exhibiting an average surplus of 728,196*l.*) arose chiefly from causes of an extraordinary nature. For the year 1823-24 the Accounts exhibited a deficiency of 860,862*l.*; but this was occasioned by an extraordinary payment of 1,201,201*l.* to the Nizam, in redemption of an annual peishcush or tribute of 72,072*l.* The Revenue of the year was of fair average amount, and the charges had been so little affected by the commencement of the Burmese war, that they might be considered as those of a year of peace.

Extraordinary Payment	£.1,201,201
Actual Deficit	- - 860,862
Surplus in 1823-4, over Ordinary Charges	} £. 340,339

Letter in Territorial Finance Department, 12 Dec. 1827, Parliamentary Paper, No. 199, 1830.

Papers of February, 1830, No. 2.

In the orders that were issued, a Statement was drawn out, showing that, according to the standard of 1823-24, an immediate reduction upon the Indian Expenditure, as estimated for 1826-27, to the extent of 2,924,155*l.*, would be necessary. The difficulty of carrying these reductions into effect was considered to be outweighed by the embarrassments which an excessive Expenditure must occasion. The financial character and condition of the Bombay Presidency were pointed out as peculiarly calling for improvement.

Rupees 2,55,50,275
Bengal, £. 1,423,640
Madras 434,858
Bombay, 1,065,657

These orders, although extensively acted upon, have not yet been fully carried into effect. It has been recently shown by the Accountant-General of Bengal, that on a comparison with the Expenditure of 1829-30, a further reduction of 80,73,063 rupees, or, at the Board's rates, about 919,290*l.* remains to be effected.

See Appendix, No. 5.

Of this excess the proportion belonging to the respective Presidencies is as follows: The Charges of Bengal were lower than in 1823-24 by 103,644*l.*; the Interest on Debt was higher by 314,537*l.* The Charges of Madras were higher than in 1823-24 by 251,891*l.*; the Interest higher by 49,406*l.* The Charges of Bombay were higher by 402,319*l.*; the Interest higher by 4,781*l.* The reduction, therefore, requisite at each Presidency, supposing reduction to be practicable according to the scale of their respective Establishments in 1823-24, would be, in Bengal, 210,893*l.*; at Madras, 301,297*l.*, and at Bombay, 407,100*l.*

On a comparison of the Expenditure of 1829-30 with the estimated Expenditure of future years, it has been computed that, when all the reductions now ordered and in progress shall be carried into full effect, the sum of 80,73,063 rupees, or 919,290*l.* above shown, may be diminished by about 25,80,000 Rupees, or 287,170*l.*, leaving an extent of reduction to be still effected, in order to fulfil the orders of the Court of Directors, amounting to 54,93,063 Rupees, or 632,120*l.*

Appendix, No. 6.

The causes which have led to the increase of Charge are characterized by the Court of Directors in the following terms:

"We have contemplated with much solicitude the present very unsatisfactory state of your Finances, and we have carefully and minutely examined the causes which have led to it. We observe that it has been brought about, less by the pressure of occasional and extraordinary Expenditure, than by continual progressive augmentations of Charge in every Department, which, viewed separately, may have appeared, at the times they were made, to have been justifiable; but which, taken in the aggregate, have occasioned a large excess of Disbursement beyond the resources

Territorial Finance Letter to Bengal, 19 May 1830. Lords' Paper, 151 of 1830.

resources from which alone such Charges ought to be defrayed. The great amount of that excess has absorbed every accession or improvement of Revenue, however considerable, has increased your Debt, and has left you burthened with a heavy deficit."

Two Finance Committees, one Civil and one Military, were appointed in 1828, by the Supreme Government in India, to revise the Expenditure and Establishments of the Three Presidencies.

See Instructions and Reports of Civil Finance Committee, General Appendix.

The Civil Finance Committee were directed to inquire into the Civil Establishments in the General, Judicial, Revenue, and Marine Departments. With some few limitations, they were left free to push their inquiries to the utmost extent to which they might consider it necessary or expedient to carry them.

The Military Finance Committee were, upon similar principles, and with few exceptions, directed to embrace in their inquiries all matters connected with Military Finance.

Evidence before Lords, p. 525, 5701, of 1830. 5697, of 1830.

Considerable reduction of Charge was effected in consequence of these inquiries; and in addition to the Military retrenchments made in India, the Court of Directors issued Instructions for a specific reduction of the Army. The whole of the Military reductions, it is estimated, will produce their full effect in the year 1832-33; and it has been stated that the Army will then not only be reduced below the Peace Establishment prior to the Burmese War, but will not much exceed its strength in 1813, before the Nepaul War, notwithstanding the extension of Territory that has taken place since that period. Considerable reductions of Civil Expenditure were also ordered by the Court.

Appendix, No. 7.

A Statement will be found in the Appendix, showing, in detail, what are the reductions of Indian Allowances and Establishments (Civil, Marine, and Military,) ordered by the Court and the several Local Governments, since the close of the year 1827-28, distinguishing, as far as can be done, such as were to have immediate, from those which it was intended should have only prospective, effect; and a further Statement, showing the estimated effect of those measures of reduction which have been recommended by the late Civil Finance Committee, whether of those adopted, or of those which have been rejected, or are still under consideration.

57 to 71. 303 to 305, of 1832.

In reference to the future Charges in India, it has been observed, that hitherto the Expense incurred in putting down internal Insurrection has been small, and that the chance of War seems to be greatly diminished. Formerly the British Territory was so distributed that it surrounded, and was surrounded by, a hostile country: now there is no enemy, properly so called, within the whole Peninsula of India.

On the other hand, it is to be considered that the reductions which have been ordered are computed according to a scale of expenditure adapted only to a state of peace, both with European and Indian Powers.

The Territorial Charges in England:

These consist of Payments made on account of Passage of Military, Pay to Officers, including Off-reckonings, Political Freight and Demurrage, Pay-Office demands for King's Troops serving in India, Retiring Pay, Pensions, &c. to King's Troops, Political Charges General, (including the Political Charge for the Establishments at the India House, the Board of Control, Haileybury, Addiscombe, Chatham, &c.;) Miscellaneous Expenses on Account of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, &c.; Charges of the Tanjore Commission,

Commission, Absentee Allowance, &c. to Civil Service, Territorial Stores, and Charge of St. Helena. Appendix to Lords' Evidence, 1830, p. 524.

Conflicting Evidence has been given as to the possibility of effecting material reductions in these Charges, and of transferring them to India. Upon an annual average of 15 years they have been shown to amount to 1,693,472*l.* In 1828-29 they amounted (including a Payment to Persia) to 2,080,459*l.*; in 1829-30, to 1,837,110*l.*; in 1830-31, to 1,553,599*l.* They are estimated for the future at 1,730,000*l.* Evidence before Lords, 1830, p. 11. Coms. 184, 1154, 1438, 1962, of 1832. Appendix, No. 22. & B. 2, of No. 23.

Other Payments on account of India to a considerable amount are made by the Home Treasury, which do not constitute an additional charge upon the Revenues, a corresponding charge being brought to account in India. These consist of Bills of Exchange drawn upon the Court in discharge of the Interest, and occasionally of the Principal, of Debt in India, and on account of the Effects of deceased Officers, which are remitted from India; Advances to Retiring and Compassionate Funds for the various Branches of the Service, which are repaid by the Funds in India, &c. Commercial Series, No. 9.

The whole of the Interest upon the Territorial Debt, and upon the Debt due to the Creditors of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic, whether paid in this Country or in India, is brought to account in India.

In 1827-28 the portion of Interest upon Territorial Debt	£.	Papers of February, 1830, No. 21.
which was paid in this Country, was - - - -	522,438	

In 1828-29 - - - -	640,570	Parliamentary Paper, 1832, No. 518.
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It has since risen to 904,761*l.*; but in consequence of measures adopted to limit the demand on England, is estimated to be reduced to about 700,000*l.*

Nearly the whole of the Interest upon the Carnatic Debt is demanded in this country. This arises from the Interest having been made remittable to this country at an exchange of 8*s.* the Pagoda. Evidence before Lords, 1830, p. 27.

In 1827-28, the amount was - - - -	£. 113,482	Papers of February, 1830, No. 21.
In 1828-29 - - - -	89,771	

During the whole period from 1814-15 to 1828-29, the amount of Bills of Exchange paid for Interest of India Debt, was 9,563,315*l.*, or on the average 637,554*l.* per annum; and the amount of Bills paid for Principal, was 4,891,593*l.*, or on the average 326,106*l.* per annum. The amount of Advances to various Funds, paid in 1828-29, was 153,855*l.* The remittances of Effects of deceased Persons were, in the same year, 60,109*l.* Papers of February, 1830, No. 21.

Certain receipts into the Home Treasury, of a Political character, have from time to time been applied to the discharge of the Bills of Exchange above-mentioned. These consist of Bullion remitted from India, Receipts from His Majesty's Government on various accounts, &c. Commercial Series, No. 9.

In the 15 years these Receipts amounted to 7,216,331*l.*, or on the average 481,088*l.* Papers of February, 1830, No. 21.

Army and Navy.

The expenses of the King's Regiments serving in India, which are defrayed in this Country, are repaid to His Majesty's Government by the East India Company, and constitute part of the "Territorial Charges in England" above adverted to. The number of King's Troops in India to be charged upon the Territorial Revenues is however limited to 20,000 men, unless, upon the requisition of the Court of Directors, that number is augmented. An additional sum of 60,000*l.* per annum is also paid to the Public by the Company on account of the Half-pay and Pensions of such of His Majesty's Troops as have served in India. The expense See Military Appendix. 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, s. 87. 4 Geo. 4, c. 71.

7 Geo. 4, c. 52.

expense of the King's Naval Force employed in the Indian Seas is paid by the Public; but if it is augmented upon the requisition of the Court of Directors, the expense of such augmentation is chargeable upon the Territorial Revenues.

Financial Transactions with the Public.

6 Anne, c. 17.

17 Geo. 2, c. 17.

23 Geo. 2, c. 22.

The new East India Company, established under the authority of the 10 Will. 3, advanced to Government, at the time of their incorporation, the sum of 2,000,000*l.*, at eight per cent. interest. In 1708, the Joint Company lent a further sum of 1,200,000*l.*, without interest. In 1744, the Company agreed to lend 1,000,000*l.* at three per cent. to Government, on their exclusive trade being continued to 1783. In 1749, the Company were empowered to raise money, towards the discharge of their Bond Debt, by the sale of Annuities to the amount of the Debt due from the Public to the Company. The sum of 2,992,440*l.* 5*s.* was accordingly sold. This sum, together with 1,207,559*l.* 15*s.*, being the residue of the Debt of 4,200,000*l.*, was, by the 33 Geo. 3, c. 47, placed under the management of the Bank, and engrafted upon the Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities.

By the 7th section of this Act it is provided, that, if the Company shall retain their share of the Annuities, or any part thereof, until their exclusive trade be determined by the authority of Parliament, the amount so retained shall be paid off at par. The amount retained by the Company is 1,207,559*l.* 15*s.*, which, accordingly, they are entitled to receive at the close of the present arrangement. Interest is now paid by the Public upon this amount.

3 Geo. 4, c. 93.
Appx. No. 8.

The Account between the Public and the Company, finally adjusted in the year 1822, had no reference to the above-mentioned Annuities. At that time the demand of the Company on the Public, arising out of various expeditions undertaken against the French and Dutch Islands, the Cape of Good Hope, &c. together with supplies to the King's Service in India, amounted, without Interest, to 11,277,828*l.* The credit claimed by Government was 9,291,940*l.*, also without Interest. After some discussion, it was agreed to close the Accounts by a payment of 1,300,000*l.* from the Public to the Company. This sum was applied in part discharge of the Loan of 2,500,000*l.* made by the Public to the Company in 1812. The Loan, however, had no other connexion with the Account between the Public and the Company which is now the subject of remark. The sum of 557,322*l.*, necessary to redeem the remainder of that Loan, was paid by the Company; and an Act was passed, discharging them of all future claims in any way relating to it.

As the Debts of the Company have never been reduced to the prescribed limit, no payment has been made into the receipt of the Exchequer under the 59th section of the Act of 1813. On the other hand, no application has been made to the Public, since that year, for pecuniary assistance.

3. Territorial Deficit.

Appendix, No. 11.
to No. 2.

In consequence of the large Surplus of Revenue which has been realized in Bengal, there has been, for the fifteen years ending in 1828-29, notwithstanding the deficit at the other two Presidencies, a Surplus of Revenue over such Charges as are brought to account in India, amounting to 604,281*l.* for the yearly average, or 9,064,228*l.** for the whole period; but this is exclusive of the Expenses of the Subordinate Settlements, and of all the Home Charges. In

Appendix, No. 2.	
Total Revenue	- £. 309,151,920
Total Charge	- 300,087,692
	£. 9,064,228

* Territorial Series, Introductory Statement.

In Bengal the Surplus has amounted to an annual average of 1,891,635*l.*, or, for the whole period, to 28,374,534*l.*

At Madras the Deficit has amounted to an annual average of 205,758*l.*, or, for the whole period, to 3,086,384*l.*

At Bombay the Deficit has amounted to an annual average of 1,081,595*l.*, or, for the whole period, to 16,223,922*l.*

Total Revenue	-	£. 196,121,983
Total Charge	-	167,747,449
(Appendix, No. 7 to No. 2.)	-}	£. 28,374,534
Total Revenue	-	£. 82,042,967
Total Charge	-	85,129,351
(Appendix, No. 8 to No. 2.)	-}	£. 3,086,384
Total Revenue	-	£. 30,986,970
Total Charge	-	47,210,892
(Appendix, No. 9 to No. 2.)	-}	£. 16,223,922

The Treasuries of Bombay and Madras have been supplied by Remittances from the Bengal Treasuries. The amount of these Supplies is stated in the Books of the three Presidencies, as follows :

	£.		
Bengal : Net Supplies to Bombay and Madras	- -	20,626,883	Territorial Series, No. 7, A, B, & C.
Bombay : Net Supplies received	- -	£. 18,007,659	
Madras : Net Supplies received	- -	2,197,429	
		<u>20,205,088</u>	

Unadjusted differences in the Books of the three Presidencies £. 421,795

The Accounts for the Subordinate Settlements exhibit a deficiency of Revenue to meet the Charges.

At Bencoolen, Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca, there was a deficiency on the annual average of 138,152*l.*, or, for the whole period, of 2,072,287*l.* Appendix, No. 1. to No. 2.

At St. Helena, the deficiency has been, on the annual average, 105,091*l.*, and, for the whole period, 1,576,370*l.* Appendix, No. 1. to No. 2.

The Territorial Payments in England (exclusive of those entered under the head of St. Helena) chargeable upon the Revenues of India have been, on the annual average, 1,588,381*l.*; and, for the whole period, 23,825,712*l.*

Territorial Payments	£. 16,509,118
Political Stores	- 7,316,594
(Appendix, No. 10 to No. 2.)	-} £. 23,825,712

From the foregoing Statements it appears that, upon a comparison of the ordinary Revenues and Charges, there has been a Deficit, amounting, on the annual average, to 1,227,343*l.*; for the whole period, to 18,410,141*l.*

Net Supplies to Bencoolen, &c.	£. 2,072,287
Net Charge of St. Helena	- 1,576,370
Territorial Payments in England	- 23,825,712
	<u>27,474,369</u>
Deduct, Surplus Revenue in India	9,064,228
(Appendix, No. 11 to No. 2.)	£. 18,410,141

It appears that there have been other outgoings of an extraordinary nature, which are stated as follows :

Miscellaneous outgoings not included in Charges, chiefly arising from the difference in the Rates of Exchange at which Bills for Principal and Interest of India Debt were actually drawn, and those realized in England by Treasure and other remittances effected for their discharge - - - - -	£.	Appendix, No. 5 to No. 2.
Repayment to the Public : Loan of 1812 - - - - -	993,903	Ditto, No. 2 to No. 2.
Unadjusted Debits and Credits between the Presidencies - - - - - 421,795	3,017,172	Territorial Series, Introductory Statement.
Ditto - between the several Treasuries subordinate to Madras - - - - - 289,968		
	<u>711,763</u>	
Carried forward - - £.	4,722,838	

	Brought forward - - £.	4,722,838
Commercial Series, No. 11.	Bills for Interest of India Debt, drawn antecedently, but paid subsequently, to the commencement of the Company's present Term - - - - - £.	1,396,913
Ditto.	Deduct Bullion per Stirling Castle, shipped antecedently, and arrived in England subsequently, to the commencement of the Company's present Term - - -	324,015
		1,072,898
Ditto.	Deduct, Bills not due on the 30th April 1829, and not therefore included in the Account between the two Branches -	5,795,736 1,152,966
		4,642,770
	To which add the Deficiency above stated - - -	18,410,141
	Total Deficit - - - £.	23,052,911

The extraordinary resources, by the aid of which this Deficiency has been supplied, are stated to be as follows:

Territorial Series, No. 6.	Money received on Loan in India - - - - -	17,289,864
Commercial Series, No. 3.	Surplus Profits applied to the Payment of Bills of Ex- change for Principal of India Debt - - - - -	2,256,182
Ditto, No. 7.	Advances by Commerce to Territory in England, as directed by 53 Geo. 3, more than was repaid in India, forming a Debt due by Territory to Commerce -	3,036,578
Ditto, No. 10.	Short Credit by Commerce to Territory in India, as explained in No. 10, Commercial Series - - -	129,919
Ditto, No. 11.	Balance due from His Majesty's Government at the commencement of the present Charter, set off in Account Current between the Company and the Crown - - - - -	2,112,113
		24,824,656
	Deduct the Total Deficiency above stated - - - - -	23,052,911
	Excess of Extraordinary Resources - - - - - £.	1,771,745

The above excess has occasioned an increase of Cash in the Indian Treasuries, viz.

Territorial Series, No. 7. D.	Cash Balance in India, 30 April 1814 £. 5,548,476	
	Ditto - - - - 30 April 1829 - 7,320,221	
	Increase of Cash Balance - - -	1,771,745

From this Statement it may be seen that of the Territorial Deficiency of 18,410,141 l., and the Miscellaneous Outgoings of 993,903 l. (making together 19,404,044 l.), there has been raised by borrowing, 14,642,431 l. *; and

* Money raised on Loans and Deposits in India, including £. 2,666,839 Surplus Profit	£.	17,289,864
Deduct Surplus Profits made available in India - - - - -		2,666,839
		14,623,025
Borrowed from the Commercial Branch - - - - -		3,036,578
		17,659,603
Loan of 1812 paid off - - - - -		3,017,172
Money raised by borrowing, or difference between Debt incurred and paid off } £.		14,642,431
Carried forward - - -		

and by the direct application of Surplus Commercial Profits, 4,923,021 *l.* making in the whole 19,565,452 *l.*, and leaving an increase of Territorial Assets of the amount of 161,408 *l.*

Commercial Series,
No. 3.

Of the deficiency, therefore, for the whole period, about one-fourth has been directly supplied by Commercial Profits, and nearly three-fourths by Money Borrowed. On the annual average, the Money raised by Borrowing has been 976,162 *l.*; and by direct application of Surplus Commercial Profits, 328,201 *l.*

4. Territorial Debts.

These consist—1st. Of the Debts in India; 2d. Of the Debts in England.

1st. Territorial Debts in India.

The amount of the Debt in India was as follows, in the years 1792, 1809, 1814, and 1829, respectively:

	Debt at Interest.	Floating Debt.	Total.	
	£.	£.	£.	
On 30th April 1792 - - -	7,129,934	2,012,786	9,142,720	{ 2d Report, 1810, Appendix, No. 7. Papers of February, 1830, No. 3. Appendix, Nos. 17 & 18.
— 1809 - - -	27,089,831	3,722,610	30,812,441	
— 1814 - - -	26,970,786	3,948,834	30,919,620	
— 1829 - - -	39,377,880	7,877,494	47,255,374	
The increase of Debt in 1829, as compared with 1792, was there- fore - - - - -	32,247,946	5,864,708	38,112,654	
As compared with 1814, the in- crease was - - - - -	12,407,094	3,928,660	*16,335,754	

Explanations have been offered as to the general character of the Debt in India, and the principal changes by which of late it has been affected; and

					£.
	Brought forward - - - - -				14,642,431
Surplus Commercial Profit - - - - -					4,923,021
Expenditure - - - - -					19,565,452
					19,404,044
Increase of Assets (as explained below) - - - - -			£.		161,408
Due from Government in 1814 - - - - -			£.	2,112,113	
Short Debit to Commerce in India - - - - -				129,919	
Bullion per Stirling Castle - - - - -				324,015	
				2,566,047	
Bills drawn before 1814 - - - - -				1,396,913	
Bills not due 30th April 1829 - - - - -				1,152,966	
				243,947	
Increase of Cash and difference between the Presidencies, 2,483,508					
				2,727,145	
Increase of Assets - - - - -			£.	161,408	

* This Sum comprises the Amount of Debt of every description which was incurred on account of the Territorial Branch in India during the period above stated, and consequently differs from the Sums mentioned in Page 39 as the Amount of Debt incurred, the latter being solely confined to the Debts on account of which Cash was actually received into the Company's Treasuries.

Appendix, No. 9.

and a Statement is inserted in the Appendix, showing the Amounts of the various descriptions of the Debt of India, with the Rates of Interest they respectively bear, and also the Dates at which each denomination will be liable to be paid off.

It appears that the Territorial Debt owing by the East India Company, at their several Presidencies in India, consists of two descriptions; viz. 1. The Debt at Interest, which is principally composed of Registered Debt, or Sums which have been raised on Loans, and of Treasury Notes; and, 2. The Floating Debt, or Debt not at Interest, consisting, for the greater part, of Arrears of Salaries and Allowances due to Civil Officers, of Pay due to the Military, and of Deposits.

Appendix, No. 19,
p. 265.

That part of the Debt at Interest which is termed the "Registered Debt," consists of Sums raised from time to time on Loan at Interest, and secured by Bonds granted to the Creditors by the Governor General in Council, (numbered and repayable by a fixed rule regulated by the order in which they are registered,) wherein the amount borrowed is declared to be a Loan to the East India Company, and an engagement is given, for and in behalf of the Company, to discharge the Sum under certain conditions. None of those conditions, however, give to the Creditors any direct claim on the Territorial Revenues of India for the repayment of the Sums thus advanced by them. The first creation of the Registered Debt does not appear to have been directly authorized by the Charter of the East India Company, or by Act of Parliament; but subsequent Enactments of the Legislature have fully recognised it, and in a manner which it is supposed has given to the Creditors a claim on the Territorial Revenues of India for repayment of the Money advanced by them to the Company.

The Amount which the Promissory Note engages to repay has, with few exceptions, been the same with that actually received by the Government.

3d Report, 1811,
p. 372.

Before the year 1808, a large portion of the Principal of the Registered Debt, bearing interest at the rate of 10 and 8 per cent. per annum, was payable, at the option of the Proprietors, in Cash in India, or by Bills on England. In consequence of orders from the Court of Directors, the Bengal Government, in the course of the years 1808 to 1810, effected a change in this Debt, by which none of the Principal could any longer be demanded in England; and the Interest, although remaining as before payable in India, or by Bills on the Court at 2s. 6d. the Sicca Rupee, was reduced to 6 per cent. Transfers of upwards of Thirteen Millions sterling were made, under the terms offered by the Government, into the New 6 per Cent. Securities; 3,365,000 *l.* was demanded in Cash of the Local Governments; and 6,502,000 *l.* in Bills on the Court. It was for the purpose of meeting this demand upon the Home Treasury that the Company borrowed money from the Public in the years 1810 and 1812.

1810, £1,500,000
1812 - 2,500,000

Appendix, No. 10.

In 1812, under the terms of a New 6 per Cent. Loan, the option of demanding Payment of the Principal by Bills on England was partially restored. The Interest remained payable as before; so that, as respected Interest, the whole of the Proprietors of the Registered Debt of India, down to the year 1821, possessed the privilege of demanding the Payment of their Interest, either in Cash in India, or by Bills on the Court of Directors at the exchange of 2s. 6d. the Rupee. The great Reduction which

which occurred in 1820-21, in the Mercantile Rate of Exchange*, for Bills drawn in India on this country, rendered it highly advantageous to the Loan Proprietors to avail themselves of this privilege, and require Payment of their Interest by Bills† on the Court.

In order to obviate the loss and the inconvenience to the Home Treasury arising from this cause, the Bengal Government effected, in 1821, a transfer of a large portion of this Debt into a 6 per Cent. Loan, the Principal and Interest of which were payable in India alone.

Appendix, No. 11.

In 1822, the Government again effected a material alteration in that portion of the Registered Debt the Principal of which was payable by Bills on the Court. The Principal was made irredeemable during the present term. After that period, and upon 15 months previous notice, the Loan may be discharged in Cash, or in Bills upon the Court at 2s. 6d. the Sicca Rupee, and 12 months date. The Interest was made payable in England, only to such of the Proprietors as should be resident in Europe; and the rate of Remittance was reduced to 2s. 1d. the Sicca Rupee. The sum of 3,240,463 l. was demanded on this occasion in Bills upon the Court, of which, however, 245,653 l. was afterwards reinvested. The amount transferred into the New 6 per Cent. Securities was 8,666,615 l.

Appendix, No. 12.

Territorial Series,
No. 4.

These several measures have had the effect of converting the Registered Debt of India into what is now generally distinguished by the appellation of the "Remittable" and the "Non-remittable" Debt.

The Remittable Debt now solely consists of the Loan of 1822.

In respect to the Non-remittable Debt: In 1823, the Interest upon a large portion of the 6 per Cent. Debt, which in 1821 was deprived of the optional remittance of its Interest, was reduced to 5 per cent. Of the Loan of 1821, 10,638,000 l. was converted into New 5 per Cent. Debt, and the remainder, above 4,640,000 l., was paid off in Cash. The Creditors resident in Europe were allowed, during the pleasure of the Court of Directors, the option of receiving their Interest by Bills on the Home Treasury, at the exchange of 2s. 1d. the rupee.

Evidence before
Lords, 1830, pages
13 & 27.Evidence before the
Lords, 1830, pages
27 & 28.

In September 1824, a 4 per cent. Non-remittable Loan was opened; but in May 1825, a Loan at 5 per cent. Interest was opened, to which the Proprietors of the 4 per cent. Loan were allowed to transfer their Paper, on condition of an equal amount being subscribed in Cash; and nearly the whole of the 4 per cent. Debt was so transferred. In July 1828 a new 4 per cent. Non-remittable Loan was opened; but a small sum only was subscribed to it.

Appendix, Nos. 13
& 14.

Appendix, No. 15.

The Remittable Loan Paper has borne a premium in the India market, varying from 23 to 40 per cent. By the last advices it was 38 per cent. The Non-remittable Loan Paper has usually varied from a few rupees above to a few below par. It has latterly been at a premium varying, according to the order in which the securities might be discharged, from 6 to 1 ½ per cent.

Importance

* Bills on London, at six Months sight, per Sicca Rupee:

1813, at 2/6 and 2/7.	1818, at 2/7 ½.	1822, at 1/11 ½.	1826, at 1/11.
1814, at 2/7 and 2/9.	1819, at 2/6.	1823, at 1/10 ½.	1827, at 1/10 ½.
1815, at 2/8.	1820, at 2/3.	1824, at 1/11.	1828, at 1/10 ½.
1816, at 2/7.	1821, at 2/0.	1825, at 2/0.	1829, at 1/10 ½.
1817, at 2/6 ½.			

† Paid by the Court on account of Bills for
Interest of India Debt in - - -

1819-20	-	£. 355,514
1820-21	-	678,988
1821-22	-	1,562,522
1822-23	-	1,419,587
1823-24	-	620,132
1828-29	-	640,570

Papers of February
1830, No. 21.

Appendix, No. 16.

Importance has been attached, on various grounds, and especially with regard to the demand for interest in England, to the proportion in which the Debt of India is held by Natives. From a Report of the Accountant-General of Bengal, dated 23d May 1831, it would seem, that of the Registered Debt of India, amounting at that time to 30,774,092 *l.*, a sum of 7,860,102 *l.* was held by Natives, and 22,913,990 *l.* by Europeans.

Papers of February 1830, No. 4.

In the earlier years of the period since 1814, a large increase of the India Debt at Interest was incurred. This was occasioned chiefly by the extensive Military operations which were directed against the Nepaulese, the Pindarrees, and the Mahratta States. After the cessation of these hostilities, reductions were made in the Debt for several successive years.

Increase of Debt at Interest	£. 6,799,522
Ditto - Floating Debt	- 2,141,181
	£. 8,940,703

The total augmentation of Debt in the six years, from 1814-15 to 1819-20, amounted to 8,940,703 *l.*

Papers of February 1830, No. 1, (A).

In the year 1816, a sum of 1,109,975 *l.* which had been procured from the Nabob of Oude in the preceding year, on Loan at 6 per cent. interest, was commuted for a portion of the Territory acquired from the Nepaul State.

Papers of Feb. 1830, No. 4, and continuations and Lords' Paper, No. 50, of 1832.	
Reduction of Debt at Interest	£. 7,333,486
Augmentation of Floating Debt	2,039,129
	£. 5,294,357

The net reduction of Debt which was effected in the years 1820-21 to 1823-24, amounted to 5,294,357 *l.*

Increase of Debt at Interest	£. 13,137,879
Decrease of Floating Debt	- 130,056
	£. 13,007,823

The large and unprecedented Expenditure which was incurred in the prosecution of the War with the Burman Empire, and the reduction of the Fortress of Bhurtpore, occasioned a rapid increase in the Registered Debt of Bengal from the year 1824-25 to 1827-28. In this period, the net increase of Debt was 13,007,823 *l.*

Decrease of Registered Debt	- £. 278,422
Increase of Floating Debt	- 499,117
	£. 220,695

In the subsequent year, 1828-29, the net increase of Debt was 220,695 *l.*

2d. Territorial Debts in England.

Appendix, No. 17.	These Debts consisted, on the 1st May 1814, of		
	Bills of Exchange, drawn on the Court in liquidation of the Principal and Interest of India Debt, unpaid	£.	£.
	Balance due to the Public on account of Loan of 1812, including Interest	- 1,396,914	
	Warrants passed the Court, unpaid	- 2,294,123	
		- 9,000	
	Total Debts in England, 1st May 1814	- £.	3,700,037
Appendix, No. 18.	On the 1st May 1829, they consisted of		
	Bills of Exchange, drawn on the Court in liquidation of the Principal and Interest of India Debt, unpaid	- 1,152,966	
	Balance due to His Majesty's Government on account of Pay-Office demands, &c.	- 630,605	
	Balance due on account of Territorial Stores provided for consignment to India	- 54,711	
	Unclaimed Prize Money applicable to Lord Clive's Fund, under Act 1st & 2d Geo. 4	- 68,287	
	Balance due to the Commercial Branch, including Interest	- 4,631,906	
	Warrants passed the Court, unpaid	- 78,646	
	Total Debts in England, 1st May 1829, subject to considerable adjustment in respect to the Balance due to the Commercial Branch	- £.	6,617,121
	Increase of Territorial Debt at Home in 1829	- £.	2,917,084

5. Territorial Assets.

The Territorial Assets Abroad consisted,

	£.	£.	£.	
On the 1st May 1814, of				Appendix, No. 17.
Cash and Bills - - - - -	5,802,703			
Stores, including Salt and Opium - - - - -	4,193,514			
Debts, including arrears of Revenue and Balances due from Purchasers of Salt and Opium - - - - -	2,821,998			
		12,818,215*		

On the 1st May 1829, they consisted of

Cash and Bills - - - - -	7,367,296			Appendix, No. 18.
Advances made in England to several Public Institutions, to be repaid in India - - - - -	87,429			
Stores, including Salt and Opium - - - - -	6,922,217			
Debts, including arrears of Revenue and Balances due from Purchasers of Salt and Opium - - - - -	8,748,064			
		23,125,006		

Increase in Territorial Assets Abroad in 1829 - - £. 10,306,791

The Territorial Assets at Home consisted,

On the 1st May 1814, of				Appendix, No. 17.
Balance due from His Majesty's Government on account of Expeditions, &c. - - - - -	3,178,215			
Stores consigned to Prince of Wales Island - - - - -	31,244			
Treasure from Madras - - - - -	280,000			
Dead Stock in India - - - - -	400,000			
		3,889,459		

On the 1st May 1829, they consisted of

Cash in hands of Officers at the India House - - - - -	3,670			Appendix, No. 18.
Stores for consignment, &c. to India - - - - -	473,556			
Advances to Individuals in India, to be repaid in England - - - - -	26,149			
Balance due from His Majesty's Government for Supplies furnished in India and at the Cape of Good Hope - - - - -	98,432			
Carnatic Stock belonging to the Company - - - - -	34,037			
Value of College at Haileybury, and of Seminary at Addiscombe - - - - -	177,220			
Dead Stock in India - - - - -	400,000			
		1,213,064		

Decrease in Territorial Assets at Home in 1829 - £. 2,676,395

Net Improvement in Territorial Assets Abroad and at Home in 1829 - } £. 7,630,396

6. Result

* Amount of Assets in 1814 - - - - -		£.	15,212,135
Deduct, Old Balance claimed of Government, written off - - - - -	£. 960,000		
Balance due from Nabob of Arcot and Rajah of Tanjore, previous to the acquisition of their Territory, written off - - - - -	1,433,920		
		2,393,920	
		£.	12,818,215

6. *Result of Territorial Debts and Assets.*

The Increase of Debt in India in 1829, as compared with 1814, has already been shown to amount to	£.	16,335,754	£.
And the Increase of Debt at Home, in the same period, but subject to considerable adjustment as above stated, to	- - - - -	2,917,084	
Making the Total Increase of Debt in 1829	- - £.		19,252,838
The Increase of Assets in India in 1829, as compared with 1814, is shown to have amounted to	- -	10,306,791	
And the Decrease of Assets at Home, in the same period, to	- - - - -	2,676,395	
Leaving the Net Increase of Assets in 1829 at	- - £.		7,630,396
The Balance of the Territorial Branch therefore is more unfavourable in 1829, in this view, by	- - - - -		11,622,442
And if to that Amount is added the sum of 4,923,021 £., which was directly applied during the period to the liquidation of India Debt from Surplus Commercial Profits, and without which aid the Balance of the Territorial Branch would have been, to that extent, more unfavourable	- - - - -		4,923,021
The Deterioration would amount to	- - - £.		16,545,463

Appx. Nos. 17 & 18.

3d Report (1811),
Appx. No. 25.Papers of February
1830. Nos. 18 & 19.

It may be proper here to refer to the valuation of what is termed the Company's Dead Stock in India, an estimate of which is usually added to the Accounts periodically prepared of their "Stock per Computation." These Estimates embrace a head of Buildings and Fortifications, and another of Plate, Household Furniture, Plantations, Vessels, Stores, &c. which last includes Guns on the Ramparts, Arms, and other articles of Military Service. The Amounts inserted under each head are very large, but as the greater part represent rather the Sums expended upon the Articles than their actual value, which expenditure has been already for the most part charged upon the Revenues, it may be sufficient in this place to notice, that Property of the above description exists in India, belonging chiefly to the Territorial, and partly to the Commercial Branch, which is not included in the "Assets," the computed value of which has just been shown.

II.—THE CONNEXION OF THE TERRITORIAL FINANCES WITH THE
COMMERCE OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

THE Finances of India have derived advantage from their existing connexion with the Commerce of the Company, 1st, Through the direct application of Surplus Commercial Profit; 2d, By the Rates of Exchange at which the Board of Control decided that the Territorial Advances from Commerce in England should be repaid to Commerce in India; and, 3dly, In consequence, as it is alleged, of the Remittances from India, annually required for the payment of those Territorial Charges which are defrayed in England, having been made through the Company's Commerce.

1. *Application of Surplus Commercial Profit.*

Any amount of Profit which may remain after the Dividends have been paid constitutes that Surplus Commercial Profit which is applicable by Law to the discharge of India Debt or of Home Bond Debt. 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, s. 58.

The whole amount of Surplus Commercial Profit which has been realized, from the 1st May 1814 to the 1st May 1831, is 8,135,567 *l*. A statement is added in the margin showing the amount for each year.

The Court claim the right, under the 57th section of the Act, to propose the appropriation of Surplus Profits only to such extent, and at such times, as may appear to them consistent with the interests of the concerns committed to their superintendence. They have usually retained a considerable Balance unappropriated, in order, as they have stated, to make provision against unforeseen losses in subsequent years, and in consequence of their being so much in advance to the Territorial Branch, by payments in England on that account. The amount remaining unappropriated at the end of the year 1828-29 was, according to the principle of calculation adopted by the Court, * 2,724,013*l*.

Appendix, No. 26.

1814-15	-	1,267,658
1815-16	-	477,643
1816-17	-	413,786
1817-18	-	1,008,675
1818-19	-	1,287,170
1819-20	-	243,553
1820-21	-	522,855
1821-22	-	959,058
1822-23	-	229,579
1823-24	-	329,151
1824-25	-	720,097
1825-26	-	342,448
1826-27	-	132,274
1827-28	-	134,447
1828-29	-	22,261
1829-30	-	3,596
1830-31	-	41,316
		<u>£: 8,135,567</u>

The following Table shows the manner in which the Appropriations for each year have been made :

	HOME B O N D DEBT.	INDIA DEBT:			TOTAL.
		Payment of Bills of Exchange for Principal of Debt.	Consignment of Bullion to India, in aid of Sinking Fund.	Sum directed by the Financial Letter to Bengal, June 1821, to be advanced to the Sinking Fund.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1814-15	196,200	329,704	-	-	525,904
1815-16	136,300	318,382	-	-	454,682
1816-17	-	477	-	-	477
1817-18	12	200	-	-	212
1818-19	-	98	1,000,537	-	1,000,635
1819-20	-	-	166,302	-	166,302
1820-21	-	6,285	-	-	6,285
1821-22	-	10,576	-	1,500,000	1,510,576
1822-23	1,100	25,500	-	-	26,600
1823-24	75	1,396,842	-	-	1,396,917
1824-25	-	-	-	-	-
1825-26	712	-	-	-	712
1826-27	-	3,950	-	-	3,950
1827-28	-	82,103	-	-	82,103
1828-29	-	82,065	-	-	82,065
1829-30	-	75,778	-	-	75,778
1830-31	-	-	-	-	-
£.	334,399	2,331,960	1,166,839	1,500,000	5,333,198

Appx. No. 11 of
No. 19.

* Commercial Surplus Profits in excess of Payments, *vide* No. 3 of Appx. 3 (in which the Amount in 1827-28 and 1828-29, shown above, has been adjusted) £. 2,764,810
Deduct, Loss on Sunn Hemp, provided for the Public service, D^o No. 4 to D^o 40,797
£. 2,724,013.

2. *The Board's Rates of Exchange.*

Correspondence
between the Board
and the Court,
Appx. No. 20.

At the period of the commencement of the Company's present term, the following Rates of Exchange had long been generally used in the conversion of Indian into Sterling Money, in the Accounts laid by them before Parliament, as well as in other of their Statements; viz.

Bengal Sicca Rupee (16 per cent. better than the	s.	d.
Current Rupee at 2 s.)	-	-
Madras Rupee (3 ½ Rupees to the Pagoda, at 8s.)	2.	3.84
Bombay Rupee	-	-
	2.	3.

Appendix, No. 1.

These rates were at that period appointed by the Board of Control to be used in the separated Accounts between the Territorial and Commercial Departments. The use of them has been repeatedly objected to by the Court of Directors, on the ground that, as they were higher than those which result from a comparison of the metallic value of the respective currencies of India and England, and higher of late years than those actually current, they give not only a false view of the Revenues of India, but a view equally false of the state and out-turn of the Company's Commerce.

Appendix, No. 20.
5749 of 1830.

It is at the same time admitted by the Company, that to whatever extent the surplus of their Commercial Profits is applicable to Territorial purposes, the Territory might, if the Rates of Exchange at present in use were lowered, obtain, through that medium, the benefit which it now derives through the medium of the Rates of Exchange.

The Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India have, however, on the grounds of the fluctuating price of Silver in this Country, of the convenience of calculation, and of long-established usage, and in consideration likewise of the favourable rate at which that portion of remittance effected through the China Trade has been made, required an adherence to the Rates originally prescribed.

While the British Currency was depreciated, these Rates, as compared with the Mercantile Rates, as well with respect to the remittances direct from India as those through China, were favourable to the Commercial Branch; but since the restoration of Cash Payments, the value of the Shilling has increased, the Exchange with India has altered more than one-fourth, and they are now, in so far as respects the remittances direct from India, losing Rates to the Commercial Branch.

Appendix to Com-
mons' First Report
of 1830, p. 111.

The advantage derived by the Territory from the use of these Rates, to the close of the official year 1828-29, according to the computation of the Company's Accountant General, amounts to 5,154,135*l.*, exclusive of Interest, which he calculates at 941,880*l.*; together, 6,096,015*l.*

Appendix, No. 2.

These calculations proceed upon the supposition that no part of the Funds issued in India in repayment of the Advances in England was remitted through China, but that the whole was liquidated by bills of exchange drawn in London upon India at 60 days sight, at the rate of exchange prevailing in London, augmented by the addition of six months' interest. But a calculation has been laid before this Committee, showing that, if the Indian rates of exchange, deducting six months interest, were applied to these calculations, the result would be 1.481 *d.* the rupee less than that of the Accountant General, or 1,646,712*l.*; and that, as the interest would be diminished in a corresponding proportion, the indirect advantage to the Territory, in this view, would be reduced from 6,096,015*l.*, as estimated by the Accountant General, to 4,148,632*l.*

3. *Remittance of Territorial Funds.*

It has been seen that, for the amount of those Territorial Charges which are defrayed in this Country, the Company, in its Commercial capacity, is entitled to a Credit on the Treasuries of India, and Remittances are made at the time, and in the mode, prescribed by instructions from England.

The Territorial Charges, for which Remittances must be annually made from India to England, are stated to have amounted, on the average, to 3,000,000*l.* These Remittances are effected principally by payments to the Commercial Branch, for the purpose of investment in Goods in India or China, for exportation to Europe. It appears that the whole of the Advances made in India for the purchase of Investments for Europe, from 1814-15 to 1826-27 inclusive, amounted to 30,545,069*l.*, of which 24,338,050*l.* is computed to have been issued in repayment of Territorial Charges defrayed in England, and 6,207,019*l.* to have been issued from Commercial Funds in India. The Sums issued from the Commercial Funds being considered as applied entirely to the purchase of part of the Indian Investments, the Payments from the Territorial Funds are supposed to have been distributed as follows: 13,862,909*l.* applied to the purchase of Indian Investments, and 10,475,141*l.* to Investments in China. The amount of the Remittances annually made from the Territorial Funds, through the medium of the India and the China Trade, has much increased in the period subsequent to 1821-22.

Evidence before
Lords, 1830, p. 9.

See Account,
No. 13, of Finance
Papers of Feb.
1830.

	India Trade.	China Trade.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.
Average Annual Investment from Territorial Funds, 1814-15 to 1821-22 -	879,726	667,416	1,547,142
D ^o , 1822-3 to 1826-7	1,365,020	1,027,162	2,392,182

The Sum which it will be necessary to remit to England in 1834 is estimated at 2,730,000*l.*; of which 250,000*l.* is the computed Amount of Bills for Interest of India Debt, payable only during the pleasure of the Home Authorities. The total demand, exclusive of that Sum, would be 2,480,000*l.*

Territorial Charges -	£. 1,730,000*
Interest on Debt and other demands -	250,000†
	£. 2,730,000

In reference to the means of effecting this Annual Remittance, questions have been raised as to the probable consequences of discontinuing the present union of Trade and Government.

It is alleged, on the one hand, that formerly, and upon an average for the whole period since 1814, the Company have remitted through their Trade more advantageously than if they had resorted to Private Bills; that the price of such Bills might be raised by combination on the part of the Merchants; that Bullion Remittances would create inconvenience and pecuniary distress; that to take security upon Cargoes would be attended with expense, and that the Government would require a Mercantile Agency; that the capacity of India to yield profitable Returns for British Commodities is checked by the necessity of making so large a Government Remittance, irrespective of the ordinary course of Trade; that the Territory would be subjected to considerable loss in accomplishing that Remittance; and that a peculiar importance attaches to the command of the China Trade, as the channel through which nearly half the Remittances to England have been effected.

Evidence before
Lords, 1830,
pp. 12, 329; Coms.
4338, 4892, 4895,
4897 to 4904, of
1830; 1405 to
1412, of 1832.

On the other hand, opinions have been confidently expressed, that no material difficulty would exist in making the Remittances in question independently of the Company's Trade; that three modes of effecting that object would then be available: viz. 1st. the Remittance of Bullion; 2dly,

Evidence before
Lords, 1830, p. 327.
3490 to 3507, of
22 March 1830;
4841, 4849 to 4854,
of 1830;

* See Appendix, B. 2. to No. 23.

† See Appendix to Minutes of Evidence, 1830-31, p. 173.

1850 to 1852, 2212 to 2231, 2347 to 2350, 2364 to 2408, of 1830-31; 2855 to 2860, of 1831; 233 to 301, 306 to 309, 1282 to 1447, 1798 to 1837, 1869 to 1877, 1941 to 1943, 1950 to 1955, 1991 to 1994, 2488 to 2498, of 1832. Commercial Appendix, No. 4.

2dly, the Purchase of Bills on England from Merchants in India at the Bullion price, (1s. 11½d. to 2s. per Sicca Rupee*), accompanied by a security on their Bills of Lading, and, if necessary, by depositing the Goods with the Government until the Bills are paid; and, 3dly, The sale to Merchants in England of Bills on the Indian Treasuries:—That the Imports from China as well as India (about five millions and a half sterling), furnishing the means of making the Remittances, no evil effect is to be apprehended from combination among the Merchants to raise the price of Bills, as the Government might resort to the alternative of remitting Bullion whenever Bills were not procurable at the Bullion rate; and that, if the exportation of Bullion proceeded to an inconvenient extent, a re-importation would follow, and the evil would thus produce its own remedy:—That the necessity of realizing in England a large amount for the use of the Territory has not prevented the growth of a profitable Export Trade from this country to India; and that such an effect is not to be anticipated, the resources of India being sufficient to furnish the means of exchange for European productions, in addition to the amount of Exportation required for Political purposes.

4. *Account between the Territorial and Commercial Branches.*

The state of the Account between the two Branches has, from the importance which has been assigned to it, engaged much of the attention of this Committee, as well as of the previous Committees of Inquiry. To whatever extent the whole of the Property at present vested in the East India Company, Commercial as well as Territorial, may be considered in strict law responsible for all their outstanding obligations in India and in England, yet, in the event of the cessation of their Territorial Administration, it appears probable that they would claim, in their Commercial capacity, to be relieved from a large proportion of those obligations, and at the same time to retain a large amount of Property.

Statements connected with this Account, prepared by the Company's Officers, have been from time to time laid before the Committees engaged in the present Inquiry.

5671 to 5673, of 1830; 2862 to 2905, 2917 to 2956, 2968, 4432 to 4492, 4526 to 4533, 4796 to 4822, 4855 to 4912, of 1831.

Much conflicting Evidence was adduced, before the Committee of 1830, upon the subject of the real or supposed advantage which, previously to the year 1794, one branch of the Company's Affairs obtained at the expense of the other. On one hand, it was contended that, during the period in question, Commerce derived considerable benefit at the expense of Territory; on the other, that Territory derived considerable benefit at the expense of Commerce.

5671 to 5675, of 1830; 2906 to 2916, 2921 to 2956, 2958 to 2970, 4493 to 4533, 4796 to 4801, 4823 to 4836, 4900, 4913 to 4938, 4945 to 4949, of 1831. Evidence before Lords, 1830, pp. 12 and 328. Appendix, No. 25.

Evidence and opinions not less conflicting have been offered as to the state of the Account between the two Branches during the Company's last term. Statements have been drawn out by different parties, in opposition to those of the Company, with a view to the determination of the question, which, it has been contended, differ each from the others, as well in point of principle as in their details and results. In the Report† which has recently been laid before Your Committee, these controversies having been reviewed, and the statements made of the Accounts having been compared with the views contained in the Third Report of the Committee of the House of Commons of 1810-12, it is contended that those Statements are insufficient for the objects which the framers of them had in view.

Your Committee will not attempt to draw any conclusion from these conflicting statements and opinions. On which side the evidence preponderates,

* *Vide* 1284 of 1832.

† Appendix, No. 2.

ponderates, or whether it rests upon grounds too remote and uncertain to be now applied to any practical purpose, and whether, therefore, any future separation of interests between the two Branches must be determined by other considerations than those upon which these different Statements have proceeded, Your Committee feel that it does not rest with them to determine; and that they shall best discharge their duty by merely calling the attention of the House to the view which is taken of these controversies in the Report to which they have already referred.

The separation of the Accounts between the two Branches during the present Term, agreeably to the provisions of the Act of 1813, was effected, as has been already shown, in conformity with a plan prepared by the Court of Directors, and approved by the Board of Commissioners, in the year 1814. The separation, as prescribed by the Act, was understood to apply only prospectively, and the plan of Accounts was framed in that view. It regulated the mode of stating the transactions subsequently to the 30th April 1814; but it did not embrace the apportionment of the Property of various kinds, and of the Debts, existing at that date, which could only be determined by a reference to the specific character of the financial transactions of a previous period.

53 Geo. 3, c. 155,
s. 64.

Appx. No. 1.

With a view to commence the separate Accounts of the two Branches, the Court of Directors ordered a division to be made of the Debts and Property, upon the principle, that the India Register Debt, which had been declared by Parliament in 1793 to be Territorial, but had largely increased since that period, was still entirely Territorial; that the Indian Assets were of similar character; and a few heads of small amount only, both of Debt and Asset, classed in the Indian books as "Commercial," were carried to the Commercial Account. As to the Property at Home, the whole of it, including the Cash in the Home Treasury, and the Property afloat (with a few exceptions) being found in a Commercial form, or embarked in the Company's Trade, was directed to be carried to the credit of the Commercial Branch.

33 Geo. 3, c. 52,
s. 108.

The Debts existing at Home were also debited to that Branch, with the exception of the Home Bond Debt, which it has been usual to consider of doubtful character, and which was not carried to the account of either Branch.

The exceptions to the apportionment of the Home Property above described were, that Bills running on the Court for Principal and Interest of India Debt, the Loan of 1812, raised for the discharge of similar Bills, and a sum in Treasure, on its passage from India (in the Stirling Castle) which was afterwards applied to the same purpose, together with the Debts and Credits outstanding between His Majesty's Government and the Company, and the article of Political Stores, were carried to the Account of the Territorial Branch.

The Stock thus divided was carried to account in the Stock Accounts in India, and in the Books at Home, and appears in the statements of Stock per Computation occasionally presented to Parliament. The current transactions between the two Branches, arranged according to the plan of 1814, are recorded in two Accounts also before Parliament (numbered 1 and 2); the first showing, on one side, the Payments * made in England for Territorial purposes, under the 56th Section of the Act of 53 Geo. 3, c. 155; and on the other, the Repayments made by the Territorial Branch in India in issues for Commercial Investment: the second Account

Papers of February
1830, and their
continuation in
1831 and 1832.
Commercial Series,
No. 7.

* These Payments are enumerated in the Appendix to the Lords' Report of 1830, No. 1, A.

Account showing, on one side, the Bills of Exchange paid for Interest of India Debt, noticed in the 55th and 58th Sections of the Act, as also those for Principal of Debt not discharged out of Surplus Profits; and on the other side, the Funds remitted from India for the Liquidation of such Bills, whether in Bullion on Territorial Account, or through Transactions with His Majesty's Government, or by the purchase of Bills from Private Merchants.

App. 3 & 4 to No. 2.
Correspondence
between the Board
and the Court,
Appendix, No. 21.

According to the view taken by the Court, the Balance of the first of these Accounts, on the 30th April 1829, was 1,543,619*l.* in favour of the Territorial Branch; and the Balance of the second, or that applicable to Bills of Exchange, 4,580,197*l.* in favour of the Commercial Branch. The difference between the two constitutes a Net Balance of 3,036,578*l.* due to the Commercial Branch.

5. Home Bond Debt.

This Debt is composed of Securities issued by the Company under their Common Seal, upon which they have from time to time been empowered by Act of Parliament to borrow Money to a limited extent. The Bonds cannot be issued for a shorter period than six months; but the Company are at liberty to discharge them at any time, after giving a previous notice of that extent in the London Gazette. The holders of the Bonds also enjoy a similar privilege, and can demand payment after giving a notice, for the like period, in writing to the Accountant-General at the India House. The first Legislative Enactment empowering the Company to raise Money upon their Bond placed no limitation upon the amount to which they might borrow; a subsequent Act authorized an increase of 1,500,000*l.* It was afterwards permitted to be increased to 5,000,000*l.*; and again, by a more recent Act, to 6,000,000*l.* In 1773 it was required to be reduced to 1,500,000*l.*; and in 1793, upon the Company being permitted to increase their Capital Stock, it was again required to be reduced to that amount, after which, by consent of the Board, it might be increased in the sum of 500,000*l.* This was the first Legislative provision giving the Board authority to interfere with regard to the Bond Debt. In 1794 it was allowed to be increased to 3,000,000*l.* In 1807, in consequence of the Company not having availed themselves of the permission granted them in 1797 to increase their Capital Stock, permission was given to augment the Bond Debt to 5,000,000*l.*; and in 1811, in order to meet the Bills drawn on the Home Treasury from India on account of Territorial Demands from India, it was authorized, with the consent of the Board, to be increased to 7,000,000*l.*, beyond which amount it cannot be augmented. On this occasion also, legal effect was given to the transfer of the property in the Bonds from one person to another. The limit to which the Bond Debt is allowed to be reduced is 3,000,000*l.*

In 1750, the Bond Debt amounted to 4,065,573*l.*; in 1751, to 1,652,359*l.*; in 1794, to 2,179,467*l.*; in 1796, to 1,519,592; from which time it did not materially vary till 1805, when it was increased to 2,412,092. In 1808 it was further augmented to 4,220,792*l.*; in 1812 it increased to 6,581,317*l.*; in 1814 it was reduced to 4,501,892*l.*; in 1815, to 3,979,392*l.*; and in 1829 it amounted to 3,795,892*l.*

The rate of Interest paid on the Bonds from 1773 to 1783 varied from three to four-and-a-half per cent. From 1783 to 1787 it was five per cent. In the latter year it was reduced to four per cent.; but in 1796 it was again increased to five per cent.; and from that year to 1818 it varied

9 & 10 Will. 3.

6 Anne, c. 17,

7 Geo. 1. c. 5.

17 Geo. 2. c. 17.

13 Geo. 3. c. 64.

33 Geo. 3. c. 47.

34 Geo. 3. c. 41.

47 Geo. 3. c. 41.

37 Geo. 3. c. 31.

53 Geo. 3.

varied from five to * six per cent. From 1818 to 1830 it varied from four to three per cent. ; and in 1831 it was reduced to two-and-a-half per cent., which is the rate it now bears.

The sum of 334,399*l.* of Bond Debt which has been shown to have been discharged, is the amount paid off, and which it was considered, under legal advice, could alone be counted as discharged from Surplus Profits, agreeably to the 57th section of the Act of 1813. Adding the amount of Bonds paid in on Sales, an actual or virtual reduction of the Bond Debt during the period was effected to the extent of 805,999*l.*

Appendix, No. 19,
p. 271.

Correspondence
between the Board
and the Court,
Appendix, No. 19:
773 to 777, of 1832.

6. *Prospective Estimate.*

There appear to be three modes of computing the Prospective Condition of the Finances.

I. A Prospective Estimate of the whole state of the Finances of India at the close of the present term, accompanied with Remarks and Explanations on the part of the Court of Directors, has been laid before Your Committee. This Estimate is founded upon the Accounts of Revenue and Charge of 1829-30, adjusted, in reference to future years, according to the latest advices received in March 1832. It takes into account, for the future, only such particular reductions of Charge as are specifically directed to be carried into effect. It is framed with reference to two different events: the continuance of the present system as a whole: and the continuance of the Territorial Administration, the Company relinquishing the Trade, or the cessation of that Administration.

Appendix, No. 22.

In the first case, the Court estimate that a deficiency of Revenue to defray all Charges at Home and Abroad will remain, amounting to 453,823*l.* This is calculated on the supposition that the Territory will continue to receive the advantage of the Board's Rates of Exchange.

In the second case, it is computed that, in consequence of the Territory having to make its Remittances unaided by the Trade, and at the Mercantile Rates, instead of at the Board's Rates, the deficiency will amount to 813,209*l.*

A computation has also been made of the probable effect, on the result of the foregoing Estimate, of the liquidation of Claims the amount of which is uncertain or under discussion. These Claims are, 1st. A dormant Claim to a Balance of Expenditure on account of the Wars which preceded the acquisition of the Dewannee, amounting to 3,616,113*l.*, not including Interest. 2d. A Claim to have the Bond Debt, amounting to about 3,600,000*l.*, considered as a Territorial Charge; and 3d. Certain rights of property abroad, the value of which is not computed in money. Supposing the two first Claims to be conceded, the Interest upon the Principal of the Bond Debt, at the present rate of 2½ per cent., and upon the amount of the first Claim, at 5 per cent., would form a further annual charge upon the Territory of 270,805*l.*

By an Estimate, signed by the Accountant of the India Board, an improvement is shown upon the Court's Estimate, by which the deficiency is reduced, in the first case, from 453,823*l.* to 123,253*l.*; and in the second, from 813,209*l.* to 560,924*l.*

Appendix, No. 23.

It has been seen that a considerable part of the augmented deficiency in the second case arises from a difference in the Rates of Exchange. In the Estimates

* Under the 46 Geo. 3, the Interest was allowed to be the same as Exchequer Bills, the Holder paying the Property Tax. Afterwards the Company paid the Property Tax for the Holder in addition to allowing 5 per cent. Interest.

* Appx. No. 22.
1318 of 1832.

Estimates prepared at the India House and at the India Board, the Remittance to this Country is computed at an exchange of 1 s. 9.247 *d**. But opinions have been confidently expressed, that the necessary Amount of Remittance could be effected from India at 1 s. 11 *d*. Should this opinion prove to be well-founded, the deficiency, in the event of a separation of Trade and Government, estimated upon the principles of the Court of Directors, as adjusted by the Accountant of the India Board, would amount only to 407,616 *l*.

II. The Prospective Estimate may be considered with reference to the reductions which have been recommended by the Indian Civil Finance Committee. If all these reductions were carried into effect, the above deficiency of 407,616 *l*. would, according to the Estimate of that Committee, be reduced to 55,379 *l*. Some, however, of these reductions would involve important alterations of system, and could only be adopted under the authority of the Legislature.

III. It has been seen that, according to the statement of the Accountant General of Bengal, the amount of Charge has not been fully reduced, as prescribed by the Court of Directors, to the standard of 1823-24, and that the amount of reductions which remain to be made, is Rupees 54,93,063, or, at the rate of 1 s. 11 *d*. per Sicca Rupee, 526,418 *l*. This amount, being only the result of a general direction, is not taken into account in the Prospective Estimate of the Court, which, it has been already explained, allows only for those particular reductions of Charge which have been specifically ordered. If, however, the Local Governments succeed in carrying into effect the general orders of the Court in 1827, there would then be a surplus of Revenue over Charge amounting to 118,802 *l*.

The results above stated apply to the year 1834. About the year 1836 it is expected that the Fund now annually set apart for the discharge of the Debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic will be sufficient for its purpose. By the cessation of the payment on that account, it is estimated that, at the exchange last-mentioned, the Charges will be reduced, and the results improved, to the extent of 102,387 *l*.

As regards the prospect of the Revenue, it may be expected, that those Social and Political Improvements which have been mentioned, as having hitherto contributed to its increase, will continue to operate.

72. 293 to 296.
57 to 67. 303 to
305, of 1832.

On the other hand, the Revenue derived from Opium is said to be endangered by the competition of Opium grown under a system of Free Cultivation in Malwa. And the attention of Your Committee has been called to the uncertainty which has been found to attach to the realization of prospective Estimates of the Indian Revenues, framed upon the scale of former years. Tables, exhibiting the variations of actual Accounts from the sketch and regular Estimates which had been previously formed, have been laid before Your Committee, and are inserted in the Appendix.

697, 698 of 1832.
Appendix B. to
No. 23.

Commercial Series,
No. 3.

The prospect of a continued aid to the Finances from the Commercial Funds of the Company appears to be uncertain. Under the existing system, the Profit upon the India Trade has been converted into an increasing Loss, (observing however the Board's rates in the computation,) and that upon the China Trade has also gradually declined. In the event of a total separation between the two Branches, the Territory would of course cease to derive, either directly or indirectly, any extraordinary advantage from Trade.

It has already been shown that, upon the supposition of the cessation of the Company's Territorial administration, a sum of money is claimed on account of expenses incurred previously to the acquisition of the Dewannee, and

and that a claim is likewise preferred to certain Forts, Towns, Islands, Territories and Rights, obtained by purchase, amicable grant, or negotiation, previously to that event. It is likewise alleged, that the Territorial Branch will stand indebted to the Commercial Branch, at the expiration of the present term, in a sum of between four and five millions; and it is urged, that the whole of the Indian Debt, notwithstanding that the Company is bound for it, is a charge on the Indian Territory. On the other hand, the interests of the Territory, and the rights and claims of the Territorial creditors would require to be investigated and considered.

THE COMMERCIAL INQUIRIES of Your Committee have embraced,

I.—The State and Results of the East India Company's Commerce.

II.—The Commerce of India in relation to the General Interests of Trade and Navigation.

I.—THE STATE AND RESULTS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S
COMMERCE.

A STATEMENT of the results of the Company's Commercial operations Appendix, No. 2. has been made, which, although not founded upon principles strictly and indisputably accurate, is presumed to be a close approximation to the truth.

It has been already shown that the nominal Capital of the Company, upon which Dividends are paid, is 6,000,000 *l.* Since the year 1794 there has been no subscription.

The Dividend to the Proprietors upon the nominal Capital is by Law 53 Geo. 3, c. 155. limited to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the above amount. This rate of Dividend has been regularly paid since the commencement of the present Term. It does not, however, exceed 2*l.* 18*s.* per cent. on the Capital really employed. Evidence before Lords, p. 12.

The actual amount of the Capital, as computed by the Court on the 1st May 1829, is 21,102,182 *l.* Its component parts are as follows: Commercial Series, No. 2.

	£.	
Cash at Home and Abroad, and property in the Public Funds	* 2,186,129	* Cash - £. 1,425,187
Goods and Merchandize at Home and Abroad - -	7,383,931	Property in Public Funds } 760,942
Property afloat, and Freight advanced thereon - -	3,531,897	£. 2,186,129
Debts due to the Company at Home and Abroad for Goods sold, and Advances for Investment - - - -	2,227,195	
Buildings and Dead Stock - - - - -	1,467,967	
East India Annuities - - - - -	1,207,560	
Due from the Territorial Branch, exclusive of Interest - - - - -	£. 3,036,581	Commercial Series, No. 7.
Interest as computed by the Court - -	1,536,078	
Amount expended by the Commerce for Articles not chargeable till shipped -	59,247	
	4,631,906	
Deduct,	£.	22,636,585
Debts at Home (Bills of Exchange unpaid, Freight, Customs, Proprietors of Private Trade, &c.) -	£. 1,300,226	
Debts in India and China - - - -	234,177	
	1,534,403	
	£.	21,102,182

This amount is exclusive of the Bond Debt.

Commercial Series,
Nos. 3 & 4.

The Return to the Capital, which, on the 1st May 1814, was 19,211,984*l.*, was, in the Fifteen Years 1814-15 to 1828-29, *20,488,379*l.*, including 1,536,078*l.*, the Interest on the Balance due from the Territorial Branch, which is rather more than Seven per Cent. per annum. Of the sum of 20,488,379*l.* there has been paid in Dividends 9,450,000*l.*, and in Interest upon the Bond Debt 2,585,346*l.*, leaving a Surplus of 8,453,033*l.*, whereof, it has been already shown, there have been applied in the liquidation of Home Bond Debt 805,999*l.*, and to Territorial purposes 4,923,021*l.*

Commercial Series,
No. 2.

It appears from the above Table, that, of the Capital, 1,968,502*l.* is invested in East India Annuities and other Public Funds, and 4,631,906*l.* is for Principal and Interest due from the Territory. The further sum of 1,294,768*l.* is the value of the East India House and Warehouses. These several sums make a total of 7,895,176*l.*, which, deducted from the before-mentioned amount of Capital (21,102,182*l.*), leaves 13,207,006*l.* applicable to the conduct of the Company's India and China Trade.

Commercial Series, Statement to No. 3.

	India Trade.		India and China Trade.
	Average Annual Profit.	Average Annual Loss.	Average Annual Profit.
	£.	£.	£.
1814-15 to 1818-19	364,693	-	1,525,799
1819-20 to 1823-24	-	116,678	875,432
1824-25 to 1828-29	-	303,757	625,910
Average Annual Profit on India and China Trade during the 15 years			
			1,009,047
Annual Average of all other sources of Profit			356,844

Upon the India Trade there has been, during the above-mentioned period, a loss of 278,707*l.*; upon the China Trade, a gain of 15,414,414*l.*

If the Mercantile Rates of Exchange had been used in the Account between the two Branches, it is computed that a larger Profit upon the Trade would have been exhibited.

The Commercial Receipts of the Company are derived from several sources besides their China and India Trade. They receive a profit from the

management of Private Trade Goods, from the employment of their own Ships, from Interest on Annuities and on Government Stock, and from Interest on Advances to the Territorial Branch. The Total Profit derived from these sources, during the 15 years ending 1829, was 5,352,673*l.*

866 of 1832.

873 of ditto.

Since the year 1824-25, the Company have ceased to export Merchandize to India. Their only Exports, since that period, have been Military and Political Stores. Their motives for discontinuing their Export Trade are stated to have been, first, the difficulty of obtaining any articles of Indian Produce or Manufacture that would afford a remittance to London, even at several pence in the Rupee below the par of Exchange; and secondly, the large Balance due from the Territorial to the Commercial Branch.

999 to 1001.

1024-5, of 1832.

The only Articles imported by the Company into England from India are Raw Silk, some Silk Piece-goods, Saltpetre and Indigo. The Indigo is purchased by the Company at Calcutta; the Raw Silk and Saltpetre are prepared in their Factories; and the Silk Piece-goods (Bandannoes) are

* The Amount shown to have been realized, in No. 3 of Commercial Series, is	£. 20,529,076
Deduct,	
Amount of Loss, stated in No. 4 of the same Series, to have been sustained in the provision of Sunn Hemp for the Public	40,797
	£. 20,488,379

are obtained at Cossimbuzar, by Contracts with the Head Weavers, to whom advances are previously made. Sugar was included in the Company's Imports until very lately, but has now been discontinued.

The Company's principal Export from India to China is Cotton from Bengal and Bombay. Their Cotton Factories at Madras have been abolished. The Cotton is purchased at the principal Marts in the interior of India by the Company's Agents. The large Export Trade in Opium to China is exclusively in the hands of the Private Merchants. 1121 to 1125. Com. Rep. 1830, passim.

Their only Import into England from China is Tea. Their Importation of Nankeens was discontinued in 1822, and that of Raw Silk in 1824, both having been attended with a loss. The Home Market is now fully supplied with these Articles by private Importation from Singapore 975 to 987, of 1832. and other places.

The Import Trade of the Company from India to England, being attended with loss, is carried on only as affording the means of remittance. 1059.

Mode of declaring the Dividend.

Statements are annually prepared for the information of the Court of Directors, previously to their taking into consideration the rate of Dividend to be by them recommended to the Court of Proprietors for declaration. For each year since 1814-15, these Statements have been laid before Your Committee. They appear, in the earlier part of the period, to have consisted of Abstract Statements of Profit and Loss upon the Company's Goods sold in the March and September Sales, and of other Profits resulting to the Company in England, together with the ultimate Surplus liable to a Territorial appropriation. Appendix, No. 27.

At a later period, Accounts in greater detail were presented, distinguishing the India from the China Trade, and specifying the prime cost of the Investment, the Freight, the Charges, the Sale Amount, and the net Profit or Loss on all Goods sold by the Company; and showing also the Home Profits and Receipts, and the Net Proceeds of the Commerce in Great Britain, after all Adjustments and after defraying all Charges. 1820-21.

The Interest on the Bonds forms a Charge upon the Commercial Fund, out of which the Dividends are paid. This Fund consists of the Net Commercial Proceeds computed as above. Any ultimate Surplus, after the Dividends are paid, constitutes Surplus Commercial Profit, applicable, by Law, to the discharge of India Debt or of Home Bond Debt. 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, s. 57.

Comparative View of the Commercial Property in 1814 and 1829.

Commercial Series, No 4.	The Value of the Commercial Property on the 1st May 1814, after providing for all outstand- ing demands, was - - - - * £. 19,211,984	£.
	On the 1st May 1829, its value was - - - - † 21,668,510	
	Improvement in 1829 - - - - -	2,456,526
	In the above Statement the Home Bond Debt is not included, Its amount on 1st May 1814, was - £. 4,601,892	
	on 1st May 1829 - - - - 3,795,892	
	Decrease of Home Bond Debt, which was effected by } the application of Surplus Profits - - - - }	805,999
	The improvement of the Commercial Concern, added to the diminution of the Home Bond Debt, would pro- duce a more favourable Balance by - - - -	3,262,525
	Adding to this sum the amount applied from Surplus Commercial Profits to the liquidation of Indian Debt -	4,923,021
	The Improvement would amount to - - - -	8,185,547
	<i>Result of the Two Branches combined:</i>	
	The deterioration of the Territorial Property has been shown, (but upon a principle which is liable to considerable ad- justment,) after applying the Surplus Commercial Profits to the liquidation of its Debt, to be 11,622,422 <i>l.</i> , but without that appropriation, it would have been - -	16,545,463
	The Net Deficiency or Deterioration of the two Branches combined, between 1814 and 1829, will therefore have been, in the view here taken, }	8,359,917

* The Total Value of Property in 1814 is stated, in Account No. 4 of
Commercial Series, at - - - - - £. 19,735,909

Which requires the following adjustments, as showed in the same Account:

Deduct, Amount of Spices from the Moluccas, the proceeds of which have been allowed to His Majesty's Government - - - - -	£. 234,448
Amount of Buildings and other Dead Stock in In- dia, written off since 1814 - - - - -	78,625
Amount of Debts due to the Company on 1st May 1814 - ditto - - - - -	140,538
Value of Buildings for Territorial purposes, included in 1814, but since separated - - - - -	70,314
	523,925
	£. 19,211,984

† Value of Commercial Property in 1829, as before stated - £. 21,102,182
Add, Amount of Dead Stock - - - - - 566,328

Deduct, Surplus Profits unappropriated - - - - - £. 21,668,510
2,724,013

Add, Profit estimated on Goods, more in 1814 than in 1829, £. 291,551

Deduct, Difference explained in a Memorandum to No. 4 of
Commercial Series - - - - - 24,064

267,487

£. 19,211,984

II.—THE COMMERCE OF INDIA IN RELATION TO THE GENERAL INTERESTS OF TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

UNDER this head of Inquiry Your Committee have received much valuable information, although, in consequence of the approaching termination of the Session, it will not be practicable to found upon the Evidence any detailed statement.

The attention of Your Committee has been turned chiefly to those points which do not appear to have been embraced in the inquiries, either of the Committee of the Commons upon the China Trade (1830), or of the previous Committees (1821-2-3) of the Lords and the Commons upon Foreign Trade.

Papers relative to the Commercial affairs of India, addressed, by various Individuals and Commercial Bodies, to the Secretary of the Board of Control, have been laid before Your Committee. They consist of Answers to Queries which had been circulated by that Department, and have reference to the Commercial facilities which have been afforded since the opening of the Trade with India in 1814—the Increase of the Trade—the nature and extent of that Increase—the System pursued by the Company in the conduct of their Commercial Transactions in India—the practical effects of the union of Government with Trade in India—the Commercial System of the Company in England—the operation of the means employed by the Company in order to effect the Remittances required in this Country—the various modes in which such Remittances might be effected—the state of the Exchanges generally, as between India and other Countries—the probable effect of withdrawing the Executive authority from Trade in India—the Commercial Arrangements with Foreign States—the Financial bearings of the present system of Trade—and measures calculated to improve or increase the number of the Exportable Productions of India, or generally to advance the interests of Indian Commerce. The whole of these Answers, consolidated under their respective heads, will be found in the Appendix.

Commercial Appendix, No. 4.
See also Financial Appendix, No. 38.

Further Returns will be found in the Appendix, illustrative of the state of the Trade between Great Britain, India and China, showing the Value of the Imports and Exports, and distinguishing the Trade of the Company, of other British Subjects, and of Foreigners: And showing the Number of Vessels and Amount of Tonnage annually entered inwards at the Ports of the United Kingdom, from places East of the Cape of Good Hope. Returns also are given, for a series of years, of the Quantities of each Article, Imported into, or Exported from, as well as the Number of Ships entered inwards, and cleared outwards, at Bengal, Madras, and Bombay; and of the Quantities of each Article of Internal Commerce received at the Presidencies, in its transit from, or to, the Interior. Separate Returns have also been obtained, showing, for a series of years, the course and results of the Indian Trade in Bullion.

Evidence has likewise been received as to the means of extending the Trade with Asia; the Navigation by Steam; and the capability of India to produce articles of leading importance in Commerce, such as Cotton, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, Silk. The difficulty of providing Returns, and the bad quality of the Products of India, appear to be considered the chief Obstacles to an extension of Trade. The chief Remedies which have been suggested by various individuals are, 1. A Reduction of the Duties in England on the Importation of Indian Produce: 2. The

Commercial Appendix, No. 5.

Removal of the Transit Duties in India : 3. A relaxation of the existing Restrictions against Europeans proceeding to India, and residing and holding Lands there : 4. A more efficient Protection to Person and Property in India : 5. Opening the Trade with China : 6. A complete withdrawal from Trade on the part of the Government of India.

Commercial Appendix, No. 4.

Your Committee are unable to enter at present into an examination of these suggestions ; but, with reference to the first of them, they have inserted in the Appendix an important Statement, showing the Rates of Duty (Customs and Excise) which have been chargeable in England on all Articles, the produce of the East Indies, since the year 1812, together with those which are chargeable upon like Articles, being the produce of other countries.

Commercial Appendix, Nos. 1 to 3.

A Digest is given in the Appendix of the whole of the Commercial Evidence which has been taken since the Report on the China Trade before the Committees of the Lords and Commons, in 1830, 1830-31, and 1831-1832.

MEMBERS BEFORE WHOM THE FOLLOWING
EVIDENCE WAS TAKEN.

Mr. Hyde Villiers.

Mr. Hume.

Mr. Baring.

Mr. Warburton.

Mr. Courtenay.

Mr. James Morrison.

Mr. John Loch.

Mr. Heywood.

Mr. Pusey.

Mr. W. B. Wrightson.

Lord Viscount Morpeth.

Mr. George Vernon.

LIST OF WITNESSES.

<i>Lunæ, 20° die Februarii 1832 :</i>		<i>Lunæ, 19° die Martii 1832 :</i>	
James Pennington, Esq. -	- p. 1	William Cabell, Esq. -	- p. 132
		Lieutenant J. H. Johnston, R.N. -	p. 139
<i>Jovis, 23° die Februarii 1832 :</i>		<i>Martis, 20° die Martii 1832 :</i>	
Holt Mackenzie, Esq. -	- p. 3	Lieutenant J. H. Johnston, R.N. -	p. 145
<i>Sabbati, 25° die Februarii 1832 :</i>		<i>Sabbati, 24° die Martii 1832 :</i>	
Holt Mackenzie, Esq. -	- p. 18	Thomas Bracken, Esq. -	- p. 150
<i>Martis, 28° die Februarii 1832 :</i>		<i>Jovis, 29° die Martii 1832 :</i>	
Holt Mackenzie, Esq. -	- p. 33	George G. de H. Larpent, Esq. -	p. 161
<i>Sabbati, 3° die Martii 1832 :</i>		William Crawford, Esq. -	- p. 170
Holt Mackenzie, Esq. -	- p. 52	<i>Lunæ, 16° die Julii 1832 :</i>	
William Leach, Esq. -	- p. 61	John Wilkinson, Esq. -	- p. 182
<i>Jovis, 8° die Martii 1832 :</i>		Dr. Bowring -	- p. 218
William Leach, Esq. -	- p. 70	<i>Sabbati, 4° die Augustii 1832 :</i>	
William Simons, Esq. -	- p. 73	James Cosmo Melvill, Esq. -	- p. 176
<i>Lunæ, 12° die Martii 1832 :</i>		James Pennington, Esq. -	- p. 182
William Simons, Esq. -	- p. 82	<i>Lunæ, 13° die Augustii 1832 :</i>	
<i>Mercurii, 14° die Martii 1832 :</i>		Nathaniel Wallick, M. D. -	- p. 192
William Simons, Esq. -	- p. 99	<i>Martis, 14° die Augustii 1832 :</i>	
<i>Veneris, 16° die Martii 1832 :</i>		Nathaniel Wallick, M. D. -	- p. 197
John Horsley Palmer, Esq. -	- p. 106	James Cosmo Melvill, Esq. -	- p. 206
<i>Sabbati, 17° die Martii 1832 :</i>		<i>Mercurii, 15° die Augustii 1832 :</i>	
Thomas Love Peacock, Esq. -	- p. 119	N. M. Rothschild, Esq. -	- p. 208
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Recently printed for Parliament, relating to the FINANCES of the
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- GENERAL STATEMENT of the Revenues and Charges of India (exclusive of the Commercial Charges), showing the Interest paid upon the Debts, with the Result in each Year, from 1809-10 to 1826-27, and as estimated for 1827-28.
(Papers presented by His Majesty's command, February 1830.)
- Ditto - - - - ditto, 1826-27 and 1827-28, and as estimated for 1828-29.
(Lords' Paper, 1831, No. 37; and Commons' Paper, 1831, No. 206.)
- Ditto - - - - ditto, 1827-28 and 1828-29, and as estimated for 1829-30.
(Lords' Paper, 1832, No. 50.)
- Statements in detail of the several heads of ditto, for 1809-10, 1817-18, and 1827-28.
(Lords' Report, 1830, Appx. p. 582; and Commons' Second Report, 1830, Appx. p. 98, &c.)
- Statements of the Revenues and Charges of the several Presidencies and Settlements in India and St. Helena (exclusive of the Commercial Charges), showing the Interest paid upon the Debts and the result of each Year, 1809-10 to 1826-27, and as estimated for 1827-28.
(Papers of February 1830.)
- Ditto - - - - ditto, 1826-27 and 1827-28, and as estimated for 1828-29.
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- Ditto - - - - ditto, 1827-28 and 1828-29, and as estimated for 1829-30.
(Lords' Paper, 1832, No. 50.)
- An Account of the Total Annual Amount of the Revenues and Charges of the several Presidencies in India, from 1809-10 to 1826-27, with the Estimate of the same for 1827-28; distinguishing as to the Revenues, the Revenues realized in the original Possessions of the Company, from the Subsidies from Native Princes, or collections from Ceded and Conquered Countries; and as to the Charges; the Military Charges, and the Charges for Buildings and Fortifications, from Civil, Revenue, Judicial and Marine Charges; showing also the Net Charge of Bencoolen, Prince of Wales Island, &c.; likewise the Interest paid on the Debts, and the amount of Territorial Charges paid in England - - - - (Papers of February 1830.)
- Ditto - - - - ditto, 1809-10 to 1827-28, with the Estimate of the same for 1828-29, revised according to more recent adjustments in the Accounts of the Company, particularly with respect to the articles of "Off-Reckonings and Stores," under the Heads of "Territorial Charges" paid in England - (Lords' Paper, 37, of 1831; and Commons' Paper, 1831, No. 206.)
- Ditto - - - - ditto, 1827-28 and 1828-29, and as estimated for 1829-30.
(Lords' Paper, 1832, No. 50.)
- Statements of the Revenues and Charges of the Original Possessions, and of the Ceded and Conquered Countries of the East India Company, 1809-10 to 1826-27, and as estimated for 1827-28.
(Papers of February 1830.)
- Ditto - - - - ditto, 1826-27 and 1827-28, and as estimated for 1828-29.
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- Ditto - - - - ditto, 1827-28 and 1828-29, and as estimated for 1829-30.
(Lords' Paper, 1832, No. 50.)
- Accounts in Detail of the Revenues and Charges of the Ceded and Conquered Countries, from 1809-10 to 1827-28.
(Lords' Report, 1830, Appx. p. 568, &c.; and Commons' Second Report, 1830, Appx. p. 130.)
- Ditto - - - - ditto, 1828-29 - Commons' Minutes of Evidence, 1830, Appx. p. 166.)
- Ditto - - - - ditto, 1829-30 - - - - Lords' Paper, 1832, No. 30.)
- Explanatory Notes relative to the distinctions of Territory observed in the Account, in which the Revenues and Charges of the Original Possessions of the East India Company are shown separately from those of the Ceded and Conquered Countries - - (Papers of February 1830.)
- An Account of the Revenues and Charges of India in 1826-27 and 1827-28, and as estimated for 1828-29; showing the Annual Result after the payment of the Territorial Charges in England
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- Ditto - - - - ditto, 1827-28 and 1828-29, and as estimated for 1829-30; ditto.
(Lords' Paper, 1831, No. 39; and Commons' Paper, 1831, No. 179.)
- Ditto - - - - ditto, 1828-29 and 1829-30, and as estimated for 1830-31; ditto.
(Lords' Paper, 1832, No. 30.)
- Amount of the Gross and Net Produce of the Revenues of the three Presidencies, and the Gross and Net Charges defrayed out of those Revenues, 1823-24 to 1827-28, and as estimated for 1828-29 - - - - (Lords' Report, 1830, Appx. p. 517.)
- Abstract Statement of the Charges for 1827-28, whether stated as deductions from Revenues, or as Charges appertaining to the Civil and Military Government of India.
(Lords' Report, 1830, Appx. p. 519.)

Estimate of the Amount in which the Charges of India are expected to be diminished in future years, as compared with 1828-29, by the various reductions of Establishments, Military and Civil, which either have been actually effected or are now in progress; with Statements showing the amount of Reduction to be effected at the several Presidencies and Settlements.

(Lords' Report, 1830, Appx. p. 525.)

Estimate of the Territorial Revenues and Charges of India, under their respective heads, whether payable in India or in England, for 1829-30, with a Statement of the grounds upon which the Estimate under each head is formed - (Commons' Minutes of Evidence, 1830-31, Appx. p. 170.)

Prospective Estimate of the state of the Finances of India, including the Home Charges, at the close of the Company's present term, supposing the Remittances to be effected at 1 s. 11 d. the Sicca Rupee, dated 18 March 1831 - (Commons' Minutes of Evidence, 1830-31, Appx. p. 173.)

Ditto - - - - ditto, dated 22d July 1831 - (Commons' Report, Oct. 1831, Appx. p. 558.)

Prospective Estimate of the Finances of India; showing the probable result abroad and at home in time of peace, when the reductions of expenditure ordered and in progress are fully carried into effect; the Revenues and Charges drawn from the Indian Accounts of Receipts and Disbursements; the Indian Currencies converted into sterling at the intrinsic or London Mint value of the respective coins, and the produce of Funds remitted to England, calculated at the average out-turn of a remittance in Bullion - - - - (Lords' Paper, 1832, No. 195.)

Abstracts of the Regular Estimates of the Receipts and Disbursements of the several Presidencies in India, for 1830-31, and of the Sketch Estimates for 1831-32.

(Lords' Paper, 1832, No. 116.)

Statement of the Amount of the Civil Charges of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, 1819-20 to 1826-27, and as estimated for 1827-28 and 1828-29, deducting the Charges of a fluctuating nature - - - - (Lords' Report, 1830, Appx. p. 566.)

An Account of the Quantity and Value of Military Stores exported to India from 1819-20 to 1828-29, specifying the average rate of Freight at which they have been sent out in each Year.

(Lords' Report, 1830, Appx. p. 640; and Commons' Second Report, 1830, Appx. p. 150.)

Ditto - - - - ditto, 1829-30.

(Lords' Paper, 1831, No. 38; and Commons' Minutes of Evidence, 1830-31, Appx. p. 218.)

Ditto - - - - ditto, 1830-31 - - - - (Lords' Paper, 1832, No. 37.)

An Account of the per-centage at which the several heads of Revenue in India were collected, from 1809-10 to 1827-28.

(Lords' Report, 1830, Appx. p. 612; and Commons' Second Report, 1830, Appx. p. 82.)

Ditto - - - - ditto, 1828-29.

(Commons' Minutes of Evidence, 1830-31, Appx. p. 168.)

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An Account of the Arrears of Land Revenue left outstanding annually, at the close of the Official Year, at each of the Presidencies, 1810 to 1828.

(Lords' Paper, No. 39, of 1830; and Commons' Second Report, 1830, Appx. p. 91.)

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Accounts of Sums written off the Books of the several Presidencies in India respectively as Losses, from 1809-10 to 1826-27 - - - - (Papers of February 1830.)

Accounts of the Amount of the Bond and other Debts owing by the East India Company at their several Presidencies in India, 1809 to 1827 - - - - (Papers of February 1830.)

Ditto - - - - ditto, 1827 and 1828.

(Lords' Paper, 1831, No. 37; and Commons' Paper, 1831, No. 206.)

Ditto - - - - ditto, 1829 - (Commons' Minutes of Evidence, 1830-31, Appx. p. 172.)

Ditto - - - - ditto, 1828 and 1829 - - - - (Lords' Paper, 1832, No. 50.)

Prospective Estimate of the Territorial Debt of India at the close of the Company's present term, calculating the Sicca Rupee at 1 s. 11 d. - (Commons' Report, October 1831, Appx. p. 571.)

Computation of the Rate of Interest payable on the Indian Debt, 1809, 1814 and 1828.

(Papers of February 1830.)

An Abstract Statement of the Claims of the East India Company upon His Majesty's Government, for Supplies furnished and Expenses incurred in India and in England, on various accounts, with Interest calculated thereon to 30 April 1821, (Commons' Report, October 1831, Appx. p. 742.)

Copy of a Minute of the Governor-general of India, dated 30 October 1829, concerning the Indian Financial Estimates for 1829-30.

(Lords' Report, 1830, Appx. p. 625; and Commons' Paper, 380, of 1830.)

Copy Letters from the Court of Directors to the Governments of Bengal and Bombay (Finance Department), dated 12 December 1827, ordering reduction of Expenditure.

(Lords' Paper, 1830, No. 19.)

Copy Letter from the Court of Directors to the Government of Bengal (Finance Department), dated 24 September 1828, reviewing the Revenues and Charges of 1825-26, and the Estimates or 1826-27 - - - - (Lords' Paper, 1830, No. 19.)

Ditto - - - - ditto, dated 19 May 1830, reviewing ditto of 1826-27; and ditto for 1827-28 - - - - (Lords' Paper, 1830, No. 151.)

Ditto - - - - ditto to Government of Madras, dated 26 August 1829; ditto of 1825-26; and ditto for 1826-27 - - - - (Lords' Paper, 1830, No. 19.)

Ditto - - - - ditto to Government of Bombay, dated 25 March 1829; ditto of 1825-26; and ditto for 1826-27 - - - - (Lords' Paper, 1830, No. 19.)

Copies of Letters from the Court of Directors to the Governments of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, (Finance Department), dated respectively the 10th March 1830. Returns of the Civil Establishments of the three Presidencies.

(Lords' Report, 1830, Appx. p. 627, &c.; and Commons' Paper, 179, of 1830.)

Returns of all Civil Offices, and the Establishments connected therewith, under each of the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, on 1 May 1817 and 1827.

(Lords' Paper, 13, of 1830; and Commons' Paper, 633, of 1830.)

Returns of all Offices, Places and Pensions, Civil, Political, Military and Commercial, with the Establishments connected therewith, held under the East India Company within the United Kingdom and Colonies, not included in Return of 1830; with the Salaries, Allowances, &c. on 1 May 1817 and 1827 - - - - (Commons' Report, October 1831, Appx. p. 682.)

An Account of Sums received in India for Sales of Import Goods and Stores, 1809-10 to 1827-28 - - - - (Papers of February 1830.)

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(Lords' Paper, 39, of 1831; and Commons' Paper, 179, of 1831.)

Ditto - - - - ditto, 1829-30 - - - - (Lords' Paper, 1832, No. 30.)

Accounts of the Commercial Charges not added to the Invoices in India, 1809-10 to 1827-28.

(Papers of February 1830.)

Ditto - - - - ditto, 1827-28 and 1828-29.

(Lords' Paper, 38, of 1831; and Commons' Paper, 168, of 1831.)

Ditto - - - - ditto, 1829-30 - - - - (Lords' Paper, 1832, No. 37.)

Accounts showing the Amount of all Advances made in India for the purposes of Commerce, in so far as regards the purchase of Investments for Europe, from 1809-10 to 1827-28, showing the Amount applied to the purchase of Investment in China, and distinguishing the Amount issued in repayment of Territorial Charges, defrayed in England, from Amount issued from Commercial Funds - - - - (Papers of February 1830.)

Ditto - - - - ditto, 1827-28 and 1828-29, ditto.

(Lords' Paper, 1831, No. 38; and Commons' Paper, 1831, No. 168.)

Ditto - - - - ditto, 1829-30 - - - - (Lords' Paper, 1832, No. 37.)

Accounts showing the Amount of all Supplies between the several Presidencies and Settlements in India, and the Factory at Canton, 1809-10 to 1827-28 - (Papers of February 1830.)

Ditto - - - - ditto, and St. Helena, 1822-23 to 1828-29, specifying the particular Supplies under each head for each year - - - - (Lords' Paper, 1830, No. 139.)

Ditto - - - - ditto, 1829-30 - - - - (Lords' Paper, 1831, No. 38.)

Accounts of the Increase of Dead Stock in India, consisting of Plate, Household Furniture, Stores, &c. between 1809 and 1827, the expense of which is not included in the Charges; distinguishing what was purchased in India from what was supplied by England, and also the Territorial from the Commercial Dead Stock - - - - (Papers of February 1830.)

Accounts of the Amount of the Assets of the East India Company in India, 1809 to 1827.

(Papers of February 1830.)

Ditto - - - - ditto, 1828.

(Commons' Paper, 1831, No. 206, and Lords' Paper, 1831, No. 37.)

Ditto - - - - ditto, 1829 - - - - (Lords' Paper, 1832, No. 50.)

Abstract Statement of the Result of the Debts and Assets of the East India Company in India, 1809 to 1827 - - - - (Papers of February 1830.)

Ditto - - - - ditto, 30 April 1828.

(Lords' Paper, 1831, No. 37; and Commons' Paper, 1831, No. 206.)

Ditto - - - - ditto, 1829 - - - - (Lords' Paper, 1832, No. 50.)

An Account of the several kinds of Goods as Assets in hand, unsold in each year, from 1815 to 1829; stating the Quantity and Value of Tea in those years.

(Commons' Report, China Trade, Appx. p. 86.)

Ditto - - - - ditto, 1830 - (Commons' Minutes of Evidence, 1830-31, Appx. p. 182.)

General Statements showing the Amount of the Proceeds of the Sales of Goods and Merchandise of the East India Company in Great Britain, and of their Commercial and other Receipts, Charges and Payments in Great Britain, 1810-11 to 1828-29; distinguishing the Receipts and Payments in the Territorial from the Receipts and Payments in the Commercial Branch.

(Papers of February 1830.)

Ditto - - - - ditto, 1829-30 - - - - ditto.

(Lords' Report of 1830, Appx. p. 616; and Commons' Paper, 1831, No. 206.)

Ditto - - - - ditto, 1830-31 - - - - ditto - (Lords' Paper, 1832, No. 50.)

Ditto - - - - ditto, 1831-32 - - - - ditto - (Lords' Paper, 1832, No. 153.)

General Statements of the Bond and Simple Contract Debts of the East India Company, the state of Cash remaining in the Treasury, and other Effects appertaining to the Company in Great Britain and Afloat from 1811 to 1829; distinguishing the Debts and Assets in the Territorial from the Debts and Assets in the Commercial Branch. (Papers of February 1830.)

Ditto - - - - ditto, 1 May 1830 - - - - ditto.

(Lords' Report, 1830, Appx. p. 620; and Commons' Paper, 1831, No. 206.)

Ditto - - - - ditto, 1 May 1831 - - - - ditto (Lords' Paper, 1832, No. 50.)

Ditto - - - - ditto, 1 May 1832 - - - - ditto - (Ditto, 1832, No. 153.)

An Account of Stock, per Computation of the East India Company (exclusive of their Capital Stock), drawn out in respect to England to 1 May 1815, and in respect to India to 1 May 1814 - - - - (Papers of February 1830.)

An Account of Stock, per Computation of the East India Company (exclusive of their Capital Stock), drawn out in respect to England to 1 May 1828, and in respect to India to 1 May 1827 - (Ditto.)

An Account of Stock, per Computation of the East India Company (exclusive of their Capital Stock), drawn out in respect to England to 1 May 1829, and in respect to India to 1 May 1828.

(Lords' Paper, 1831, No. 38; and Commons' Paper, 1831, No. 168.)

Ditto - - - - - England to 1 May 1831, and India to 1 May 1830.

(Lords' Paper, 1832, No. 37.)

Nos. 1 & 2.—Statement of the Account between the Territorial and Commercial Branches of the Affairs of the East India Company, from 1814-15 to 1828-29, drawn up upon the principle observed in the Accounts transmitted to the Government of Bengal.

(Lords' Report, 1830, Appx. p. 538, &c.; and Commons' Paper, 1830, No. 499.)

Ditto - - - - - ditto, 1829-30.

(Lords' Paper, 1831, No. 34; and Commons' Paper, 1831, No. 168.)

Ditto - - - - - ditto, 1830-31 - - - - - (Lords' Paper, 1832, No. 54.)

Statement of the particulars of an Item in the Account of the Commercial Branch for 1828-29, entitled "Charges General" - - - (Commons' Report, China Trade, 1830, Appx. p. 108.)

Ditto - - - - - ditto for 1829-30 - - - - - (Ditto.)

(Commons' Minutes of Evidence, 1830-31, Appx. p. 179.)

Statement showing the manner in which the Balance on the Advances from the Commercial to the Territorial Branch from 1814-15 to 1828-29 is computed by the Accountant-general to amount to £.12,110,198 - - - (Commons' Minutes of Evidence, 1830-31, Appx. p. 110.)

An Estimate of the Account between the Territorial and Commercial Branches of the Company's Affairs, for the period prior to 1 May 1814, framed upon the principles of separation laid down in the Plan of 1814 - - - (Commons' Report, Oct. 1831, Appx. p. 560.)

Accounts showing the Amount of all Sums paid by the East India Company from their Treasury in England chargeable to the Territories in India, 1810-11 to 1828-29.

(Papers of February 1830.)

Ditto - - - - - ditto, 1829-30.

(Lords' Paper, 1831, No. 38; and Commons' Paper, 1831, No. 168.)

Ditto - - - - - ditto, 1830-31 - - - - - (Lords' Paper, 1832, No. 37.)

Copy Protest of the Court of Directors, dated 25 August 1824, against the Decision of the Board of Control not to alter the Rates of Exchange observed in Transactions between the Territorial and Commercial Branches - - - (Commons' Report, China Trade, 1830, Appx. p. 98.)

Statements of the Rates of Exchange at which Bills have been drawn from India upon the East India Company, from 1812 to 1829 - - - - - (Papers of February 1830.)

Ditto - - - - - ditto, 1830.

(Lords' Paper, 1831, No. 38; and Commons' Paper, 1831, No. 168.)

Ditto - - - - - ditto, 1831 - - - - - (Lords' Paper, 1832, No. 37.)

Statements of the Rates of Exchange at which Bills have been drawn upon India by the East India Company, from 1812 to 1829 - - - - - (Papers of February 1830.)

Ditto - - - - - ditto, in 1830.

(Lords' Paper, 1831, No. 38; and Commons' Paper, 1831, No. 168.)

Ditto - - - - - ditto, in 1831 - - - - - (Lords' Paper, 1832, No. 37.)

Accounts of all Sums received by the East India Company on Bills of Exchange remitted to them from their several Presidencies and Settlements in India, and from Canton, 1810-11 to 1828-29; distinguishing the Territorial from the Commercial, and showing the Amount drawn on His Majesty's Government - - - - - (Papers of February 1830.)

Ditto - - - - - ditto, 1829-30.

(Lords' Paper, 1831, No. 38; and Commons' Paper, 1831, No. 168.)

Ditto - - - - - ditto, 1830-31 - - - - - (Lords' Paper, 1832, No. 37.)

Accounts, showing the Amount of all Bills of Exchange and Certificates paid by the East India Company, from 1810 to 1829; distinguishing India from China, and such as were for liquidation of Indian Debt, for Interest on Indian Debt, and for General Purposes.

(Papers of February 1830.)

Ditto - - - - - ditto, 1829-30 - - - - - ditto.

(Lords' Paper, 1831, No. 38; and Commons' Paper, 1831, No. 168.)

Ditto - - - - - ditto, 1830-31 - - - - - (Lords' Paper, 1832, No. 37.)

An Account of the Amount of Payments in England, on account of India, in the three years ending 1830-31, and the manner in which the Remittances have been made, including Specie and Bills, direct and indirect, stating the Prime Cost and Expenses, and the Proceeds of Sale of each such Remittance, and the Average Charge or Rate of Remittances in each of those years of such Proceeds - - - (Commons' Report, Oct. 1831, Appx. p. 572.)

An Account, showing the Invoice Amount of all Goods, Stores and Bullion exported by the East India Company to their several Presidencies and Settlements in India respectively, to the Island of St. Helena, and to their Factory at Canton, from 1810-11 to 1828-29; distinguishing the Amount of Goods and Stores, and the Bullion on the Political from the Bullion on the Commercial account - - - - - (Papers of February 1830.)

Ditto - - - - - ditto, 1829-30.

(Lords' Paper, 1831, No. 38; and Commons' Paper, 1831, No. 168.)

Ditto - - - - - ditto, 1830-31 - - - - - (Lords' Paper, 1832, No. 37.)

An Account of New or Increased Salaries, Establishments or Pensions payable in Great Britain, granted or created in 1829-30 - - - (Lords' Report, 1830, Appx. p. 622.)

Ditto - - - - - ditto, 1831-32 - - - - - (Lords' Paper, 1832, No. 153.)

Allowances, Compensations, Remunerations and Superannuations granted to the Officers and Servants of the East India Company in 1829-30 - - - (Lords' Report, 1830, Appx. p. 624.)

Ditto - - - - - ditto, 1831-32 - - - - - (Lords' Paper, 1832, No. 153.)

Note.—For further Papers recently printed for Parliament, relating to the Trade, see COMMERCIAL Appendix.

APPENDIX.

II.—Finance and Accounts—Trade.

Finance.

Appendix, No. 1.

A STATEMENT of the Steps which have been taken, by the Commissioners for the Affairs of *India*, or Directors of the East India Company, for carrying into effect the Separation of the POLITICAL and COMMERCIAL ACCOUNTS of the said Company; according to the 64th Section of the Act 53 Geo. 3, c. 155.

MEASURES were taken by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, immediately after the passing of the Act of the 53d Geo. 3, c. 155, for carrying into effect the provisions contained in the 64th section, relating to the Separation of the Territorial and the Commercial Departments, in the Books of Account, Abroad and in England.

The Act passed on the 21st July 1813; on the 6th September following, the Court of Directors, with the approbation of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, forwarded to the Supreme Government in India, particular Orders for carrying the Separation into effect, together with the Outline of a Plan for keeping their several Books and Accounts. Copies of these Orders, and the Enclosure, are hereunto annexed.

A Plan of Arrangement for keeping the Books of Account in England, being submitted by the Court of Directors to the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, early in the year 1814, was, with certain amendments, finally approved by the Board on the 30th June in that year. Copy of this Plan is annexed.

The Books of Account, in India and in England, are now kept in conformity to the Plans sanctioned and approved by the Board of Commissioners, for each respectively. The year 1814-15 was the first year of their operation. The Accounts of that year, kept in England, were presented to Parliament on the 24th May 1815, in conformity to the directions of the Act of the 54th Geo. 3, c. 36, s. 55.

The Indian Accounts for the year 1814-15 will be presented within the prescribed period in the present year, if Documents shall be received in sufficient time from the several Presidencies in India.

India Board Office,
8th May 1816. }

Tho. Per. Courtenay,

(A.)

EXTRACT of a Letter from the Court of Directors of the East India Company, to the Governor-general in Council in *Bengal*, in the Public Department, dated 6th September 1813; with the OUTLINE of the Plan for keeping the Books of Account in *India*.

Para. 9. YOUR attention will be naturally drawn to the general principles laid down in the Act, for the future administration of India; but the very marked difference between the provisions of it, and those of the Act of the thirty-third, as they relate to the conduct of the Financial Departments of our Governments, renders it highly expedient that you should be furnished, at the earliest period practicable, with our views and opinions upon this branch of the subject, and such instructions as at present appear to be requisite.

10. The most prominent feature of the difference now made, and which will be the first object of remark, is, the entire separation of the Territorial or Political from the Commercial Branch of our Affairs, as directed by the 64th section. As very particular stress appears to have been laid upon this point, for reasons not necessary at present to be detailed; and as it is no less our earnest wish than our positive duty to yield the most implicit obedience to the directions of the Legislature, we are extremely anxious that such regulations should be framed, and such arrangements made, as shall most effectually accomplish the end required. For this purpose, the mode of keeping the Books of Account at our several Presidencies and Settlements is obviously a paramount object of attention. We are aware of the difficulty of furnishing you with instructions, which shall fully embrace every point of the detail of this extensive subject; and that the completion of any arrangement must in some measure be left to the exercise of the practical knowledge

II. FINANCE.

Appendix, No. 1.

Statement of Steps
taken for carrying
into effect the
Separation of
Accounts.

(A.) and (a 1.)

(B.)

(a 1.)

Appendix, No. 1.

(A.)

Extract of Letter
from Court of
Directors to
Governor-general;
6 Sept. 1813.

knowledge and experience of your Accountant-general: but we deem it of importance to apprise you, that it is indispensably necessary that measures should be taken for keeping and arranging the several Books of Account in the Departments under your Government so as to contain and exhibit the Accounts of the Territorial and Political Departments separately and distinctly from such as appertain to, or are connected with, the Commercial Branch of our affairs, according to the letter and the spirit of the Act; and it is highly essential that the arrangements for this purpose, at each of our Presidencies and Settlements, should, as far as practicable, be carried into execution upon a principle of complete uniformity.

11. We are led to hope that, from the mode in which the Books of Account in India are already kept and arranged, the difficulty of effecting the separation now directed will not be very considerable.

12. Our Auditor of Indian Accounts having, in pursuance of our directions, laid before us a plan of the future mode of keeping your Books of Account, a copy of the same is sent a number in the Packet, in order to be referred to your Accountant-general, who is to consider it as the general outline or ground-work of the future arrangement of those books; but is nevertheless to be at liberty to suggest any additions or alterations of the system thus laid down, which may in his judgment have a tendency to render it more complete.

13. According to the strict letter of the Act, the operation of this section, as well as of those relating to the appropriation of the Revenues, which will next be noticed, must be considered as commencing after the 10th April 1814. As your official year terminates the 30th April, it does not appear necessary to make any of the alterations in the general form of your books till the opening of the year 1814-15; but you will give the requisite directions, that any advances that may have been made from the Political to the Commercial Department in the manner hereafter directed, between the 10th and the 30th April 1814, may be carried to account accordingly, and stand as a debit to the latter Department in the books of 1814-15; so that it shall be practicable to present to Parliament the Account of the Territorial and Commercial transactions completely contradistinguished from each other, at the period required by the Act.

14. The next point of difference in principle from the former Act, to which your attention must be very speedily directed, is in the 55th and 56th sections of the present Act, respecting the appropriation of the revenues and profits of our Territorial possessions, and the funds which are assigned as immediately applicable to the purchase of investments, or the purposes of commerce.

15. You will observe by the 55th section, that the Territorial revenues and profits are first to be appropriated to defray the several descriptions of Charge; which are enumerated under their respective heads; viz.

The Charges and Expenses of Collecting the Revenues.

The Military Establishments.

The Interest upon the Debts.

The Civil and Commercial Establishments, and the Territorial Charges paid in Europe, or the Advances made in Europe on account of Territorial Charges.

16. The surplus which shall result, after defraying all these charges, is to be applied to the liquidation of Territorial Debt, or of the Bond Debt in England, or to such other purposes as we may think proper to direct from time to time. This is the general outline of the appropriations to be hereafter made.

17. The appropriation now prescribed differs from that prescribed by the Act of the 33d principally in the mode of advance, and in the extent of what is to be issued in each year for the purchase of Investment, the Act of the 33d directing it to be made in a specific sum from Surplus Revenue; whereas the whole amount to be issued in India, for the purposes of Commerce, in the purchase of Investment in India or China, is in future to be regulated by the actual payments which shall have been made in England, during the year preceding, from our Commercial funds on account of Territorial charges.

18. We cannot more distinctly explain our views of the construction of the Sections of the Act which have now been brought under notice, than by observing, that although the management of the whole as one concern remains with us, it is requisite that the Political branch should be considered as an affair of Government, the Commercial as that of a mercantile transaction, and by debiting and crediting in account the transactions between them in advances and supplies, as if they were absolutely distinct and separate concerns; so that accounts of receipt, expenditure, and balance, may be duly rendered by each respectively in the way required by Parliament.

19. The sections of the Act now passed, relating to the finances, appear to us to have been founded upon the positive assumption, that during peace at least, the revenues of the Territorial or Political branch will be fully sufficient not only to defray its own charges both at home and abroad, but to furnish a surplus applicable to the reduction of the debt; and that the ultimate proceeds or profits of the Commercial branch will likewise amount to a sum exceeding what shall be required for the liquidation of all demands of a commercial nature, including the dividends on the Capital Stock and the interest upon the Bond Debt in England.

20. The effectual accomplishment of these objects is of the highest importance to the future prosperity of our affairs, and, in so far as respects the Political branch particularly, is viewed by us with the utmost solicitude and anxiety. The result of the actual accounts of Revenue and Charge in the year 1811-12, as advised in your letter from the Financial Department, dated 21st November 1812, is highly satisfactory to us; and although the result

result estimated for the year 1812-13 in the same letter, falls far short of that of the preceding year, we trust that the expectations held out by you, that the actual result will not be less than a million sterling, will be fully realized. We propose communicating in the next despatch our orders relative to the branches of the Indian establishments which in our judgment are susceptible of reform, and to furnish you with an accurate estimate of what may be the future amount of the advances to be made in England on account of the Territorial Charges; but we cannot defer impressing most distinctly upon your attention the necessity of the utmost vigilance that the revenues be duly realized and brought into our treasuries; and as to the charges, not only that an increase may by every possible means be avoided, but that every measure, consistent with the security of the Empire, be resorted to for their retrenchment. The surplus revenue of a million will not be sufficient to defray the advances required in England, including the charge of interest, &c. produced by the loan of 2,500,000 *l.* from the Public in the year 1812; it is therefore perfectly clear to us, that unless a reduction of expenditure to the amount of 500,000 *l.* annually can be accomplished, the expectation of Parliament as to the liquidation of debt, will not only be disappointed, but the recurrence of war would be productive of the most disastrous consequences.

21. As directly applicable to the term "Surplus Revenue," we deem it proper to observe, for your future guidance, that the view of the surplus produce of the Territorial Revenues cannot be reckoned complete, till the whole amount of Political Charges incurred both in India and in England shall be brought to account. You will be furnished in due time with an account of the Political Charges incurred in England; but you will nevertheless continue as formerly to cause to be drawn up, and forwarded to us, the Annual Statements of the Revenues and Charges, showing the actual result in India in each year; also Estimates of succeeding years, accompanied with the fullest explanation of the causes of variations which shall appear on the comparison of the actual Accounts with the Estimates for the year to which they relate, or in the Estimates of the following years, compared with the actual accounts of the past.

22. With respect to the Commercial Branch, we strictly enjoin your scrupulous attention to its economy and management, not only as it may be connected with the proper application and employment of our own funds, but as it may be affected by the enlarged or general competition which is now admitted into the trade of India.

23. You will from time to time be furnished with our orders upon this subject; but we cannot omit on the present occasion expressing our expectation, that all our servants shall conduct themselves with liberality and candour, and act up to the full spirit of the Legislature; so that, if the traders should be disappointed in their views, they may have no ground for imputing their disappointments to any deviation on our part from the principle upon which the trade is open to them.

24. The difficulty of the process in the separation of the accounts at the winding-up of the expiring period may, in some degree, be increased by our orders of the 9th April 1813, for the investment to be provided in the year 1814, which exceed the amount in the contemplation of the Act since passed. The sums advanced in consequence of these orders will of course be brought to account, and must be hereafter adjusted with the amount of the advances or payments made from our Treasury in England, on account of the Territorial or Political concern; and in whatever amount the advance made by that concern in India in 1814, shall exceed the payment made in England, such excess must be debited in India to the Commercial branch.

25. Our instructions for the provision of the Investment of the year 1815 will be forwarded at a proper time. We propose upon another occasion to state more specifically, in detail, our views and intentions respecting the management of our Commercial affairs; for the present we shall only advert to our former observation, that the description of funds which will be hereafter immediately applicable in India to the purposes of Commerce, is—

1st. The repayment of advances made in England from our Commercial funds for expenses chargeable to the Territories, according to the amount to be advised by us, deducting therefrom the charges of the Commercial establishments, and all the Commercial charges in India which may have been paid from the Territorial revenues or the Political funds in the same year. We shall advise you of the principle upon which this deduction is to be made.

2dly. The produce of the sale of exports of goods and merchandize consigned directly to our Commercial Boards, with any other fund strictly of a Commercial nature that may come into the possession of those Boards, you will receive our instructions as to the detailed application of those funds in the purchase of Investments in India; also as to the amount to be remitted to China for the purchase of Investments there.

26. It is necessary to draw your particular attention to the money which may remain in the Indian treasuries, in consequence of the loans having been raised upon terms under which the holders of public securities are entitled, at their option, to demand the payment of the interest falling due half-yearly in bills upon us at a specific rate of exchange. The uncertainty of the amount to which, from various causes, the exercise of this option may be carried, renders it extremely difficult and almost impracticable to establish any plan of remittance upon a regular principle; this money originating in, and proceeding from, an appropriation

Appendix, No. 1.

(A.)

Extract of Letter
from Court of
Directors to
Governor-general;
6 Sept. 1813.

appropriation of Territorial revenue, is to be considered strictly of a Political nature, and as a species of deposit in your treasury for the purposes of remittance to England for the payment of the bills, which are as strictly a Political demand upon our home treasury. With this view, when the payment of the half-yearly interest upon the debt is demanded in bills upon us, you will immediately upon the issue of those bills uniformly set apart a sum equal to their amount, in order to its being remitted to us for the supply of our treasury at home: for notwithstanding the provision in the 58th section of the Act for the protection our Commercial funds in England, from the embarrassment which would be occasioned if those bills fell in course of payment without the remittance of funds from India to meet them, it is of essential moment that every practicable measure be resorted to, in order that a due supply may be thrown into our home treasury. And here we would strongly express the anxiety we feel, that our financial system may be brought to that state of arrangement, that application to Parliament for pecuniary assistance may in no case be requisite, except upon extraordinary occasions, arising from Political or other contingencies, which no human foresight or management could provide against.

27. Having laid down as a general principle, that in our judgment the money which is now the object of remark, is purely Political in its nature, we have further to add, that the disposal of it in the way of remittance is to be regulated according to a plan, the general outline of which we now proceed to communicate:—

1st. In advances to the Public Service repayable by His Majesty's Government in England. This being a mode of remittance advantageous both to the Government and to the Company, you will avail yourselves of it to the utmost extent of the demands which may arise, taking measures that the advances in cash made by you be regularly vouched, also that the account of every expenditure chargeable either in supply of stores, &c. or in disbursements on account of Government, be drawn up with the utmost precision, and transmitted to us, signed by a responsible officer. Measures are in concert with His Majesty's Government for a definitive arrangement of this subject, which will be hereafter communicated to you: but you will for the present follow the instructions which are now given, and charge the advances and supplies in the current coin of the Presidency and Settlement where they are made.

28. 2dly. The second mode of remittance that has been suggested to us, is through the channel of private merchants or individuals, and this in two ways:

First, In the receipt of monies from such merchants or individuals, into our treasury in England, for bills upon our governments in India.

Secondly, In advances by our governments in India to such merchants or individuals as may require them, for bills on their agents in England, to be offered upon the positive consideration that the amount advanced is to be employed in the purchase of goods and merchandize in India, to be consigned to some port of the United Kingdom.

29. Having thus explained the general outline of the plan, at present in our contemplation, as applicable to this remittance, we have only to add, that we are fully aware that no less uncertainty attaches to the extent to which the plan itself may operate, than to the amount of the fund for which its operation may be required. We must be governed by circumstances as they occur, and shall furnish you with our instructions from time to time. For the present you will proceed in making advances to the Public Service as first directed, and in making trial of the proposition as to advances in cash to private merchants and individuals, upon the principle now laid down, taking every possible care that no loss be incurred in the rate of exchange, or by the tenor at which the bills shall be drawn; and especially guarding that substantial security be taken from the individuals to whom the advances may be made, either by the consignment of the goods to the port of London to be deposited in our warehouses, or by such other securities as you may deem sufficient. You will likewise, as a security against risk, require that the consignments shall be insured, and the policies placed in your hands, till advice shall be received of the payment of the bills.

30. You will take into early consideration the manner in which this measure should be announced to the Public, with a view to the general accommodation, and for the purpose of your being apprized in time of the extent of the applications that may be made; for, if the amount in which the private merchants shall be disposed to avail themselves of this mode of accommodation shall fall short of the sum required to be remitted, after the advances shall have been made to the Public Service, and the bills drawn by us shall have been paid, the amount of the remittance must be absolutely and fully carried into effect, to the extent that bills may have been drawn upon us for the interest on the debts; and you must therefore, as a dernier resort, have recourse to the measure of further advances to our Commercial department, for the purchase of goods for consignment to us, to the amount of the deficiency which shall be found to exist, in consequence of the failure of demand by the parties as now adverted to, unless the situation of the money market in India shall render it safe or eligible to make an occasional consignment of bullion.

31. You will of course regulate the remittance from year to year, as far as possible, by the amount which shall be required. If in any year it should occur, that remittances shall have been granted to individuals in excess of that amount, you will in such case make a proportionate reduction in the next year.

32. The amount for which remittance will be required, must ever be liable to great fluctuation, principally from the course of exchange, and the demand that shall exist for cash at our Presidencies.

(a 1.)

OUTLINE of a Plan for keeping the Books and Accounts of the several Presidencies in India, in conformity with the directions of the Act of the 53d of His present Majesty, c. 155, sect. 64.—(Referred to in the preceding Extract, para. 12.)

Appendix, No. 1.

(a 1.)

Outline of a Plan for keeping the Books and Accounts of the several Presidencies in India.

THE General Books which, as the title imports, exhibit the particulars of the pecuniary affairs of the Governments in all their branches, to be continued so far as regards the details of the Territorial and Political transactions of the Company. The Commercial concerns to be entered on those books only in abstract.

A set of books to be opened, entitled "The Journal and Ledger of the Commercial Concerns of the East India Company," in which every transaction relative to those concerns is to be entered in detail.

The General Journal and Ledger will contain the detail of all the accounts relative to the following departments of the service :

1st. The General Department, comprehending all matters relative to the Political concerns of the Company, the Mint and Post Office revenues and expenses, and the other offices classed under this department in the book of civil establishments ; except the establishments of the Supreme Court, the Justices of Peace and Coroner, which more properly fall under the Judicial Department ; and the Nizamut, and other stipends and allowances, which are charges upon the revenues, and should come under the Revenue Department. In regard to the stipends to the King, &c. at Delhi, these are at present charged against the revenues, although in the book of establishments they stand under the general branch.

2d. The Judicial Department, including the Supreme Court, &c. as above.

3d. The Revenue Department, including the Stipends, &c. as above, and customs ; under this department the salt and opium may also be included, as there does not appear to be any cogent reason against re-transferring the management of these articles to the Board of Revenue ; on this point, however, the opinion of the Governor-general in Council should be taken.

4th. The Marine Department. The forgoing comprise the civil branches of the service, included under the Territorial and Political concerns.

The Military Department is a separate head comprehended in those concerns ; but it is not intended that the military disbursements should appear in detail on the general books ; these may continue under their present form and mode.

The General Journal and Ledger should contain a head of *Commercial Department*, under which all receipts and advances from, to, or on account of that department, are to be entered.

The Commercial Journal and Ledger, should in like manner contain a head of *General Books*, showing the corresponding debits and credits of the Territorial and Political concerns.

The Accounts of Receipts and Disbursements annually sent to Europe, should be framed on similar principles, in such a manner as to show the distinction between the *Territorial* and *Political* and the *Commercial* transactions of the Government in the two branches.

The Quick Stock Accounts to be framed on the same principles. One statement as at present may contain the whole of the debts and assets, although to be divided under the two branches.

In the first place, the balance of property of every description remaining on the 10th or 30th April 1814, in every department under the Government, is to be stated in detail distinctly and separately under the two heads of *Territorial* and *Political* and *Commercial* ; the Quarterly Accounts thereafter will of course be framed on the same principles.

The Dead Stock Accounts to be framed in the same manner.

The foregoing observations are more particularly applicable to the Accounts of Bengal ; but the same principles are to be attended to at the other Presidencies, as far as circumstances will admit ; it being distinctly understood, that one uniform system, both in principle and detail, is to govern the method of keeping the Accounts of all the Presidencies.

For this purpose it is extremely desirable that the mode of bringing the Account on the Bengal General Books, the Revenues of the Provinces and the Customs, should be followed at Madras and Bombay ; to effect which, it will be necessary to forward from Bengal to the other Presidencies, copies of those parts of the General Books which relate to the Revenues and Customs. Any further directions which may be requisite to produce a conformity in the Books of the two Presidencies with those of Bengal, in other articles, may also be supplied from the latter.

Whatever instructions may be necessary regarding the method of keeping the Accounts at Prince of Wales Island, and Fort Marlborough, upon the plan above sketched out, will be furnished from Bengal.

East India House, August 1813.

Appendix, No. 1.

(B.)

(B.)
Plan for keeping
and arranging the
Books of Account
of the East India
Company, in
England, &c.

PLAN for keeping and arranging the Books of Account of the East India Company in England, that the said Books shall contain and exhibit the Accounts of the Territorial and Political Departments separately and distinctly from such as appertain to, or are connected with, the Commercial Branch of their Affairs; submitted by the Court of Directors of the said Company to the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, for their approbation, in conformity to the Provisions of the Act of the 53d of the King, c. 155, sec. 54; together with the Alterations, Amendments and Additions made by the said Board, in the manner also provided in the said Act.

PLAN,
As originally submitted by The Court.

ALTERATIONS, AMENDMENTS, and ADDITIONS,
By the Board of Commissioners.

Classification and Allotment of Charges.

Territorial and Political Charges.

Political Charges General.

Commissioners for the Affairs of India.
Raising of recruits and cadets.
Tradesmen's bills for repairs of the house,
coals, candles, house expenses; one half.

Law charges; one half.
Packets overland.
Military fund.
Annuitants and pensioners; all granted
for political services.

Directors gratuities; one half.
Salaries and gratuities to the officers of
the house.
Secretary's office; two-thirds.
Treasury; one-fourth.
Accountant's office; one-fourth.
Examiner's office; the whole.
Auditor's office; ditto.

Freight office; one-fourth.
Historiographer; the whole.
Librarian; ditto.
Book office; one-half.
Counsellor; ditto.
Solicitor; ditto.

Paymaster of seamen's wages; one-fourth.

Shipping; ditto.
Military stores; the whole.
Military fund; ditto.
Doorkeepers; two-thirds.
Military Secretary; the whole.
Assistant; ditto.
Extra clerks; two-thirds.
Fire-lighters and porters; one-half.
Military officers and soldiers; sundries for
provision on the outward voyage to India.

East India volunteer regiments.

Sundries for passage-money to India.
Company's stud.
Subscriptions to charities and on public
occasions; one-half.

Clerks in the house, for extra attendance;
in the same proportion as the salaries.

Military seminary; the whole except the
building.

Law Charges.—The expense incurred un-
der this head, whether for actions at law or
otherwise, relating to the Political Depart-
ment, to be distinctly and separately brought
to account.

Freight office to be wholly chargeable to
the Commercial Department.

Paymaster of seamen's wages to be wholly
chargeable to the Commercial Department.

Shipping, ditto, ditto.

The expense of the volunteer regiments to
be equally divided between the Political and
the Commercial Departments.

Admitted, as far as relates to the Political
service.

P L A N,

As originally submitted by The Court.

Political Charges General—continued.

East India College; the whole except the building.

Examining military stores.

Adjustment of Indian accounts, and payments on account of India.

Money advanced per order of the Secret Committee.

Bengal Orphan Society.

Commissioners for adjudicating Carnatic debts.

Depôt at the Isle of Wight.

Stationery for home use; one-half.

Persian embassy and subsidy.

Fees on brevet commissions.

Madras Military Fund.

Batta to King's naval officers serving in India.

Taxes for the house; one half.

Prisoners of war.

Passage of Military to India, including Tonnage occupied by the Troops.

Political Freight and Demorage.

Demorage previous to leaving England, where the same has been incurred by waiting for troops or stores belonging to Government.

Passage of troops; Charter-party passengers.

Freight of tonnage allowed; ditto.

Victualling, ditto.

Amount of freight paid by the Company, for tonnage reserved for the accommodation of troops.

ALTERATIONS, AMENDMENTS, and ADDITIONS,

By the Board of Commissioners.

East India College.—The expense to be charged to the Commercial Department, in the proportion the number of servants of that Department bears to that of the Political Department on the Indian establishments.

Approved, so far as may relate to the Political Department.

Approved—but the Board require an account to be annually laid before them, at the commencement of the season, of the rate proposed to be charged for the passage of each officer and soldier to India, showing the several items of which that rate is composed; also an account showing the number of military actually conveyed to India in the Company's ships in each season, with the charge on account thereof: distinguishing His Majesty's from the Company's troops; distinguishing likewise officers and privates.

The Board approve, as a general principle, of the Commercial Department being reimbursed every expense *bonâ fide* and actually incurred by the provision of tonnage for the conveyance of troops or stores to India: but considering the charge in question to be immediately applicable to or connected with the Company's Political government, they think proper to direct that arrangements be made to avoid, as far as practicable, this charge. As to the embarkation of His Majesty's troops for the Company's service, that the Departments of Government give timely notice to the Court of Directors of the number of troops intended to be sent to India in each season; and that the Court in due time apprize those Departments of the periods after which the ships would be subject to the charge of demorage. With respect to the Company's own troops, it is presumed to be perfectly within the power of the Court to prevent the necessity of incurring the charge.

Admitted; but an account to be annually laid before the Board, showing distinctly the expense incurred on these accounts; also the number and description of Charter-party Passengers, with the rate of charge for each, under their respective heads.

According to the general principle already admitted, expense actually incurred by the Commercial Department, is to be repaid:—As to tonnage expressly reserved for, and occupied by troops, there can be no question; but

Appendix, No. 1.

(B.)

Plan for keeping and arranging the Books of Account of the East India Company, in England, &c.

Appendix, No. 1.

(B.)

Plan for keeping
and arranging the
Books of Account
of the East India
Company, in
England, &c.

PLAN,
As originally submitted by the Court.

Political Freight and Demorage (continued.)

Amount of freight paid by the Company,
in consequence of the ship being employed
as a packet or cartel.

Demorage for time employed in public
service, or in carrying troops or stores from
one port to another in India; and

Freight paid for tonnage of troops, mili-
tary stores, &c. from one port to another in
India.

Freight of Stores, consigned to St. Helena.
Demorage for deviation to St. Helena, and
for detention there delivering stores, outward
bound.

Freight on Government stores.

Interest on the Debts of the Nabob of Arcot.

*Pay to Military Officers on Furlough and
Retirement.*

ALTERATIONS, AMENDMENTS and ADDITIONS,
By the Board of Commissioners.

but the rate of the freight must be annually
reported to the Board, as before required.
As to tonnage reserved, but not occupied in
consequence of the embarkation being coun-
termanded, the Board cannot admit the
charge, unless it shall be made to appear that
a positive loss or expense has been incurred
by the Commercial Department; and that it
was found necessary to occupy extra tonnage,
or to charter more ships in consequence of
the reserve for the conveyance of troops.

Admitted; with the understanding that the
proposition has no reference to dispatches or
letters forwarded to or from India, by the
Company's ships in the usual course.

Admitted; provided the Commercial De-
partment actually incurs expense or loss by
the ships being detained or employed for the
purposes now stated, but not otherwise. If
ships are proceeding from one port to another
in India, unoccupied by merchandize, and
no extraordinary freight or demorage is paid
to the owners in consequence of the convey-
ance of troops or stores, no charge should be
borne by the Political Department, except
for the victualling the troops or shipping the
stores, according to long-accustomed usage.

At a rate to be reported to the Board from
year to year. If the Company have dealings
at St. Helena in the export of goods for sale,
a proportion of the demorage should be
charged to the Commerce. Positive orders
should be given to the government of St.
Helena to adopt every measure to prevent a
longer detention of the ship at the island
than absolutely requisite for the delivery of
the stores.

The freight on Government stores being
repayable by His Majesty's Government in
England, cannot be classed with the head of
Political Freight and Demorage, which forms
a part of the Territorial Charge to be repaid
in India. A discussion having taken place
with the Right honourable the Secretary of
State for the War Department, respecting
the conveyance of troops and stores for
Government on the Company's ships, and
the general principle admitted that prefer-
ence should be given to these ships over
those of private individuals, provided the
charge is equally reasonable; it will rest
with the Court to adopt the requisite mea-
sures with the public offices, in order to ac-
complish a definitive arrangement on this
subject.

Admitted to be Political; but the Board
desire to be furnished with an account of the
actual amount of the Funds for this purpose,
arising either from annual receipts from the
Carnatic revenue, or the interest upon the
amount of them: also the specific application
of the same in India and England, whether
in liquidation of charges incurred by the
Commissioners, or in payment of the prin-
cipal or interest of the claims already adjudi-
cated by the said Commissioners, made up to
the latest period practicable; also that an
account of a similar description be furnished
annually.

Approved; but a detailed statement of the
payments on this account to be annually laid
before the Board.

PLAN,
As originally submitted by the Court.

*Pay Office General for recruiting King's
Regiments serving in India.*

*Interest on the Loan of £. 2,500,000. from
the Public, and Sinking Fund.*

Expenses of St. Helena, payable in England.

*Expenses of Prince of Wales Island, payable
in England.*

Expenses of Bencoolen, ditto.

Military and Garrison Stores to be exported.

Cost.

Freight on ditto.

Interest.

Charges.

ALTERATIONS, AMENDMENTS, and ADDITIONS,
By the Board of Commissioners.

The repayment of this disbursement to the Commercial Department in India, depending on the actual advance of the money by the Company's treasury in England, an arrangement must be made with the office of His Majesty's Paymaster General, respecting the periods of payment, so as that the demands of that office may be regularly brought forward and liquidated within the Company's official year of account.

This payment should be regularly brought to account, distinguishing interest, and sinking fund.

Approved. The revenues at present existing with whatever new duties may be levied, to be applicable to the expenses. The correspondence relating to the affairs of this island, to be hereafter submitted to the consideration of the Board of Commissioners, in like manner with that relating to the other political concerns of the Company.

An adjustment must be made of the expenses of the island; and such part as may appear to be of a commercial nature carried to account accordingly.

An adjustment to be likewise made of the expenses of this settlement; the Military establishment, after deducting the revenues, to be charged to the Political Department, and the Civil Establishment to the Commercial.

Marine or naval stores for the Company's marine establishments are supposed to be comprized with the military and garrison stores. The Board rely that the utmost attention be paid, that the indents from India for stores be limited to the annual demands of the service, as far as prudent and practicable, so that expense be not incurred by the mere accumulation in the arsenals. Economy in the purchases is evidently an essential point of attention. The freight will be charged at the rate charged on the Company's staple exports, or in an equitable proportion, according to the articles. The interest on the actual outlay of the money, and the rate of the charges on the invoices, similar to that on the Company's exports.

(B.)
Plan for keeping
and arranging the
Books of Account
of the East India
Company, in
England, &c.

SUGGESTIONS by the COURT,
In regard to the Preparation of Accounts under
The New Charter.

1. It is submitted, that the profit and loss accounts be made up in the respective sales as heretofore; that the profit which shall be apparent in the March and September sales 1814, shall be the funds whereout the dividends due in July 1815 and January 1816 shall be paid. The same system to be observed in each subsequent year, so that the dividends shall be payable out of the profits arising in the preceding year.

REMARKS, ALTERATIONS, AMENDMENTS,
And ADDITIONS,
By the Board of Commissioners.

As the appropriation of the profits of the year in the manner suggested by the Court, appears to be the only practicable mode by which the directions of the Act can be carried into operation, the Board approve the same, premising that the dividends on the capital stock due in July 1814 and January 1815, will be paid from funds arising from profits in the sales of March and September 1813; but they think proper to call the attention of the Court to the necessity of giving directions, that the accounts which must be required, according to the 57th and 58th sections of the Act of the 53d of the King, be annually prepared with every degree of precision, in order to show the sufficiency or otherwise of the funds for the purposes therein specified.

Appendix, No. 1.

(B.)

Plan for keeping and arranging the Books of Account of the East India Company, in England, &c.

SUGGESTIONS by the COURT,
In regard to the Preparation of Accounts under
The New Charter.

2. That the political payments, which shall be made in England in the year 30th April 1814 to 30th April 1815, added to the amount of exports in the year 1814-15, be considered as constituting the funds which will be applicable to the provision of cargoes to return to England in the year 1816.

3. That the general stock account of the Company, called Stock per Computation, which has been heretofore made up to the 1st March in each year, shall in future be made up to the 1st May, and that the home-accounts, as well as the quick stock accounts of the several Presidencies of India, do distinctly exhibit the statement of Territorial debts and assets, contradistinguished from Commercial debts and assets; and also that the annual account, which in virtue of Acts of Parliament now in force is directed to be made up to the 1st March in each year, be in future made up to the 1st May. To effect this alteration, a new Parliamentary enactment will become necessary.

4. That an account be opened in the ledger under the head of "Territorial Account," which will contain on the debit side the amount of all payments made in England on that account; and on the credit side the payment by India, of these advances either by issues to the Commercial Boards in India or by any other means.

5. That an account be opened under the head of Bills of Exchange, drawn from India on account of the interest of Indian debt; the debit side to exhibit the amount of payments made in England by the Company, in each year on such account. The credit side to exhibit, 1st. The amount of monies that may be received in England in re-payment

REMARKS, ALTERATIONS, AMENDMENTS,
And ADDITIONS,
By the Board of Commissioners.

Approved; as the suggestion appears to be in conformity to the letter and spirit of the 50th section of the Act, so far as respects the year which is specified. The commencement of the new system is prescribed to be the 10th April 1814, both for India and England. The process in the first year must therefore necessarily be on estimate, and adjustments must afterwards be made of the advances and payments in the Commercial Department, in the manner provided for in the same section.

The Act of the 54th of the King, cap. 36, sec. 55, provides for the alteration of the period of making up the accounts. The distinct exhibition of Territorial debts and assets contradistinguished from Commercial debts and assets, as now proposed, is fully approved; and the Board are very desirous that instructions be sent to the Indian Governments to give the most positive directions to the Departments of Account, relating to the transmission of documents required for the preparation of Accounts in England, so that they may be presented by Parliament within the time required by the Act.

Approved; on the assumption that it is combined with such arrangements of detail, as shall enable the Company from time to time to furnish such distinct accounts relating to the several branches of the Political Department, both as to debts and assets, and receipt and expenditure, as are or may be required by Parliament, or called for by the Board. It being understood, that the account of the payments in England for Territorial charges to be repaid in India, according to the provision of the 54th section of the Act of the 53d, will be drawn up or calculated from the debit side of this general head; and as the rate of exchange at which the payment in sterling shall be converted into Indian currency, is not provided for in the said Act, the Board deem it eligible and proper to determine, that the exchange shall be at the same rates which have obtained and been sanctioned by the usage of Parliament, as well in fixing of salaries, and in the settlement of accounts between the Public and the Company, as in the accounts which have annually been presented to or brought to the view of Parliament for a long series of years, viz.

2 s. the current rupee, calculated at 16 per cent. less than the Sicca rupee.

8 s. the Pagoda.

2 s. 3 d. the Bombay rupee.

The Board fully approve the keeping the transactions to which this head of account applies, entirely distinct and separate from that of the general Territorial account. The manner of debiting the payments in England under this head, as now proposed, is correct. The formation of the credit side, by bringing to account the remittances through

SUGGESTIONS by the COURT,
In regard to the Preparation of Accounts under
The New Charter.

REMARKS, ALTERATIONS, AMENDMENTS,
And ADDITIONS,
By the Board of Commissioners.

II.
FINANCE.

Appendix, No. 1.

(B.)

Plan for keeping
and arranging the
Books of Account
of the East India
Company, in
England, &c.

of advances made in India on account of His Majesty's government.—2dly. The amount of monies that may be received in England for bills to be drawn on India.—3dly. The amounts of bills of exchange drawn in the Company's favour for advances made to individuals in India.—4thly. For advances made in India to the Company's commercial servants, for investment to be specifically provided in India from the funds, to the amount which England shall be drawn upon for the payment of the interest on the Indian debt.

the four modes which are pointed out, calls for no further remark as to the three first, than as it may relate to the uncertainty of their amount respectively, from being exposed to contingencies as to the advances to the Public Service, and being experimental as to the transactions with individuals. As to the fourth mode, or the remittance to be made through the channel of the Company's Commerce, which is designed to embrace whatever amount may be required to be remitted beyond what shall have been provided for by the other modes, the Board, in reference to the several discussions which have taken place on this subject, have thought proper to agree, that an arrangement be made on the following principles: The balance found remaining under this head of Account at the close of the year, after giving full credit for all remittances received from India in the course of the year, whether in bills or certificates upon Government, or bills upon individuals paid or payable, or in receipts from individuals for bills on India, to be added to the amount of Territorial Charges, to be repaid from the Political Treasury in India to the Commercial Department there, and to be applied by that department, at the option and risk of the Company. But the amount of this balance to be converted into Indian currency at the rate of exchange at which the bills may be drawn; provided always, that if, in any year, the Company's trade from India shall not realize, upon an average, 2 s. 6 d. the sicca rupee, the Political Department shall be debited for the amount of the deficiency, which shall be found to have arisen on the sum to which this head of account relates. The Board desire it to be distinctly understood, that their acquiescence in the arrangement suggested by the Court for making the separation of the Political and Commercial Accounts in the existing ledger, is, from their reliance on the assurance conveyed by the Court, that it will be found fully sufficient for the purpose of yielding obedience to the directions of the late Act, and that new heads will be opened in the books of the Company from time to time as circumstances may require, of which the Board is to be kept regularly advised.

6. As the amount of stores to be exported may be deemed a Territorial disbursement, it is submitted that in future those stores be invoiced at their actual prime cost, without the addition of 10 per cent. as has been the practice; that the freight outwards, the insurance, interest, and charges of shipping be added in lieu of this 10 per cent.

The cost, freight, interest and charges of shipping having been already adverted to, this suggestion is approved, with the exception of what relates to insurance, which is not to be charged.

7. It thus being proposed that the invoices of stores exported to India, shall contain the prime cost with the several charges of freight, interest, insurance, and charges of merchandise, so in like manner it appears to be desirable that the invoices of goods for sale should be formed upon the same principle.

Approved; with the exception of insurance, the losses actually sustained to be brought to account as heretofore.

Appendix, No. 1.

(B.)

Plan for keeping
and arranging the
Books of Account
of the East India
Company, in
England, &c.

SUGGESTIONS by the COURT,
In regard to the Preparation of Accounts under
The New Charter.

REMARKS, ALTERATIONS, AMENDMENTS,
And ADDITIONS,
By the Board of Commissioners.

8. In regard also to the formation of the freight accounts, it will be desirable that the freight upon goods exported be separated from the freight on goods imported. According to the present system, the whole freight and demorage is charged in the home accounts, excepting upon such part of the outward cargo as exceeds the stipulated free tonnage.

9. As political freight and demorage is to be carried to the Territorial account, it will also be necessary that a separate account be made up for all charges of this description, such account to pass the Committee, as is customary with other freight accounts.

10. As the Company are in the practice of making advances on account of freight at various periods before the freight account is finally settled, these advances, it is submitted, shall in the first instance be considered to relate alone to the commercial freight and demorage, subject to future adjustment. The freight account in this view of the subject, will be divided into three classes:—
1st. For freight and demorage outward;—
2dly. Freight and demorage homeward;—
3dly. Political freight and demorage.

11. Such directions as appeared to be necessary for the arrangement of the Indian books and accounts, have been transmitted to India in the despatch of the 6th September last.

12. The Act commencing simultaneously in England and in India on the 10th of April 1814, the statement of debts and assets at home and abroad should be made up terminating with that day, or say 30th April 1814. The view then exhibited of the Company's debts and assets, distinguishing under the heads respectively of political and commercial, will be the basis on which the future system of the Company, in regard to the separation of their accounts, is to be formed; but this account cannot be made up till the Indian statements to the 30th April 1814 shall have been received in England.

13. As it has been before proposed that the accounts of stock per computation, shall be made up on the 1st of May in each year, it is also proposed that the general ledger of the Company in England shall be balanced on the 30th April in each year, instead of the 30th June in each year as at present. An alteration in the bye-laws will be necessary, before this proposition can be carried into effect.

Approved.

Approved.

Approved.

Requires no remark.

The statement to be prepared in the manner proposed, and made up to the 10th, and adjusted to the 30th April 1814, for presentation to Parliament in the next year, at the period directed by the Act.

Approved.

Approved by order of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

Whitehall, 30th June 1814.

(signed) Tho. Per. Courtenay.

Appendix, No. 2.

MR. PENNINGTON'S REPORT.

IN the course of the inquiries which have been instituted into the Financial condition of the Indian Empire, and of the East India Company, it was understood to be the wish of the Committee of the House of Commons (1831) that some person, sufficiently conversant with accounts, and unconnected either with the Company or the Board of Control, should be employed for the purpose of examining the Public Accounts of the Company. The Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, having taken steps with a view of meeting this desire, have directed that the Report hereunto annexed may be submitted for the consideration of the Committee.

India Board, }
20 July 1832. }

(signed) *Thos. Hyde Villiers.*

Appendix, No. 2.

LETTER from *James Pennington*, Esq. to *T. Hyde Villiers*, Esq. enclosing REPORT upon the Financial Accounts of the East India Company. Appendix, No. 2.

Sir,

India Board, 20 July 1832.

I HAVE the honour to enclose my Report upon the Financial Accounts of the East India Company, which I beg you will do me the favour to submit to the consideration of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

I have, &c.

James Pennington.

REPORT upon the FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS of the EAST INDIA COMPANY.

THE Commissioners for the Affairs of India having directed me to examine the Territorial and Commercial Accounts of the East India Company, I commenced the investigation by examining in detail the various Statements laid before me, with a view to discover the principle on which they are drawn out, the relations that subsist between them, and the conclusions to which they lead. Report on the Financial Accounts of the East India Company.

The "Memorandum on the Finances of India," which I submitted to the consideration of the Board in the month of February last, explained the mode in which it appeared to me the investigation might be most successfully conducted, and the nature of the difficulties which opposed its progress. See page 32.

Other accounts and explanatory statements have since been laid before me, which have led to more distinct and satisfactory results than I found it possible at that time to attain. Of those results I beg to submit to the Board the following Statement:

Previously to the passing of the Act of the 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, the East India Company were not required to separate the accounts of their Commercial from those of their Territorial affairs. The general interest of the united concern only was considered, without any view to the peculiar objects and interests of either Branch, taken separately.

But the 64th section of that Act required that the Books of Account, abroad and at home, should be so kept and arranged as to exhibit the Receipts, Disbursements, Debts and Assets, appertaining to or connected with the Territorial, Political, and Commercial Branches of their affairs respectively; and that the said Books should exhibit the Accounts of the Territorial and Political Departments separately from those of the Commercial. The Court of Directors were likewise required to prepare a plan for an arrangement of the Accounts of the Company in the manner above-mentioned, and to submit the same to the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, for their approbation.

A plan was accordingly framed immediately after the passing of the Act, and, with certain amendments by the Board of Commissioners, was finally approved.

The Statements laid before Parliament since the year 1814 appear to have been drawn out in accordance with the plan thus arranged and approved of, and have been presented from year to year, in compliance with the Act of 35 Geo. 3, c. 52, s. 126, and 54 Geo. 3, c. 36, s. 55, which require that the Company shall, "within the first fourteen sitting days next after the 1st May in every year, lay before both Houses of Parliament," Accounts Territorial and Commercial, "made up according to the latest advices which shall have been received, and with as much accuracy as the nature of the case will admit."

Those Statements, however, are to be regarded as Statements rather than as Accounts, and do not exhibit, nor afford the means of exhibiting, such a balanced Statement of results as precludes the risk of any material error or omission.

Other Accounts and Statements have lately been furnished, with the view of remedying this defect, of obviating all apparent discrepancies, and of bringing all outstanding items of account to a final and satisfactory close.

Those Accounts and Statements consist of two series; one of which relates to the Territorial, the other to the Commercial branch of the Company's affairs. Of the former, the basis is the Cash Account of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay respectively, commencing with the Balance of cash in the Indian Treasuries on the 1st May 1814, terminating with the Balance of cash in the Indian Treasuries on the 30th April 1829, and comprehending all the cash receipts and disbursements of the three Presidencies during the intervening period.

The following is a condensed Statement of its general results :

Appendix, No. 2.
Report on the
Financial Accounts
of the East India
Company.

Cash in the Treasuries of Ben- gal, Madras and Bombay, 30th April 1814 - - -	£. 5,548,476	Supplies to the Commercial Branch - - - - -	£. 30,364,290
Surplus Revenue - - -	9,304,411	Supplies to Subordinate Settle- ments, including St. Helena	2,548,011
Difference between debt in- curred and paid off, including Oude cancelled loan, and Commissioners for the re- demption of debt - - -	17,289,864	Unadjusted debits and credits between the three Presiden- cies - - - - -	421,795
Balance of Supplies from Lon- don - - - - -	9,041,717	Unadjusted debits and credits between the several Treasu- ries Subordinate to Madras -	289,968
		Military Advances outstanding at Bombay - - - - -	240,183
			£. 33,864,247
		Cash in the Treasuries of the three Presidencies, 30th April 1829 - - - - -	7,320,221
	£. 41,184,468		£. 41,184,468

By the foregoing summary of the Cash Transactions of India, it appears that, from 1814-15 to 1828-29, the Surplus Revenue of the three Presidencies amounted to 9,304,411 l.; from which is to be deducted the sum of 240,183 l., the amount of Military Advances, &c. outstanding at Bombay, which forms a further charge upon the Revenues, and reduces the local surplus to 9,064,228 l.

In order to introduce the Home Territorial Charges, and all other outstanding items, into this Account, and to obtain a clear view of the Debt Transactions of India, a mutual adjustment of all Accounts between the two branches of the Company's affairs, as well in India as in London, is obviously necessary.

The Account, No. 4, (Territorial Series) shows a Balance due to London from India of 9,041,721 l. The Account, No. 5, (Territorial Series) shows that after charging the Commercial Branch with the sums issued on its account, at the Subordinate Settlements and St. Helena, the balance to be accounted for to the Territorial by the Commercial Branch amounted to 30,753,271 l.

These Accounts, being the counterparts of two corresponding Accounts kept in England, one of which relates to Territorial and Political Payments made in England and the other to Bills of Exchange drawn on account of the Principal and Interest of Indian Debt, should ultimately agree with the latter in their results.

The Explanatory Statements (contained in Nos. 10 and 11, Commercial Series) not having been found sufficient for the purpose of effecting the necessary adjustments, such further explanations have been given as have furnished the means of deducing the same Balances in the Indian as are exhibited in the London Accounts.

But this object has been accomplished only by conditionally introducing into the former various items, of which an Account, under the head of "Deferred Items," is hereunto annexed, and of which the Balance is 3,587,076 l. These Adjustments having been thus conditionally made, and the Net Supplies to the Subordinate Settlements and St. Helena ascertained, the Territorial Income and Outgoings, and Debts and Credits, are shown in a condensed form in the following Statement :

Surplus Charge, (No. 1.) -	£. 18,410,141	Balance of Cash Debt incurred in India - - - - -	£. 17,289,864
His Majesty's Government, (No. 2.) - - - - -	3,019,869	Balance of Supplies to and from London, (No. 4.) -	4,580,197
Balance of Supplies to the Commercial Branch, (No. 3.)	1,543,619	Deferred Items, (No. 5.) -	3,587,076
Unadjusted Debits and Credits between the Presidencies -	421,795		
Unadjusted Debits and Credits at Madras - - - - -	289,968		
Cash 30th April £. 1814 - - - 5,548,476			
Cash 30th April 1829 - - - 7,320,221			
Difference of Cash - - - - -	1,771,745		
	£. 25,457,137		£. 25,457,37

The Accounts, of which the foregoing is a Statement of the Balances, are hereunto annexed, numbered from 1 to 11.

No. 1 is the Account of Revenue and Charge.

The Tabular Statement (No. 7) shows, that the Surplus Revenue of Bengal, in the 15 years terminating on 30th April 1829, was	-	-	-	-	£.	28,374,534
Deduct,					£.	
Madras, deficit for the same period, as per No. 8.	-	-	-	-	3,086,384	
Bombay ditto as per No. 9.	-	-	-	-	15,983,739	
						19,070,123
Deduct,						9,304,411
Military Advances, &c. outstanding at Bombay	-	-	-	-	-	240,183
Indian Surplus	-	-	-	-	£.	9,064,228

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Exclusive of the Expense of Bencoolen, Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, Malacca and St. Helena; which, and the Home Charges, were as follow:

Subordinate Settlements	-	-	-	-	-	£. 2,072,287
St. Helena, Net Charge, including all supplies from England and India	-	-	-	-	-	1,576,370
Home Charges, as per No. 10 (excluding the repayment of the Loan of 1812, which is an item of Debt rather than of Charge)	-	-	-	-	-	16,509,118
Political Stores	-	-	-	-	-	7,316,594
						27,474,369
Deduct Indian Surplus, as above	-	-	-	-	-	9,064,228

Total Territorial Deficit in 15 years, in which is included a Payment of 1,201,201 l. for the Redemption of an Annual Charge of Peishcush or Tribute to the Nizam, of 72,072 l. * 18,410,141

On reference to the Account of Deferred Items, it will be seen that other Outgoings were as follow:

Difference in the Rates of Exchange at which Bills for Principal and Intest of India Debt were actually drawn, and those at which the Indian Money is converted into Sterling in the Account between the two Branches † - - - - - 213,515

Loss on Consignment of Treasure, viz.

Cost at the Rates of Exchange above mentioned	-	-	-	-	£. 3,855,003
Produce in England	-	-	-	-	3,237,752
					617,251

Miscellaneous Claims of His Majesty's Government (Appendix, Report 1831, page 759) - - - - - 34,176

Demands of His Majesty's Government prior to 1829, adjusted subsequently - - - - - 35,006

Balance of Payment to Government for Spices - - - - - 37,735

Further difference in Bills drawn by India upon London - - - - - 9,438

Difference in sundry items of Debit and Credit between India and London, including Lord Clive's Fund - - - - - 44,085

Loan of 1812, Principal and Sinking Fund - - - - - 3,017,172

Short Adjustment in the Account with His Majesty's Government - - - - - 2,697

22,421,216

Assets:

Cash Balances in India, 30 April 1814	-	-	-	-	£. 5,548,476
Ditto ditto 30 April 1829	-	-	-	-	7,320,221

Increase of Cash - - - - - 1,771,745

Unadjusted Debts and Credits between the Presidencies - - - - - 421,795

Ditto at Madras - - - - - 289,968

£. 24,904,724

Supplies:

* This Amount differs from the result shown in the Continuation Papers of March 1831. The latter includes the repayment of 1,717,172 l. in Cash, on account of the Principal and Sinking Fund of the Loan of 1812, and does not include certain Items of an extraordinary nature both of Receipt and Payment, of the omission of which in the Budget Statements, a revision of those Statements at the India House led to the discovery. (See observations prefixed to the Territorial Series of Accounts.)

† 2 s. per Current Rupee, 8 s. per Pagoda, 2 s. 3 d. per Bombay Rupee.

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Supplies :		£.
Debt incurred (including 2,666,839 l. surplus profits)	- - - -	17,289,864
Balance due from His Majesty's Government prior to 1st May 1814	- - - -	2,112,113
Surplus Commercial Profit applied in England towards the Payment of Bills drawn on account of Indian Debt	- - - -	2,256,182
Balance due to the Commercial Branch	- - - -	3,036,578
Bills on London due subsequently to 1st May 1829, and not therefore in the last-mentioned Balance	- - - -	1,152,966
Short-Charge of Supplies to the Commercial Branch in India	- - - -	129,919
		25,977,622
Deduct Outgoings and Assets as above	- - - -	24,904,724
BALANCE to be accounted for	- - - -	£. 1,072,898

The Balance of 1,072,898 l., remaining to be accounted for in the foregoing Statement, arises from the following circumstance :

Bills, amounting to 1,396,913 l., were drawn in India antecedently, and became due in London subsequently, to the commencement of the present Charter. This amount formed no part of the Indian expenditure within the Company's present term : it is, nevertheless, included in the Balance of 3,036,578 l., stated to be due from the Territorial to the Commercial Branch since the separation of Accounts.

On the other hand, the proceeds of Bullion per the Stirling Castle, amounting to 324,015 l., which was shipped in India antecedently, and arrived in England subsequently, to the 1st May 1814, formed no part of the income of India within the present term ; but Credit is given for the amount in the London Account Current subsequently to that date.

The difference between these two sums of 1,396,913 l. and 324,015 l., is 1,072,898 l., the Balance unaccounted for in the foregoing Statement.

If this Balance be rightly charged by the Commerce to the Territory within the period in question, it will form an additional Charge upon the Indian Revenue.

Amongst the outgoings above stated is the repayment of the Loan of 1812. (52 Geo. 3., c. 135.) As this repayment, and the Account with His Majesty's Government with which it is in part mixed up, appear to have been the occasion of some difficulty and misapprehension, it may not be improper, in this place, shortly to advert to them.

The amount of the Loan was originally 2,500,000 l., of which 2,272,623 l. remained unliquidated on the 1st May 1814.

This sum of 2,272,623 l. was ultimately discharged by money payments, amounting altogether to 1,717,172 l., and a set-off of 1,300,000 l. against the Company's Claims upon His Majesty's Government.

But on the 1st May 1814, His Majesty's Government was indebted to the Company to the extent of 2,798,001 l., of which 685,888 l., in addition to certain old Claims of the Company, were rejected by Government in the compromised Settlement of 1822*, leaving 2,112,113 l. as a good and admitted claim, and therefore an effectual Territorial Asset.

Under these circumstances, it is obvious that if the money payments of 1,717,172 l., and the set-off of 1,300,000 l., together 3,017,172 l., be added to the Territorial Charges, the Asset of 2,112,113 l. must be added to the Territorial Revenue, and that in no view of the matter it can be right to include the cash payments of 1,717,172 l. in the Territorial Charges, and to leave the set-off of 1,300,000 l., and the asset of 2,112,113 l., altogether unnoticed.

The proper mode seems to be, to treat the repayment of the Loan of 1812, and the realization of the Territorial Asset existing on the 1st May 1814, as things totally unconnected with the Account of Revenue and Charge, and as standing on a separate account, namely, the Debt account.

The Account with His Majesty's Government hereunto annexed, (No. 2.) is charged with the money payments of 1,717,172 l., and shows a Balance in favour of the Company of 3,019,869 l., which exceeds the capital and sinking-fund of the Loan in question by 2,697 l. The whole was a Territorial outgoing, but does not fall under the head of Ordinary Charge. On the other hand, the 2,112,113 l. was a Territorial Asset, but does not fall under the head of Ordinary Revenue. These sums are therefore included in the Account of "Deferred Items" hereunto annexed, and in the Account of Extraordinary Receipts and Disbursements above stated.

It may here likewise be observed, that the Account with His Majesty's Government is charged with 1,072,003 l. for the Extraordinary Expenses of St. Helena, which sum, deducted from 2,648,373 l., the amount of all Territorial Supplies to the island from England and India, leaves 1,576,370 l. as its net charge from 1814 to 1829.

The Territorial Deficit of India, and all other Territorial outgoings, having been thus ascertained, the next point to be adverted to is the Amount of Cash received into the Indian Treasuries on account of Debt incurred.

The

* See Copy of Treasury Minute, &c. printed 22 June 1822.

The whole amount so received, from 1814 to 1829, was 17,289,864*l.*; and although, by a cession of territory to the King of Oude, 1,109,975*l.* of debt were cancelled, and by the application of surplus Commercial profits made available in India, 2,783,624*l.* were redeemed or placed in the names of Commissioners for the Redemption of Debt, the whole of the 17,289,864*l.* is properly brought to the Account of General Receipt and Expenditure above stated.

A Statement has been drawn out at the India House for the purpose of reconciling the above-mentioned sum of 17,289,864*l.* with the increase of debt (from cash transactions) deduced from a comparison of the Quick Stock Accounts of the 30th April 1814 and the 30th April 1829.

By this Statement, it appears that the Cash Debt of India on the 30th April		£.
1829, was	- - - - -	* 45,209,921
On the 30th April 1814	- - - - -	27,704,911
Increase of Debt - - -		17,505,010
Deduct,		
Increase of Cash and Cash Assets,		£.
1829	- - - - -	7,914,748
1814	- - - - -	5,691,674
		2,223,074
		£. 15,282,936
The difference between the Debt Incurred and the Debt Paid Off, according to the Cash Account, is		17,289,864
Deduct,		£.
Oude Cancelled Loan, not included in the Quick Stock		1,109,975
Augmentation of Cash Balance		1,771,745
		2,881,720
Add,		14,408,144
The Amount by which the Debt Incurred has been reduced in the Cash View, in consequence of the deduction therefrom under the head of "Bills Outstanding," comprising principally unadjusted Expenditure		912,982
		£. 15,321,126

An indirect advantage to the Territorial, at the expense of the Commercial Branch, has resulted from the repayment in India of Territorial payments in England at rates of exchange considerably higher than those actually current. This advantage is estimated, in the Statement No. 2, page 111, appended to the First Report of 1830, at 5,154,135*l.*, exclusive of interest.

But that Statement proceeds upon the supposition that the advances in England, on account of the Territory, were uniformly drawn for at the rate of exchange current in London upon India.

It is not probable, however, that if the two branches had been really distinct and separate, and each had pursued its own interest in its own way, such would have been the course of proceeding. If, indeed, the difference between the rate of exchange current in London upon India, and the rate of exchange current in India upon London, for bills at 60 days sight, had never exceeded 12 months interest, or about 1½*d.* per rupee, the Statement would have been wholly unexceptionable; but this difference has occasionally been as high as 4*d.*, seldom, if ever, less than 2*d.*; and it is not easy to conceive upon what principle the advantage arising from the difference should be taken altogether on one side. The Act of 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, directs that a sum, equal to the actual payments which shall have been made from the Commercial funds at home shall be issued in India for the purpose of the Company's China or India investment; and the question is, what sum, in the currency of the one country is equal to a given sum in the currency of the other. If the current rate of exchange is to be considered as the criterion, there seems to be no sufficient reason for taking it in London rather than India. A difference of 2*d.* in the rupee in this respect would induce India to remit (in referring to the rate of exchange as the criterion, the possibility of effecting remittances through the medium of bills of exchange is assumed), rather than to be drawn upon; as, by so doing, an advantage would be obtained by India of about ¾*d.* in each rupee; if the difference were 3*d.* in the rupee, the advantage would be 1*d.* in each rupee. The probability is, indeed, that if the Company's Treasury were always open to the purchase and sale of bills in India and in England, the difference in question

* The Cash Debt of 45,209,921*l.*, outstanding on the 30th April 1829, includes 2,39,96,763*S. R.*, or 2,783,624*l.* under the Head of "Commissioners for the Reduction of the Company's Debt in India."

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question would seldom exceed the interest on a rupee for the time the advance for the purchase of a bill in London would be realized by the remittance of a bill from India; and so long as that is the case, the question, whether to remit or to be drawn upon, would be a matter of indifference. But, on the same principle, the current rate of exchange would seldom deviate from the metallic par by more than half that interest, added to the expense of transmitting specie. The metallic par, deduced from a comparison of the quantity of fine silver represented by the respective denominations of the currencies of India and England, should seem therefore to be the closest approximation to the truth in a computation of this nature. And, as the English denomination of an ounce of standard silver was, on the average of the fifteen years ending on the 30th April 1829, at 5s. 3d. per oz.*, the average metallic par for the same period was 24.956d. per sicca rupee. This exceeds the average of the Accountant General's computation by 1.481d. per rupee, which, on S. R. 26,68,54,106, the amount of payments made by the Territorial to the Commercial Branch in India, is 1,646,712 l. This sum, deducted from 5,154,135 l., leaves 3,507,423 l., the advantage derived by the Territory from the use of the Board's rates of exchange, exclusive of interest, from 1814-15 to 1828-29.

COMMERCIAL ACCOUNTS.

See Appx. No. 3.

THE Account, No. 1, of the Commercial Series of Accounts, printed for the Finance Committee, contains a statement of that part of the Company's property which was deemed to be strictly Commercial, as computed on the 1st May 1814. The balance in favour of the Company at that date was 19,268,738 l., exclusive of the Dead Stock in India, which amounted, as per returns received from thence, to 467,171 l.; together, 19,735,909 l.

It appears, however, by No. 4, of the same Series of Accounts, that certain adjustments, made since 1814, operated to reduce the assets which entered into this computation to the extent of 523,926 l., and made the estimated value of the Company's Commercial Property at that period, 19,211,983 l.

No. 3 is an Account of the whole Net Return of the Company's Commercial Capital in each year from 1814-15 to 1828-29, by investment in merchandize or otherwise, and shows the following results :

	£.
Profit on the China Trade, deducting Losses at Sea - - - - -	15,414,414
Profit on the Management of Private Trade Goods - - - - -	1,497,842
Profit at the Cape and in British North America - - - - -	118,742
Profit on the Company's own Ships - - - - -	332,223
Interest on Annuities - - - - -	536,156
Interest on advances to the Territorial Branch - - - - -	1,536,078
Balance of Interest under other heads, and Profit on sale of Securities -	1,372,428
	20,807,883
Deduct Loss on India Trade, outward and homeward, including } Losses at Sea - - - - -	278,707
	20,529,176
Deduct Loss on Sunn Hemp, not included in the foregoing } Account (No. 4, Commercial Series) - - - - -	40,796
Total Commercial Profit realized by the Company } from 1814-15 to 1828-29 - - - - -	£. 20,488,379

Of this sum of 20,488,379 l., the application is stated to have been as follows :

	£.
Dividends to the Proprietors - - - - -	9,450,000
Interest on Home Bond Debt - - - - -	2,585,346
Applied to the service of the Territory - - - - -	4,923,021
Reduction of Home Bond Debt, viz. Bonds paid in on Sales - - - - - £. 471,600 Bonds paid off - - - - - 334,399	805,999
	£. 17,764,366
	Leaving

* When the Mint was open to the Public for the coinage of silver, the English denomination of an ounce of silver $\frac{22}{240}$ fine, was 5 s. 2 d. But the Public have for nearly half a century been precluded from the coinage of silver at the Mint. The old Mint denomination of 5 s. 2 d. must, therefore, for any practical purpose, be regarded as though it had never been.

Leaving an unappropriated Surplus of Commercial Profits - - -	£.	2,724,013
To which, if there be added the computed Value of the Company's Commercial Property at the commencement of the period - - -	- - -	19,211,983
Should give the Value of the Commercial Property at the conclusion of the Period - - - - -	£.	21,935,966

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But the computed value of the Company's Commercial property on the 1st May 1829, including the Dead Stock in India, was 21,668,510 *l.*

The difference is accounted for in the Statement, No. 4, (Commercial Series), by which it appears that the stock on hand is estimated at its market value; and that the anticipated profit of the 1st May 1814 exceeded the anticipated profit of the 1st May 1829 by the sum of 291,550 *l.* This sum being allowed for, throws a difference of 24,064 *l.* to be accounted for to the other side of the account; which difference is explained in a memorandum to the Statement No. 4 (Commercial Series) above referred to.

Although this result of the Commercial operations of the Company is not established by this mode of statement upon principles strictly and indisputably accurate, it may reasonably be presumed to be a close approximation to the truth. There can be no doubt that 12,035,346 *l.* have been paid within the period in dividends to the proprietors, and in interest to the holders of East India Bonds; none that 4,923,021 *l.* have been applied to the service of the Territory; none that 805,999 *l.* of the Home Bond Debt have been discharged. The only point that can be questioned, then, is the remaining surplus of 2,724,013 *l.*; and of this surplus the Company acknowledge the existence at the period to which the account extends.

Assuming the perfect accuracy of the account of Profit and Loss, it shows the following results:

The average Profit of the India Trade for the first five years of the period in question was 364,693 *l.*

The average Loss of the India Trade for the second five years was 116,678 *l.*, and for the third five years 303,757 *l.*

The average Profit of the China Trade for the first five years of the period was 1,525,799 *l.*; for the second five years, 875,432 *l.*, and for the third five years, 625,910 *l.*

The average Profit on the India and China Trade, for the fifteen years, was 1,009,047 *l.* per annum, and of all other sources of Profit 359,564 *l.* per annum.

Of the Commercial Profits of the Company from 1814-15 to 1828-29, 4,923,021 *l.* have been directly applied to Territorial purposes, to the liquidation of Indian Debt, or in a manner that operated to the prevention of its increase.

Those Profits include the sum of 1,536,078 *l.*, the amount of interest, at the rate of the Home Bond Debt, on advances from the Commercial to the Territorial branch. This sum of 1,536,078 *l.* is chargeable upon the Indian Revenue, but hitherto it has not been introduced into the Territorial Accounts; until it is so introduced, it cannot be regarded otherwise than as a virtual application to Territorial purposes of so much of the Surplus Commercial Profit of 2,724,013 *l.* above-mentioned.

The Board have lately determined that Interest upon the Surplus Profits remaining in the Company's hands shall be deducted from the 1,536,078 *l.* The reduction consequent on this determination has precisely the same effect as would have resulted from the specific appropriation to the Territory of so much Surplus Commercial Profits as is equal to the difference between the Board's balance of Interest, and that resulting from the principle of calculation adopted by the Court.

It is not within the scope and intention of the present Report to inquire into the relative positions of the two branches of the Company's affairs antecedently to the commencement of the present Charter.

It may not, however, be altogether useless to observe, that all the Statements which have heretofore been drawn out with a view to this inquiry differ materially from each other, as well in point of principle as in their details and results; and show the extreme difficulty, or rather the impossibility, of arriving at any certain conclusion, upon a point of which the accounts from which the Statements are drawn do not afford either the perfect illustration or the proof.

In order to show the insufficiency of those Statements for the objects which the framers of them had in view, little more is necessary than to compare them with each other.

The first is that contained in the Third Report of 1811-12:

This, "by stating on the one side the advances made by India for the immediate account of England, and on the other side the disbursements made by England for the immediate account of India," shows a balance in favour of England, from 1792-3 to 1808-9, of 1,629,701 *l.*

The next is Mr. Langton's Statement, p. 262, *et seq.* Rep. 1831:

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This proceeds upon a principle very different from that of the former. On one side of this Statement is placed the amount derived from Revenue, Loans, &c.; on the other, the charges and other outgoings paid in India and in England, and the annual augmentation of cash and bills in the Indian treasuries. Whatever cannot be otherwise accounted for is supposed to have been paid to, or received from, the Commercial Department. But as in the early part of the 17 years which his inquiries comprehend, the balance of supplies was greatly in favour of the Territory, he has drawn up an interest account at the Indian rates, between the two branches, the balance of which, on the 30th April 1809, is 5,175,490*l.* against Commerce.

The items of which Mr. Langton's Statement is composed, and those of the Third Report, are contrasted in the following Statement:

THIRD REPORT.	£.	MR. LANGTON.	£.
Money borrowed at interest between 1792-3 and 1808-9 - - - -	19,959,897	Money borrowed at Interest - - - -	19,959,857
Money received on deposit, &c. within the same period - - - -	945,297	Floating Debt - - - -	1,709,824
	20,905,194		21,669,721
Increase of Cash in the Indian Treasuries - - - - £. 5,614,494		Increase of Cash and Bills in the Indian Treasuries - - - - £. 5,564,644	
Increase of other Assets arising out of the foregoing funds, and not included in Charges 1,966,611		Treasure in <i>transitu</i> - - - - 717,561	6,282,205
Treasure in <i>transitu</i> - - - - 717,561	8,298,666		15,387,516
	12,606,528		
Due to the Commercial Department -	1,629,701	Due to the Commercial Department -	1,638,135
£.	14,236,229	£.	17,025,651
Excess of Political Charges in India from 1792-3 to 1808-9 - - - -	5,078,015	Excess of Charge in India - - - -	5,078,015
Advances on account of Ceylon, &c. not included in the Indian Charges - -	1,661,345	Advances on account of Ceylon, &c. -	1,661,345
Payments to the Creditors of the Nabob of Arcot and the Rajah of Tanjore -	1,122,997	Payments to the Creditors of the Nabob of Arcot and Rajah of Tanjore - -	1,122,997
Losses between the Presidencies, and increase of Dead Stock in India - -	1,534,831	Losses between the Presidencies and increase of Dead Stock - - - -	1,534,831
	9,397,188		9,397,188
Advances for supply of England - -	276,926	Bonds paid in England on account of the Nabob of Arcot and Rajah of Tanjore - - - £. 232,194	
Further Debt to England, as follows:		Stores exported to the Presidencies Bencoolen and St. Helena, Appx. 35, 4th Rep. 6,033,165	
Balance of Supplies - £. 3,004,391		Sums paid in England, supposed Territorial - - - 6,087,586	
Charges paid in England, supposed Territorial - - - 6,193,049		Balance paid on Chinsurah cause - - - - 61,522	
	9,197,440		12,414,467
Deduct, Balance of Account received from His Majesty's Government - - - - 4,651,460*	4,545,980	Deduct, Balance received from Government - - - - 4,786,004	
	14,220,094		7,627,863
Unaccounted for - - - -	16,135		
£.	14,236,229	£.	17,025,651

* Debt to England - - - - - £. 4,545,980
Payments in India for Charges not added to Invoices - - - 2,916,279

Leaving due to England - - - £. 1,629,701

The Balance in favour of the Commercial Department is stated in the Third Report to be 1,629,701 *l.*; Mr. Langton makes it 1,638,135 *l.*

This approximation is, however, quite accidental; for, in many important items, the two Statements are wholly dissimilar.

Mr. Langton makes the increase of the Floating Debt within the period 1,709,824 *l.*: in the Third Report it is stated to be 945,297 *l.* The difference arises from Mr. Langton having overlooked the consideration, that, of the above-mentioned sum of 1,709,824 *l.* the sum of 764,527 *l.* was not money received into the Treasury, and therefore an available asset, but consisted of arrears of allowances, &c. in the Civil and Military Departments, due but not paid.

Of the 20,905,194 *l.* received into the Indian Treasuries, 1,966,611 *l.* were paid, according to the Third Report, for assets, the outlay for which is not included in the Indian Charges: of this application of part of the funds Mr. Langton takes no notice. Of those funds 3,193,205 *l.* were, according to the Appendixes 26 and 27, Third Report, disbursed on account of the Commercial Branch: Mr. Langton makes the advances and disbursements in India on the same account 5,989,733 *l.*

The Third Report says, that the sum of 4,822,906 *l.* was the Balance of Receipts and Payments in England on account of India: Mr. Langton makes this Balance 7,627,863 *l.*

Thus it appears that the two Statements are utterly irreconcilable with each other, and the approximation of the results, to which Mr. Langton has adverted in his Evidence, is purely accidental.

The two next Statements are those of Mr. Rickards and Mr. Wilkinson. These proceed upon a principle altogether different from that of either of the former. Mr. Langton, in his Evidence, says, that he considers Territory to be the only ostensible party in India, and as standing between the lender of money and Commerce, liable to the lender for principal and interest, but having a claim upon Commerce *pro tanto*. Mr. Rickards and Mr. Wilkinson, on the contrary, regard Commerce as the only ostensible party. The distinction, at first sight, may appear unimportant: in reality, however, it is not so. According to Mr. Langton's principle, the loss of interest occasioned by the necessity of constantly keeping a very large sum of money in the Indian Treasuries is sustained by the Territory. Mr. Rickards and Mr. Wilkinson fix this loss upon Commerce.

When it is necessary or expedient to advance a large sum of money in India on account of His Majesty's Government, Mr. Langton imposes the task of raising the necessary funds for that purpose upon the Territorial, Mr. Rickards and Mr. Wilkinson upon the Commercial Department. And whatever claims on this head are ultimately rejected by the King's Government, Mr. Langton allows, together with the consequent loss of interest, to remain as an outgoing and loss to the Territory; Mr. Rickards and Mr. Wilkinson as an outgoing and loss to the Commerce. In short, Mr. Langton makes Territory the banker to Commerce; Mr. Rickards and Mr. Wilkinson makes Commerce the banker to Territory.

The latter, therefore, might, with perfect consistency, allow that Mr. Langton's account would be in the main correct, if he would charge to Commerce, and take credit to Territory, for the following sums, together with interest thereon, at the Indian rates, to the 30th April 1809, as having been paid on account of the Company's Trade.

Advances for the capture and maintenance of Ceylon and the Eastern Islands, not included in the Indian charges	£.	1,661,345
Payments to the creditors of the Nabob of Arcot and the Rajah of Tanjore		1,122,9
Difference between the debits and credits of the different Presidencies	£.	873,403
Losses at the several Presidencies		461,428
Increase of Dead Stock in India, purchased by Indian funds		200,000
		1,534,831
Bonds paid in England to the creditors of the Nabob of Arcot and the Rajah of Tanjore		232,194
Stores exported to the Presidencies Bencoolen and St. Helena		6,033,165
Cash and Bills held by the Territorial on account of the Commercial Treasury		6,282,205
Deduct:		
Sums received from Government in liquidation of Advances		4,786,004
	£.	12,080,733

The difference between Mr. Langton and Mr. Wilkinson turns mainly upon the sums above-mentioned. The former treats the whole as a charge upon Territory, the latter regards the whole as a charge upon Commerce.

This sum of 12,080,733 *l.*, accumulating at compound interest at the Indian rates, would probably amount, in 1828, to 52,172,177 *l.*, or thereabouts, with which, according to Mr. Wilkinson, the Territory has been improperly burthened.

Mr. Wilkinson's Tables (A.) and (B.) are continued to the 30th April 1828. According to Table (B.), the Territorial Payments, including Interest, between 1808-9 and 1827-8, exceeded

FINANCE.

Appendix, No. 2.

Report on the
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Company.

exceeded the Receipts by the sum of 16,576,570*l.* By the same Table it appears that the increase of Debt within that period was 16,947,711*l.** Upon this showing it cannot be alleged that Commerce received any assistance from Territory during those 19 years. The mischief must have been done, therefore, and the wrong committed, between 1794 and 1809; and if it could be conceded to Mr. Wilkinson that the loss of interest occasioned by the necessity of keeping, as well before as since the separation of Accounts in 1814, a large balance of cash in the Territorial Treasuries of India, ought to be sustained by the Commercial Branch, in addition to the loss resulting from the dormant balances in the Commercial Treasuries of India and the Treasury at home; if it be further conceded to him, that the advances for the capture of Ceylon and the Eastern Islands, the payment to the Creditors of the Nabob of Arcot and the Rajah of Tanjore, the increase of dead stock in India, and the differences in the Accounts between the different Presidencies, amounting altogether to between four and five millions, were a charge upon the Company's Trade, it might be admitted that, though there are mistakes and omissions in his Statements, he has succeeded in making out his main position, namely, that the Debt of India has been mainly incurred in support of the Company's Commerce.

But these concessions cannot be made. The payments above-mentioned, and the necessity of having constantly a floating balance of six to eight crores in the Territorial Treasuries of India, originated in Territorial and Political causes, and not in the wants of Commerce. Those payments and that necessity are quite sufficient to account for the increase of the Indian Debt since 1793, without supposing that any part of its produce has been applied to the augmentation of the Company's Commercial property. The augmentation of that property since 1793 appears to have resulted from the gradual accumulation of Commercial profit, together with the increase of subscribed capital at that time authorized.

India Board,
20th July 1832.

James Pennington.

ACCOUNTS REFERRED TO.

BALANCES.

	£.		£.
Revenue and Charge, No. 1 - - -	18,410,141	Supplies to and from London, No. 4 - - -	4,580,197
Commercial Branch, No. 3 - - -	1,543,619	Debt incurred - - - - -	17,289,864
His Majesty's Government, No. 2 - - -	3,019,869	Deferred Items, No. 5 - - - - -	3,587,076
Differences between the Presiden- cies - - - - -	421,795		
Ditto at Madras - - - - -	289,968		
	711,763		
Assets, increase of Cash - - - - -	1,771,745		
£.	25,457,137	£.	25,457,137

No. 1.—REVENUE AND CHARGE.

	£.	By Balance, Indian Surplus, viz.	£.
To Subordinate Settlements; Expense of Bencoolen and Prince of Wales's Island -	2,072,287	Bengal surplus - - - - -	28,374,534
To St. Helena; Net Charge, including all supplies from England and India - - -	1,576,370	Madras deficit - £. 3,086,384	
To Commercial Branch; Sundry payments in England, exclusive of Pay-office demands	13,074,703	Bombay ditto - 15,983,739	19,070,123
To Ditto; Political Stores - - - - -	7,316,594		9,304,411
To Ditto; Pay-office claims since 1822, paid in cash - - - - -	1,368,610	Deduct, Unadjusted Military Advances at Bombay, considered as a charge - - - - -	240,123
To His Majesty's Government; Pay-office claims 1814 to 1822 - - - - -	2,065,805		9,064,228
£.	27,474,369	By Balance - - - - -	18,410,141
		£.	27,474,369

* Mr. Wilkinson has fallen into the same mistake as Mr. Langton with regard to the arrears of allowances, &c. included in the floating debt.

SUBORDINATE SETTLEMENTS.

		£.	By Commercial Branch:		£.	£.
To Balance; Supplies to Bencoolen and Prince of Wales's Island - - -		2,447,321	Supplies to Commerce at Bencoolen - - -		338,651	
			Prince of Wales's Island - - -		36,383	
			By Revenue and Charge - - -		-	375,034
		2,447,321				2,072,287
					£.	2,447,321

ST. HELENA.

To Commercial Branch:		£.	£.			£.
Miscellaneous Expenses paid in London - - -		109,903		By His Majesty's Government - - -		950,927
Territorial Stores from England - - -		919,180		By Ditto - - - - -		121,076
Ditto, from China and the Cape - - -		339,005		By Commercial Branch; Supplies to Commerce - - - - -		13,948
Bullion from London - - -		87,713		By Revenue and Charge - - - - -		1,576,370
Bills on London - - -		1,005,830				
			2,561,631			
To Supplies from India - - -		-	100,690			
		£.	2,662,321		£.	2,662,321

No. 2.—HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

		£.			£.
To Deferred Account; balance due 1st May 1814 - - - - -		2,112,113	By Revenue and Charge; Pay-office claims 1814 to 1822 - - - - -		2,065,805
To Supplies to and from London; Balance of Disbursements in India - 1,362,015			By Supplies, London; Bills remitted to the Company - - - - -		1,362,015
		1,869,238			
		3,231,253	By ditto; other payments to the Company - - - - -	£.	739,219
To Commercial Branch; Proceeds of Cinnamon since 30 April 1822 - - -		29,054	By Cash - - - - -		691,537
To St. Helena; Extra expenses - - -		950,927	By Molucca Spices - - - - -		634,031
To ditto - - - ditto - not brought forward in 1822 - - - - -		121,076	By Spices since 1822 - - - - -		159,805
To Commercial Branch; Cash Payments on account of Loan of 1812 - - - - -		1,717,172			2,224,592
			Deduct Payments by the Company:		
			Disbursements in		
			England - - - - -	332,490	
			Freight of Stores - - - - -	16,027	
			Proceeds of Spices - - - - -	254,979	
					603,496
			By Supplies, London; Bullion from China		1,621,096
			By Deferred Account; Miscellaneous Claims, Rep. 1831, p. 759 - - - - -		23,628
			By ditto; Demands of Government, prior to 1829, adjusted since - - - - -		34,176
			By Balance - - - - -	£.	35,006
					* 3,019,869
Balance - - - - -		£.		£.	8,161,595
		8,161,595			

* Balance - - - - - £. 3,019,869
 Loan of 1812 - - - - - 3,017,172
 Short Adjustment - - - - - £. 2,697

No. 3.—COMMERCIAL BRANCH.

	£.		£.
To Balance of Supplies to the Commercial Branch in India - - - -	30,364,290	By Supplies to and from London:	
To Subordinate Settlements:		Bills drawn for effects of deceased Officers	428,013
Supplies to Commerce at } £. 338,651		By ditto, Bills included in London Political Charges general, being payments made in England for principal and interest of loan property, in cases where the transmission of Bills of Exchange to the parties has been delayed -	41,438
Bencoolen - - - - }			
Prince of Wales's Island - - - -	36,383	By ditto, Carnatic fund £. 1,685,051	
	375,034	Advances to Civil and Military Funds recovered -	1,117,846
To Deferred Account; Short debit for Supplies - - - - -	129,919	Iron Bridge - - - -	28,918
To St. Helena; Commercial Supplies -	13,948	Annuities to Civil Servants	25,343
			2,857,158
		Less,	
		Miscellaneous advances and disbursements, including Lord Clive's Fund - -	188,917
			2,668,241
		By Deferred Account:	
		Short credit, Civil and Military Funds - - - -	3,657
		Over Debit, Lord Clive's Fund, &c. - - - -	124,627
		Bills drawn from Bencoolen and Prince of Wales's Island - - - -	17,597
			145,881
		Deduct,	
		Over credit, Carnatic Fund - - - - £. 5,064	
		Iron Bridge - - - -	3,779
		Annuity Fund - - - -	2,922
			11,765
			134,116
		By St. Helena:	
		Miscellaneous expenses paid in London - - - -	109,903
		Territorial Stores from England - - - -	919,180
		Ditto from China and the Cape - - - -	339,005
		Bullion from London - -	87,713
		Bills on London - - - -	1,005,830
			2,561,631
		By Revenue and Charge:	
		Sundry Payments in England, exclusive of Pay-office demands - - -	13,116,141
		Deduct,	
		Bills included in Political Charges general, credited above - - - -	41,438
			13,074,703
		By ditto, Pay-office claims since 1822, paid in cash - - - -	1,368,610
		By ditto, Political Stores - - - -	7,316,594
		By His Majesty's Government:	
		Payment on account of loan of 1812 -	1,717,172
		By ditto, for proceeds of Cinnamon since 30th April 1822 - - -	29,054
		By Balance - - - -	1,543,619
£.	30,883,191	£.	30,883,191

No. 4.—SUPPLIES TO AND FROM LONDON.

£.		£.	
To Deferred Account: Bills not due 1st May 1829 - - - - -	1,152,966	By Balance - - - - -	9,041,717
To ditto - - Treasure, per Stirling Castle	324,015	By Deferred Account: Difference of exchange on Bills drawn - - - - -	213,515
To Commercial Branch: Bills drawn for effects of deceased Officers - - - - -	428,013	By ditto - - Bills drawn before 1814 - -	1,396,913
To ditto - - Bills charged in London, Political Charges general - - - - -	41,438	By ditto - - Loss on consignment of Treasure - - - - -	612,184
To His Majesty's Government: Bullion from China - - - - -	23,628	By His Majesty's Government: Balance of Disbursements in India £. 1,362,015	
		1,869,238	
To Commercial Branch: £.			3,231,253
Carnatic Fund - - - - -	1,685,051	By Commercial Branch: Miscellaneous Advances and Disbursements, including Lord Clive's Fund - - - - -	188,917
Advances, Civil and Military, funds recovered - - - - -	1,117,846	By Deferred Account: Charges on Bullion	5,067
Iron Bridge - - - - -	28,918	By ditto - - Balance of payment for spices	37,735
Annuities to Civil Servants - - - - -	25,343	By ditto - - Difference in Bills - - - - -	9,438
	2,857,158		
To Deferred Account:			
Copper coins - - - - -	28,284		
Stamp, Bhurtpore Prize - - - - -	25,630		
Private Certificates - - - - -	14,290		
Less, Charter-party and other Payments - - - - -	11,613		
	2,677		
Family remittances, Bombay - - - - -	1,205		
Miscellaneous - - - - -	32,235		
	90,031		
To ditto - - Surplus Profits - - - - -	2,256,182		
To His Majesty's Government: Bills remitted - - - - -	1,362,015		
To ditto - - other Payments to the Company - - - - -	739,219		
Cash - - - - -	691,537		
Molucca spices - - - - -	634,031		
Spices since 1822 - - - - -	159,805		
	2,224,592		
Deduct Payments by the Company:			
Disbursements in England - £. 332,490			
Freight of stores - - - - -	16,027		
Proceeds of spices - - - - -	254,979		
	603,496		
	1,621,096		
	10,156,542		
To Balance - - - - -	4,580,197		
	£. 14,736,739		
		£. 14,736,739	

No. 5.--DEFERRED ITEMS.

	£.		£.
Difference of Exchange between the Board's Rates, and the Rates at which Bills were actually drawn - - -	213,515	Treasure per Stirling Castle, shipped before 1st May 1814 - - -	324,015
Bills drawn in India before 1st May 1814, which became due in London after that date - - - - -	1,396,913	Items credited by India, not charged by London : viz.	
Loss on consignment of Treasure :		Copper Coins - - - £. 28,284	
Cost, at the Board's Rates £. 3,855,003		Bhurtpore Prize Stamp - 25,630	
Produce in England - - 3,242,819		Private certificates 14,290	
	612,184	Deduct,	
Difference between the Debits and Credits of London and India, in the following items :		Charter-party, and other Payments - 11,613	
Short credit by India, Civil and Military Funds - - - 3,657			2,677
Over debit, Lord Clive's Fund, &c. - - - - 124,627		Family remittances, Bombay	1,205
Bills drawn from Bencoolen and Prince of Wales's Island - 17,597		Miscellaneous - - - 32,235	
	145,881		90,031
Deduct,		Short debit of Supplies to the Commercial Branch - - - - -	129,919
Over-credit, Carnatic Fund - - - 5,064		Surplus Profits - - - - -	2,256,182
Ditto, Iron Bridge - 3,779		His Majesty's Government, Balance due 1st May 1814 - - - - -	2,112,113
Ditto, Annuity Fund 2,922		Bills not due 1st May 1829 - - - -	1,152,966
	11,765		
	134,116		
Miscellaneous claims of His Majesty's Government, Rep. 1831, p. 759 - -	34,176		
Demands of Government prior to 1829, adjusted subsequently - - -	35,006		
Charges on bullion - - - -	5,067		
Balance of payment to Government for spices, (No. 9, Commercial Series) - - - 292,714			
Allowed in account - - 254,979			
	37,735		
Difference in amount of Bills debited and credited between India and London -	9,438		
	2,478,150		
To Balance - - - -	3,587,076		
£.	6,065,226		£. 6,065,226

— No. 6. —

DEBT.

By Balance - - - - £. 17,289,864

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE PRESIDENCIES.

To Balance - - - - - £. 421,795

	ASSETS.	£.
To Balance, Cash - - - -	- - - -	1,771,745
Madras - - - -	- - - -	289,968
		£. 2,061,713

No. 7.—REVENUES and CHARGES of *Bengal* from 1814-15 to 1829.

—	REVENUES.	CHARGES.	SURPLUS.	DEFICIT.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
1814-15 - -	11,237,498	8,876,581	2,360,917	
1815-16 - -	11,415,799	9,487,638	1,928,161	
1816-17 - -	11,967,259	9,796,974	2,170,285	
1817-18 - -	11,769,552	10,281,822	1,487,730	
1818-19 - -	12,399,475	10,677,015	1,722,460	
1819-20 - -	12,224,220	10,826,734	1,397,486	
1820-21 - -	13,518,968	10,688,439	2,830,529	
1821-22 - -	13,361,261	10,356,409	3,004,852	
1822-23 - -	14,169,691	10,317,196	3,852,495	
1823-24 - -	12,950,308	10,912,710	2,037,598	
1824-25 - -	13,484,740	12,620,179	864,561	
1825-26 - -	13,121,282	13,973,499	- - -	852,217
1826-27 - -	14,767,238	13,405,152	1,362,086	
1827-28 - -	14,944,713	13,486,879	1,457,834	
1828-29 - -	14,789,979	12,040,222	2,749,757	
£.	196,121,983	167,747,449	29,226,751	
Deduct Deficit - - -			852,217	
TOTAL Net Revenue - - - £.			28,374,534	

No. 8.—REVENUES and CHARGES of *Madras*.

—	REVENUES.	CHARGES.	SURPLUS.	DEFICIT.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
1814-15 - -	5,322,164	5,189,412	132,752	—
1815-16 - -	5,106,107	5,261,404	- - -	155,297
1816-17 - -	5,360,220	5,142,553	217,667	—
1817-18 - -	5,381,307	5,535,816	- - -	154,509
1818-19 - -	5,361,432	6,006,420	- - -	644,918
1819-20 - -	5,407,005	5,825,414	- - -	418,409
1820-21 - -	5,403,506	5,700,466	- - -	296,960
1821-22 - -	5,557,028	5,500,876	56,152	—
1822-23 - -	5,585,209	5,229,202	356,007	—
1823-24 - -	5,498,764	6,398,856	- - -	900,092
1824-25 - -	5,440,742	5,789,333	- - -	348,591
1825-26 - -	5,714,915	6,056,967	- - -	342,052
1826-27 - -	5,981,681	5,634,322	347,359	—
1827-28 - -	5,347,838	6,188,127	- - -	840,289
1828-29 - -	5,575,049	5,670,183	- - -	—
£.	82,042,967	85,129,351	1,109,937	4,196,321
Deduct Surplus - - -			1,109,937	
TOTAL Net Charge - - - £.			3,086,384	

Appendix, No. 2.

Report on the
Financial Accounts
of the East India
Company.No. 9.—REVENUES and CHARGES of *Bombay*.

	REVENUES.	CHARGES.	SURPLUS.	DEFICIT.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
1814-15 - -	857,080	1,717,144	- - -	860,064
1815-16 - -	872,046	1,986,444	- - -	1,114,398
1816-17 - -	895,592	1,946,118	- - -	1,050,526
1817-18 - -	1,392,820	1,956,527	- - -	563,707
1818-19 - -	1,720,537	2,597,776	- - -	877,239
1819-20 - -	2,161,370	3,204,785	- - -	1,043,415
1820-21 - -	2,438,960	3,299,170	- - -	860,210
1821-22 - -	2,883,042	3,667,332	- - -	784,290
1822-23 - -	3,372,447	4,275,012	- - -	902,565
1823-24 - -	2,789,550	3,264,509	- - -	454,959
1824-25 - -	1,785,216	3,305,982	- - -	1,520,766
1825-26 - -	2,262,393	4,032,988	- - -	1,770,595
1826-27 - -	2,618,549	4,000,552	- - -	1,382,003
1827-28 - -	2,579,905	4,062,566	- - -	1,482,661
1828-29 - -	2,357,463	3,673,804	- - -	1,316,341
£.	30,986,970	46,970,709	Total Net Charge - } £.	15,983,739

No. 10.—PARTICULARS of TERRITORIAL PAYMENTS in *England*, chargeable on the
Revenues of *India*, from 1814-15 to 1828-29, inclusive.

Officers' pay - - - - -	£.
3,020,740	
Passage of military, and supplies to them on the voyage - - - - -	1,025,485
Political freight and demorage, exclusive of amount charged on exports - - - - -	1,649,699
Interest on loan of £. 2,500,000 from the Public in 1812 - - - - -	790,813
Political charges general, exclusive of advances recoverable in India - - - - -	4,460,370
Payments at China and the Cape to military officers, His Majesty's navy, &c. - - - - -	109,833
Sundry expenses on account of Bencoolen - - - - -	246
Ditto - - ditto - - - Prince of Wales Island - - - - -	9,889
Demands of Pay-office General, on account of King's troops serving in India:	
Paid in cash - - - - -	1,368,610
Passed in account with His Majesty's Government - - - - -	2,065,808
	3,434,415
Retiring pay, pensions, &c. of King's troops - - - - -	420,002
Tanjore debts, charges of the commission - - - - -	7,324
Off-reckoning funds - - - - -	1,330,880
Expense of naval force employed in India - - - - -	44,749
Civil establishment of India, absentee allowance and passage money - - - - -	80,229
Amount paid under arrangement entered into with the government of Persia - - - - -	124,444
£.	16,509,118

	Revenues of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.	Charges of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, including Interest.	Indian Surplus.	Net Supplies to Bencoolen, Singapore, Prince of Wales Island, and Malacca.	Net Charge of St. Helena.	Remaining Indian Surplus.	Cost of Political Stores.	Other Territorial Payments.	SURPLUS REVENUE.	SURPLUS CHARGE.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
1814-15	17,416,742	15,783,137	1,633,605	134,727	92,087	1,406,791	405,238	1,076,884	-	102,992	1814-15.
1815-16	17,393,952	16,735,486	658,466	103,975	97,705	456,786	27,661	1,124,636	-	1,039,546	1815-16.
1816-17	18,223,071	16,885,645	1,337,426	116,878	97,705	1,122,843	363,496	983,700	-	369,005	1816-17.
1817-18	18,543,679	17,774,165	769,514	177,648	97,705	494,161	8,200	1,007,335	-	792,665	1817-18.
1818-19	19,481,444	19,281,211	200,233	102,828	97,705	[Surplus Charge, 300]	497,203	1,064,505	-	1,380,059	1818-19.
1819-20	19,792,595	19,856,933	64,338	145,571	97,705	[Surplus Charge, 307,614]	10,945	1,081,093	-	1,761,664	1819-20.
1820-21	21,361,434	19,688,075	1,673,359	122,835	97,705	1,452,819	275,039	970,458	-	-	1820-21.
1821-22	21,801,331	19,524,617	2,276,714	156,300	97,705	2,022,709	4,452	1,081,965	117,262	-	1821-22.
1822-23	23,127,347	19,821,410	3,305,937	208,244	120,093	2,977,600	312,181	862,999	610,698	-	1822-23.
1823-24	21,238,622	20,556,075	682,547	121,906	112,268	448,373	371,412	891,973	-	847,091	1823-24.
1824-25	20,710,698	21,715,494	[Surplus Charge, 1,004,796]	190,827	109,449	[Surplus Charge, 1,305,072]	371,412	1,236,892	-	2,061,147	1824-25.
1825-26	21,098,590	24,063,454	[2,964,864]	52,080	110,413	[Surplus Charge, 3,127,357]	1,545	1,076,504	-	4,953,918	1825-26.
1826-27	23,367,468	23,040,026	327,442	167,035	114,500	45,907	364,714	1,318,102	-	2,396,320	1826-27.
1827-28	22,872,456	23,737,572	[Surplus Charge, 865,116]	100,864	120,571	[Surplus Charge, 1,086,551]	385	1,255,125	-	3,151,144	1827-28.
1828-29	22,722,491	21,384,209	Surplus Revenue, 1,338,282	170,569	113,054	1,054,659	321,371	1,517,802	-	927,629	1828-29.
£.	309,151,920	299,847,509	9,304,411	2,072,287	1,576,370	5,655,754	7,317,862	16,549,973	2,471,099	20,683,180	
Surplus Charge, as above Deduct: Overcharge of Political Stores Ditto - Territorial Payments in England											£.
				-	-	18,212,081				2,471,099	
				-	1,268					18,212,081	
				-	40,855						

(The Words and Figures between [] were in *Red Ink* in the MS.)

Military Advances outstanding at Bombay

TOTAL NET CHARGE . . . £.

II.
FINANCE.

MEMORANDUM ON THE FINANCES OF INDIA, REFERRED TO IN THE
FOREGOING REPORT.

Appendix, No. 2.

Memorandum on
the Finances of
India.

IN an inquiry concerning the Financial Affairs of the East India Company, it is not necessary, with reference to the points which it is at present intended to consider, to carry back that inquiry to a very remote period. With respect to one important consideration it may, however, be observed, that whether, previously to the year 1793, the Company's Trade benefited at the expense of the Territory, or the Territory at the expense of the Trade, the advantage obtained by the one cannot now be so clearly and indisputably established, as to constitute, on that ground alone, a precise and definite charge against the other. To lay open the accounts of that remote period, and to renew the discussion of a question with respect to which certainty is not now attainable, would, therefore, with a view to the settlement of that question on the ground of a clearly ascertained account, be an useless inquiry. Such an adjustment, whenever it shall be deemed necessary, must, it is to be apprehended, be made upon other grounds and considerations than those of a financial statement, which, however high the authority from which it emanates, is open to objection and incapable of proof.

From 1793 to 1814 the case is in some respects different. The 53 Geo. 3, s. 64, directed that all Territorial receipts and disbursements should be kept distinct from those purely Commercial. A plan of arrangement for the accomplishment of this object was submitted by the Court of Directors to the Commissioners for the Affairs of India soon after the passing of the Act, and, with certain amendments, finally approved. Upon that occasion, however, the division and apportionment of debts and assets do not appear to have been made, either absolutely or conditionally, upon any distinct and intelligible principle. Hence it becomes necessary to enter into some investigation of the Company's affairs during the intervening period: that is, from 1793 to 1814.

One of the principal objects of the Parliamentary Committees of 1811 and 1812 appears to have been to account for the unfavourable variation of the Company's affairs from 1792-3 to 1809-10. The Third Report confines this inquiry to the receipt and application of funds in India. According to a Statement (No. 26) appended to that Report, the extraordinary funds received into the Indian treasuries, within that period, amounted to 52,309,424 *l.*, the outgoings to 52,293,289 *l.*, leaving a difference to be accounted for of 16,135 *l.* The Fourth Report extends the inquiry to all the Company's affairs, domestic as well as foreign; and, by an adjustment of debts and assets, shows a deterioration of the Company's affairs, from 1793 to 1810, of 11,020,566 *l.* This it is attempted to account for by a statement of cash disbursements in Appendix No. 51.

It was not the object of these inquiries to ascertain, by a searching and accurate valuation of assets, what, at that time, was the actual condition of the Company's affairs. The problem proposed to be solved related solely to the receipt of all funds, of whatever description and from whatever source arising, into the several treasuries, and the subsequent application of them. In this view, a debt due to the Company, whether good or bad, was obviously, if it originated in a direct application of part of the funds to be accounted for, either to be considered as an asset, or written off and added to the charges. On the other hand, no debt due to the Company, nor any portion of existing stock, was to be so considered, unless that debt or the cost of that stock originally constituted a portion of the funds to be accounted for.

The accuracy of a statement made upon this principle obviously depends upon the correctness of the adjustments, and the correct introduction into it of every possible item of receipt and expenditure. But in such a process, as there is no check, there can be no certainty. The difference of 55,192 *l.* noted at the end of the statement, may possibly be the result of errors and omissions of considerable magnitude on both sides of the account. After all the care and all the industry employed upon that occasion, it is not however to be expected that a more satisfactory result up to that period can now be obtained.

3d Rep. App. No. 2.
4th Rep. App. No.
59.

Among the accounts which formed the basis of this Statement, and which are appended to the Fourth Report, are two of "stock by computation" for 1793 and 1810; the former exhibits a balance in favour of the Company, exclusive of their capital stock, of 1,956,866 *l.* This balance includes 951,561 *l.* of revenue balances not received, and 1,150,172 *l.* arrears of allowances, &c. due in the civil and military departments not paid. It likewise includes 840,000 *l.*, the estimated profit on goods in the warehouses. These items (being matters of future revenue and of future charge) and 1,742,022 *l.* the amount of debts allowed to be bad, should be introduced into the account of stock to show its actual condition at that period. When introduced, a balance is shown against the Company, on the 30th April 1793, of 426,545 *l.*; to which is to be added 443,632 *l.* for sundry claims on Government, written off under directions of Act 33 Geo. 3, c. 52, s. 127, making 870,177 *l.*

The

The account of stock by computation for 1810, although differing materially from that laid before Parliament on the 18th April 1810, was, it may be presumed, carefully examined and accurately adjusted. It exhibits a balance against the Company, exclusively of their capital stock, of 6,025,595*l.*, from which is to be deducted 715,561 *l.* the amount of treasure in transitu between Madras and Bengal, not included in the quick stocks of either place, leaving a balance of 5,309,944*l.* This balance includes 1,798,940 *l.* revenue balances not received, and 191,469 *l.* arrears of allowances, &c. not paid. It likewise includes 1,800,000 *l.* the estimated profit on goods in the warehouses. These items, and 2,617,025 *l.*, the amount of bad debts in India, when introduced into the account of stock, show a balance, on the 30th April 1810, against the Company of 9,611,310*l.* This is after taking credit for 960,000 *l.* for stores supplied to Government, advances, &c.; which sum of 960,000*l.*, being wholly objectionable, and not likely to be realized, may be added to the above-mentioned sum of 9,611,310*l.*, making 10,571,310*l.*

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In order to make a distinct division and apportionment of debts and assets, either conditionally or absolutely, between the two branches of the Company's affairs in 1814, it was necessary, at that period, to have traced this state of the Company's stock in 1810, through the intervening occurrences, to its state at the commencement of the present Charter. This was not done. It seems to have been thought sufficient to direct that all future Territorial and Commercial receipts and payments should be kept distinct from each other, although the appropriation of some of those receipts and payments might, in a great degree, if not altogether, depend upon the principle on which the "stock by computation" was to be separated and apportioned.

As it will be convenient in this inquiry to follow the course suggested by the proceedings of the Legislature, this branch of it may be postponed to the consideration of the Territorial Finances of the Company since the 30th April 1814. It may, however, be observed, that the large augmentation of the Company's Commercial property, from 1793 to 1814, which must have resulted from the gradual accumulation of unappropriated profits, renders an explanation of the principle on which the separation of debts and assets at the latter period was conditionally made, peculiarly desirable.

There is this peculiarity in the Territorial finances of the East India Company, that having no common treasury in which the balance of all receipts and disbursements ultimately centres, the computed financial result of any given period cannot readily be checked and verified by a corresponding result in the balance of cash*. Nor is the difficulty arising from this circumstance removed by a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the separate treasuries; for with respect to those of India, a large amount of floating and unadjusted debits and credits between the different Presidencies, occasions a want of correspondence between the excess or the deficit of receipts and disbursements, and the increase or the diminution of the cash balances. It is true, indeed, that as the balance of those unadjusted debits and credits ought, at the termination of any given period, to agree with the amount at that time actually afloat, that balance may not improperly be considered as an outstanding debt if against, or an outstanding asset if in favour of, the consolidated treasuries, and all difficulty in adjusting the general balance in that way be obviated. The correctness of the amount thus outstanding ought, however, to be checked and verified by comparing it with the amount of the particular items known at the time to be actually afloat.

The Territorial receipts and payments in London cannot, however, be so dealt with. Credit is not given in the Indian books for all the charges paid in England, nor are the remittances to and from India so adjusted between India and London, as to make the debit on the one hand, and the credit on the other, exactly agree.

It is obvious, however, that unless the application of all funds of whatever description that have come into the treasuries be distinctly explained, no satisfactory result can be attained. A number of detached statements, drawn out with a view to illustrate particular objects of inquiry, although intended on the whole to include every item of receipt and disbursement, do not always, in their combined results, preclude all doubt as to the correctness of that result. One important item may, by chance, have been omitted, another twice inserted: nothing is certain, nothing proved. The labours of the Committee of 1811-12, in endeavouring, by a process of this kind, to account for the unfavourable variation of the Company's affairs between 1793 and 1810, led to a result which, although in many respects satisfactory, is by no means clear of uncertainty or free from objection. In examining the Territorial Finances of India since 1814, it is desirable to avoid, if possible, this source of uncertainty and error.

Of the Accounts annually presented to Parliament, there is one entitled "Abstract of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay," respectively

* The circumstance of there being two or more treasurers ought not, perhaps, to create any difficulty, nor would it, if it were not for the use of statements not properly balanced and carried forward.

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respectively. These accounts comprise all receipts and disbursements of whatever description, terminating, in each year, with the balance of cash in the treasury; which balance is regularly carried forward to a similar account for the following year, and form the basis of the books of account from which the account of the annual revenues and charges laid before Parliament is taken. Of themselves, and without reference to the general books of account, they avail but little; but when the several items they contain are arranged and classed under distinct heads, a clear account of ordinary receipts and disbursements is exhibited, which, as the difference between the two must exactly correspond with the difference between the balance of cash at the commencement and its balance at the conclusion of the year, precludes all fear of any omission or inaccuracy except in so far as relates to the correctness of the classification. The heads of account into which these abstract statements may be resolved are the following :

Revenue and Charge :

Debt incurred and paid off:

Account Current with London :

Account Current with the Commercial Branch :

Differences between the Debits and Credits at the different Presidencies :

Sale of Stores at Bengal.

The India accounts of Revenue and Charge do not agree with the statements annually laid before Parliament; the latter being made out upon a different principle. Many adjustments, therefore, are necessary to show their correspondence; but, as whatever adjustment is made, must, in a corresponding degree, affect some of the other heads of account, the adjustment can apply only to the question of classification.

The difference between the debt incurred and the debt paid off, should agree with the difference between the debt as it stood at the commencement, and the debt as it stood at the conclusion of the year. When this is not the case, one of two things may be inferred, either that the cash account is not correct, or that the account of debt is not correct. The former is not to be presumed: when such a discrepancy occurs, it is incumbent therefore on those who keep the account of the debt to explain and to remove it.

The Account Current with London exhibits a large balance against, that with the Commercial branch a large balance in favour of, the Indian treasuries. To produce an agreement between these accounts and that of India with London, is one of the principal difficulties with which the subject of the finances is beset.

The difference between the Debits and Credits of the different Presidencies arises in a great degree, if not altogether, from this circumstance: all the accounts throughout India being made up on the same day (the 30th April) it inevitably happens that considerable funds are on that day afloat between the different Presidencies; which funds are included in the accounts of one of them before it is possible to include them in either of the others. Treasure in transitu, and bills drawn or remitted a few days antecedently to the closing of the quick stocks, are of this description; for the amount of which credit is taken in the consolidated cash account at the conclusion of each year.

The small addition to the annual income, in the Bengal account, resulting from the sale of stores belonging to the Company, does not require particular notice.

The foregoing explanations are necessary to render intelligible the following Statement, which exhibits a summary view of the three Presidencies from the 30th April 1814 to the 30th April 1829.

	S. Rs.		S. Rs.
Cash in the Treasuries of the three Presidencies, 30 April 1814 -	4,70,75,29	Unadjusted debits and credits between the different Presidencies	67,59,996
Difference between debt incurred and paid off - - -	14,22,23,291	Differences in the balances of cash brought forward from year to year in the Madras and Bombay accounts - -	28,88,305
Commissioners for the redemption of debt - - - -	83,32,246	Supplies to the Commercial Branch in India - - -	25,72,31,744
Stores sold in Bengal - - -	18,42,451	Cash in the Treasuries of the three Presidencies, 30 April 1829 - - - -	6,40,93,012
Surplus Revenue - - -	3,55,62,338		
Account current London - -	9,59,37,438		
<i>Sicca Rupees</i>	<i>33,09,73,057</i>	<i>Sicca Rupees</i>	<i>33,09,73,057</i>

If the Territorial Finances of India terminated here, little more would be necessary than to require such an explanation of the Account Current with London, and of that with the Commercial branch in India, as would lead to an appropriation of the items they contain, or of their equivalents, to the account of Revenue and Charge, and to that of Debt incurred and

and paid off; and it would then be distinctly seen what have been the total receipts, what the total outgoings, what the debt incurred by loans and deposits, and when and to what extent the necessity of replenishing the Indian treasuries in that way existed.

But the Territorial Finances of India do not end here; the Accounts Current with London, and with the Commercial branch, are not adjusted in India, but in London; the claims for advances in England, which the Company, in its commercial character, has upon the territorial treasuries of India, are brought to account in London, without a corresponding adjustment being made in the Indian books. It is true, indeed, that an account between the "Territorial and the Commercial branches of the Company's affairs in respect to territorial and political payments made in England," has been stated; but that account is not in such a form as to show its correspondence with the Indian accounts; nor with such details and classifications, as to exhibit, under their several heads, what Territorial payments made in England remain, at the end of each year, to be added to the Indian charges, or brought into the account of the Indian debt.

The following Statement of the Indian Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1826-27, will serve more distinctly to show the nature of the adjustments which are required to be made.

The Receipts into the Indian Treasuries during the Years 1826-27 were as follows:

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	S. Rs.	£.	£.
Bengal: Ordinary and Extraordinary	12,77,63,375 a' 2/3 $\frac{84}{100}$	14,820,551	
Madras - - - - -	4,81,83,715 a' 2/0 $\frac{2}{7}$	5,506,710	
Bombay - - - - -	2,29,91,332 a' 2/3	2,586,524	
			22,913,785
Bengal: Debt incurred - - -	1,45,26,343 a' 2/3 $\frac{84}{100}$	1,685,055	
Madras ditto - - - - -	7,20,849 a' 2/3 $\frac{2}{7}$	82,382	
Bombay ditto - - - - -	7,81,412 a' 2/3	87,909	
			1,855,346
Bengal: Balance of Supplies to and } from London - - - - - }	1,00,42,735 a' 2/3 $\frac{84}{100}$	1,164,957	
Madras - - ditto - - - - -	30,57,167 a' 2/3 $\frac{2}{7}$	349,390	
Bombay - - ditto - - - - -	17,04,916 a' 2/3	191,803	
			1,706,150
Political Stores sold at Bengal - - - - -			5,410
Receipts from all sources during the year 1826-27 - - - - -		£.	26,480,691
The Balances in the Treasuries on the 1st May 1826 were:			
Bengal - - - - -		3,375,480	
Madras - - - - -		3,046,700	
Bombay - - - - -		1,259,865	
			7,682,045
Making, with the Balance of Cash, an aggregate of - - - - -		£.	34,162,736
The Expenditure for the same year was as follows:			
Bengal: Disbursements, including } Interest on Debt and Supplies to } Subordinate Settlements - - - }	S. Rs. 12,35,59,167 a' 2/3 $\frac{84}{100}$	14,332,863	
Madras - ditto - - - - -	5,17,78,254 a' 2/3 $\frac{2}{7}$	5,917,515	
Bombay - ditto - - - - -	3,56,04,319 a' 2/3	4,005,485	
			24,255,863
Bengal: Balance of Supplies to the } Commercial Branch - - - - - }	1,91,14,581 a' 2/3 $\frac{84}{100}$	2,217,290	
Madras - ditto - - - - -	19,70,890 a' 2/3 $\frac{2}{7}$	225,245	
Bombay - ditto - - - - -	9,25,004 a' 2/3	104,062	
			2,546,597
Differences between the Debits and Credits of the different Presidencies:			
Bengal - - - - -	Cr - - -	1,758,272	
Madras - - - - -	Cr - - -	217,247	
Bombay - - - - -	Dr - - -	1,975,519	
		1,600,621	
			374,898
			27,177,358
			6,985,378
Leaving a Balance in the Indian Treasuries on the 30th April 1827, of - £.			34,162,736

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Or more compendiously, thus :

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Balance of Cash in the Indian Treasuries, 1 May 1826

Receipts :

Debt incurred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£.	1,855,346
Supplies from London	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1,706,150
Sale of Stores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		5,410

£.

7,682,045

3,566,906

11,248,951

Revenue deficit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£.	1,342,078
Surplus to Commerce	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		2,546,597
Differences between the Presidencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		374,898

4,263,573

Treasury Balances, 30 April 1827 - - - £.

6,985,378

The balances requiring adjustment are those of the Accounts Current with the Commercial branch and with London. The correspondence between the former and the credit given in the account between the Territorial and the Commercial branches in England, should, in each successive year, or by subsequent adjustments, be distinctly shown, and the balances of both accounts regularly brought forward.

The Account Current with London comprehends receipts and payments on account of His Majesty's Government, bullion remittances to and from India, and bills of exchange negotiated on either side, on account of the principal and interest of the Indian debts.

As all accounts between the Company and the Public were settled and closed up to the 30th April 1822, by a payment to the Company of 1,300,000 £., the payments made on that account, between the 30th April 1814 and the 30th April 1822, over and above 1,300,000 £., should, together with the 1,300,000 £., be added to the Indian charges. If those payments, since 1814, fell short of 1,300,000 £., the difference remains to be added to the Indian revenues; for, if the Territory be charged with whatever of the loan of 2,500,000 £. in 1812 remained unliquidated on the 30th April 1814, the Territory must take credit for whatever has been, or may still be, recovered on account of payments made on account of the King's Government antecedently to that period. Whatever have been the receipts and payments on this account since the 30th April 1822, have either been settled to some determinate period, or still remain open. In either case the amount may be adjusted in so far as relates to the Indian income and expenditure, and the balance due or alleged to be due from the King's Government carried forward.

The remaining items in the Indian Account Current with London can be disposed of only by comparing them with the corresponding items in the general books of account at the India House; ascertaining the differences, and carrying those differences, and the surplus Commercial profits hitherto appropriated, to the general account of Indian income and expenditure.

If in the account of revenue and charge, and of the increase and diminution of debt, the Home accounts had followed the same order as those of India, both being separately balanced, and the results aggregated rather than consolidated, the obscurity which at present exists, and the difficulty of obtaining a clear and satisfactory general result, would, it is likely, have been in a great degree if not altogether avoided. The statements of revenue and charge in the printed papers are no doubt in the main correct; but the results they exhibit cannot be made to square with the consolidated results of the Indian register and floating debt, the Indian cash accounts, the London account current between Territory and Commerce, and the amount of surplus Commercial profits hitherto appropriated.

It is evident that the difference between the amount of money borrowed and the amount of debt paid off within any given period, after deducting therefrom or adding thereto, the difference between the cash balance at its balance at the termination of that period, ought to correspond with the balance arising from all other receipts and disbursements. When this correspondence is shown, those other receipts and disbursements may, without the fear of any material item being either wholly omitted or doubly inserted, be given in such a form and with such details as are most suitable to the purpose and occasion for which they are required. Without an account of this kind, no distinct notion can be formed of the annual progress of the Indian debt, or of the probable wants of the Indian treasuries, or of the accuracy of the accounts laid before Parliament.

Appendix, No. 3.

I.—COMMERCIAL.

ACCOUNTS relating to the HOME CONCERN and the COMMERCIAL BRANCH.

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|---|--|
| <p>No. 1.—View of the Component Parts of the Company's Commercial Capital, as computed on 1 May 1814 - - - - p. 28</p> <p>No. 2.—View of the Component Parts of the Company's Commercial Capital, as computed on 1 May 1829 - - - - p. 30</p> <p>No. 3.—An Account of the whole Net Return yielded by the East India Company's Commercial Capital, in each Year from 1814-15 to 1828-29, by investment in Merchandize, or otherwise, with the Amount of Dividends in the same period to the Proprietors of East India Stock, and the Surplus or Deficiency of such Return above or below the Amount of the Dividends; also showing the Amount applied in the same Years, from the Home Funds, to payment of Interest on the Bond Debt, and as Appropriations under the fourth Head of the 57th section of the 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, to Reduction of the Principal of that Debt, and of the India Debt * - - - - p. 32</p> <p>No. 4.—Comparison of the Company's Commercial Capital, as computed at the two periods of 1814 and 1829; with an Explanation of the Amount of such Capital in the latter Year, relatively to that at which it appears in the former, particularly with reference to the Net Return which has been yielded, by its employment in Trade or otherwise, in the intervening period, as shown in No. 3 - - - - p. 36</p> <p>No. 5.—Receipts and Payments of the Home Treasury, from 1 May 1814 to 1 May 1829, as contained in the Accounts annually presented to Parliament - - - - p. 38</p> <p>No. 6.—Statement of Territorial Payments made by the Supracargoes at Canton, and Agent at the Cape of Good Hope, from 1 May</p> | <p>1814 to 30 April 1829, as collected from the Books of Account kept at those Places respectively - - - - p. 40</p> <p>No. 7.—Statement of the Account between the Territorial and Commercial Branches of the Affairs of the East India Company, in each Year from 1 May 1814 to 1 May 1829; with an Appendix - - - - p. 42</p> <p>No. 8.—Statement to show the Sources from which the Expenditure and Credits contained in the General Account Current between the Territorial and Commercial Branches (No. 7) have been derived - - - - p. 79</p> <p>No. 9.—Particulars of the Account between the two Branches of the Company's Affairs (No. 2), in respect to Payments for Bills of Exchange drawn for Interest of India Debt, &c., and Provision of Funds to meet such Payments, under the 55th section of 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, drawn out so as to show the Balance upon this Account, without merging these Transactions yearly (by Transfer) in the Account No. 1 - - - - p. 80</p> <p>No. 10.—Statement exhibiting and explaining, as far as can be done, the Difference between the Account of Issues in India to Commerce, under the 56th section of 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, as kept in India (in Receipt and Disbursement Statements), and the Account, with a similar object, kept in England, from 1814-15 to 1828-29, inclusive - - - - p. 82</p> <p>No. 11.—Statement explaining, generally, the Difference of Result exhibited between the Account of "Supplies between India and London" as kept in India, and the Accounts in England, which it was intended should comprise the same Transactions - - - - p. 83</p> |
|---|--|

* An Account of this description was delivered in to the Select Committee of the House of Commons on East India Affairs of 1830, and appears on pages 32 and 33 of the Second Report of that year. That Account was incomplete only as respected some information, which, at the time of its preparation, had not been received from India, but which, being now received, that deficiency is supplied, and the complete result exhibited.

East India House, }
6 April 1832. }

— No. 1. —

COMMERCIAL CAPITAL, as computed on 1st May 1814.

C R E D I T S.				£.	£.
CASH :					
At home :	Balance of Cash on 1st May 1814	-	-	695,860	
Abroad :	Cash in the several Commercial Departments in India	-	-	156,161	
	Ditto in the Treasury at China	-	-	94,437	
	Ditto in hands of the agent at the Cape of Good Hope	-	-	9,326	
				259,924	955,784
GOODS AND MERCHANDIZE :					
At home :	Value of goods in England unsold, (market prices)	-	-	4,521,552	
	Value of export goods unshipped	-	-	533,308	
				5,054,860	
Abroad :	Goods and merchandize in the export warehouses in				
	India	-	-	1,150,483	
	Ditto - for exportation at China	-	-	166,155	
				1,316,638	
	Ditto - in the import warehouses in India	-	-	1,241,202	
	Ditto - at China, import goods	-	-	6,544	
				1,247,746	
	Ditto - at Cape of Good Hope, from India and China	-	-	47,230	
	Ditto - at Batavia, from Europe	-	-	59,860	
				107,090	
				2,671,474	7,726,334
FLOATING PROPERTY AND FREIGHT ADVANCED THEREON :					
	Cargoes afloat outward	-	-	1,493,162	
	Consignments to Batavia in 1813-14, from England	-	-	101,286	
	Cargoes afloat homeward	-	-	3,674,517	
	Impress and war allowances, paid owners of ships not arrived in England	-	-	707,797	
					5,976,762
DEBTS DUE TO THE COMPANY :					
At Home :	Amount of goods sold, not paid for: Company's	-	2,444,522		
	Private Trade	-	400,000		
				2,844,522	
	Board of Ordnance, for saltpetre	-	-	77,969	
	Due from Government, for hemp	-	-	528,825	
	Due from sundry persons, on loan	-	-	12,839	
					3,464,155
Abroad :	Debts owing to the Company in India, including advances for				
	investment	-	-	866,760	
	Ditto - China	-	-	597,531	
	Ditto - Cape of Good Hope	-	-	50,399	
					1,514,690
					4,978,845
DEAD STOCK (exclusive of Dead Stock in India and China) :					
	Value of the East India House and warehouses	-	-	1,138,000	
	Value of ships, sloops and vessels, exclusive of those stationed abroad	-	-	84,650	
					1,222,650
DEBT DUE FROM GOVERNMENT :					
	East India Annuities, engrafted on the 3 per cent. reduced by Act 33 Geo. 3, c. 47	-	-		1,207,560
				£.	22,067,935

(Errors excepted.)

(signed)

T. S. Cabell,
Depy Acc^t Gen^l.

— No. 2. —

COMMERCIAL CAPITAL, as computed on 1st May 1829.

CREDITS.				
CASH AND INVESTMENT OF PROPERTY IN THE PUBLIC FUNDS:		£.	£.	£.
At Home: Balance of Cash on 1 May 1829	- - - - -	1,081,563		
Balances in hands of officers of the House and Warehouses, advanced for commercial purposes	- - - - -	48		
			1,081,611	
Value of Stock in the Public Funds belonging to the Company (market price)	- - - - -	- -	760,942	
			1,842,553	
Abroad: Cash in the several Commercial Departments in India	- -	318,870		
Ditto - Treasury, China	- -	18,345		
Ditto - hands of the agent at the Cape of Good Hope	- -	2,799		
Ditto - ditto - North American Colonies	- -	3,562		
			343,576	
				2,186,129
GOODS AND MERCHANDIZE:				
At Home: Value of goods in England, unsold (market prices)	- -	5,597,959		
Ditto, export goods unshipped, and advances on goods in preparation for exportation	- - - - -	172,602		
			5,770,561	
Abroad: Goods and merchandize in the export warehouses in India *	- - - - -	919,789		
Ditto, for exportation in China	- - - - -	368,568		
		1,288,357		
Ditto, in the import warehouses in India	- -	60,118		
Ditto - ditto - China	- -	2,198		
		62,316		
Ditto, at the Cape of Good Hope, from India and China	- -	57,161		
Ditto, at the North American Colonies, from China	- -	205,536		
			1,613,370	
				7,383,931
FLOATING PROPERTY AND FREIGHT ADVANCED THEREON:				
Cargoes afloat outward	- - - - -	- -	522,408	
Ditto - homeward	- - - - -	- -	2,813,252	
Impress paid owners of ships not arrived in England	- -	- -	92,957	
Consignments from China to the North American Colonies, afloat	- -	- -	92,555	
Remittances from British North American Colonies, <i>in transitu</i>	- -	- -	10,725	
				3,531,897
DEBTS DUE TO THE COMPANY:		£.	£.	
At Home: Amount of goods sold, not paid for: Company's	- - - - -	588,444		
Ditto - ditto - Private Trade	- - - - -	303,172		
			891,616	
Due from sundry persons on loan	- - - - -	- -	6,333	
			897,949	
Abroad: Debts owing to the Company in India, including advances for investment *	- -	1,279,423		
Ditto - China	- -	44,237		
Ditto - Cape of Good Hope	- -	3,508		
Ditto - North American Colonies	- -	2,078		
			1,329,246	
				2,227,195
BUILDINGS AND DEAD STOCK (exclusive of Dead Stock in India and China):				
Value of the East India House, and warehouses	- - - - -	- -	1,294,768	
Ditto of ships, sloops and vessels, exclusive of those stationed abroad	- - - - -	- -	173,199	
				1,467,967
DEBT DUE FROM GOVERNMENT:				
East India Annuities engrafted on the 3 per cent., reduced per Act 33 Geo. 3, c. 47	- - - - -	- -	- -	1,207,560
BALANCE DUE FROM THE TERRITORIAL BRANCH:				
On account of territorial and political payments made in England since 1 May 1814, applicable to consignment or remittance to Europe, including the Amount of a Loan from the Company's commercial funds at the Cape, to the Colonial Government there, transferred for adjustment, in the Territorial Branch	- - - - -	- -	- -	4,631,906
			£.	22,636,585

* Under these two heads deductions have been made for items improperly continued as assets in the Indian Accounts, after the adjustment of the Sunn Hemp Account with his Majesty's Government.

— No. 3. —

AN ACCOUNT of the whole NET RETURN yielded by the East India Company's Commercial Capital in each Year, period to the Proprietors of East India Stock, and the Surplus or Deficiency of such Return above or below the Interest on the Bond Debt, and as Appropriations under the 4th Head of the 57th sec. of the 53 Geo. 3, c. 155,

				OTHER PROFITS OF THE				
TOTAL Profit on Sales of Merchandise, India and China Trade, after replacing Cost and Charges of the Investment, and covering Losses by Sea, &c. as particularized in the accompanying Statement.		Amount of Bonds paid into the Company's Treasury in England, instead of Cash, for Goods purchased at their Sales.	Net Proceeds realized in Cash.	Interest on the Annuities.	Interest accrued on Balance of Advances between the Territorial and Commercial Branches of the Company's Affairs in each Year, at the Rate of the Bond Debt.	Interest Received, Charged or Paid under other Heads, and Profit on Sale of Securities.	Surplus of Sums charged upon Private Trade Goods, the Manage- ment of which is committed to the Company, beyond the Amount of Commercial Charges General in England, not debited to the Company's own Trade.	
£.		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
1814-15	-	1,906,466	13,300	1,893,166	32,604	21,145	-	196,295
1815-16	-	1,289,677	276,700	1,012,977	32,604	43,914	99,098	144,806
1816-17	-	1,055,640	5,800	1,049,840	36,226	41,816	44,295	111,901
1817-18	-	1,653,024	-	1,653,024	36,226	55,146	{ * More paid than received, 74,567 }	180,577
1818-19	-	1,724,189	-	1,724,189	36,227	76,016		44,536
1819-20	-	899,195	34,750	864,445	36,227	97,459	2,932	20,991
1820-21	-	931,480	-	931,480	36,227	104,119	165,916	28,519
1821-22	-	1,200,397	-	1,200,397	36,226	105,642	274,852	110,312
1822-23	-	643,777	-	643,777	36,227	94,256	78,884	124,983
1823-24	-	702,310	-	702,310	36,227	103,833	100,330	112,695
1824-25	-	1,142,129	-	1,142,129	36,227	116,474	35,363	126,978
1825-26	-	864,238	141,050	723,188	36,227	121,037	60,467	72,337
1826-27	-	536,530	-	536,530	36,227	180,731	71,173	51,155
1827-28	-	379,209	-	379,209	36,227	196,604	208,738	30,275
1828-29	-	207,446	-	207,446	36,227	177,886	260,411	10,414
£.		15,135,707	471,600	14,664,107	536,156	1,536,078	1,372,428	1,497,842

PARTICULARS of Amount applied to Reduction
of India Debt.

	Bills of Exchange drawn from India in discharge of Principal of India Debt.	Consignments of Bullion to India in aid of Sinking Fund.	Sum directed by the Financial Letter to Bengal, of June 1821, to be advanced to the Sinking Fund.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
1814-15	329,704	-	-	329,704
1815-16	318,382	-	-	318,382
1816-17	477	-	-	477
1817-18	200	-	-	200
1818-19	98	1,000,537	-	1,000,635
1819-20	-	166,302	-	166,302
1820-21	6,285	-	-	6,285
1821-22	10,576	-	1,500,000	1,510,576
1822-23	25,500	-	-	25,500
1823-24	1,396,842	-	-	1,396,842
1824-25	-	-	-	-
1825-26	-	-	-	-
1826-27	3,950	-	-	3,950
1827-28	82,103	-	-	82,103
1828-29	82,065	-	-	82,065
£.	2,256,182	1,166,839	1,500,000	4,923,021

— No. 3.—

from 1814-15 to 1828-29, by Investment in Merchandize or otherwise; with the Amount of Dividends in the same Amount of the Dividends; also showing the Amount applied in the same Years, from the Home Funds, to Payment of to Reduction of the Principal of that Debt, and of the India Debt.

COMPANY.		Total Commercial Profits of the Company, or Net Return yielded by the Company's Commercial Capital.	Dividends to the Proprietors of East India Stock.	Surplus beyond the Dividends.	Amount applied from the Commercial Funds provisionally to Payment of Interest on Bond Debt.	Amount applied from the Home Funds, under the Provisions of the 57th Clause of the 53d Geo. 3, c. 155 :	
Profit on the Company's own Ships.	Profit at the Colonies of the Cape and British North America, from Sales by Company's Agents there; also Gain or Loss from the Currency at the Cape in each Year.					To Reduction of Principal of the Home-Bond Debt.	To Reduction of Principal of India Debt; (See Particulars, page 42.)
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
-	Cape - - 13,993	2,157,203	630,000	1,527,203	259,545	196,200	329,704
-	- - - 10,211	1,343,610	630,000	713,610	235,967	136,300	318,382
-	* - loss - 9,756	1,274,322	630,000	644,322	230,536	-	477
-	* - d° - 72	1,850,334	630,000	1,220,334	211,659	12	200
-	- - - 13,718	2,070,290	630,000	1,440,290	153,120	-	1,000,635
-	- - - 8,765	1,030,819	630,000	400,819	157,266	-	166,302
49,198	- - - 334	1,315,793	630,000	685,793	162,938	-	6,285
21,044	* - loss - 4,254	1,744,219	630,000	1,114,219	155,161	-	1,510,576
28,742	- - - 13,554	1,020,423	630,000	390,423	160,844	1,100	25,500
46,925	* - loss - 3,029	1,099,291	630,000	469,291	140,140	75	1,396,842
29,024	* - d° - 565	1,485,630	630,000	855,630	135,533	-	-
41,386	{ - - - 10,988 } { N. A. - 18,557 }	1,084,187	630,000	454,187	111,739	712	-
26,921	{ Cape - - 6,645 } { N. A. - 12,225 }	921,607	630,000	291,607	159,333	-	3,950
56,336	{ * Cape, loss 2,163 } { N. A. - 13,796 }	919,022	630,000	289,022	153,441	-	82,103
32,647	{ Cape - - 825 } { N. A. - 14,970 }	740,826	630,000	† 110,826	158,124	-	82,065
332,223	118,742	20,057,576	9,450,000	10,607,576	2,585,346	334,399	4,923,021

Total Commercial Profits of the Company brought down - £. 20,057,576

Add,
Bonds paid into the Company's Treasury instead of Cash for Goods purchased at the Company's sales, deducted from the above amount - 471,600

Amount of Profit realized prior to any deduction being made therefrom } £. 20,529,176

Deduct,
Dividends to the Proprietors - £. 9,450,000
Interest on Home-Bond Debt - 2,585,346
12,035,346

Surplus Profit beyond Dividends to the Proprietors, and the provisional Charge for Interest on the Home-Bond Debt - } £. 8,493,830

* Red Ink in MS.

† The sum of 51,195*l.* loss of previous years, has been deducted from the profits of this year, per memorandum in the accompanying Statement.

Total of these three heads - £. 7,842,766

Excess of Surplus beyond Dividend - - - 10,607,576

Commercial Surplus exceeds the Amount of the foregoing Payments } £. 2,764,810

(Errors excepted.)

(signed) Thos. S. Cabell,
Depy Acct Genl.

East India House,
6 April 1832. }

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN THE PRECEDING ACCOUNT. - -

INDIAN TRADE - - - - -								
	Prime Cost calculated at the Rates fixed by the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, for the Re-payment of Territorial Advances; viz. 2/ the C ^t R ^{ce} , 2/3 3-7ths the M ^s R ^{ce} , and 2/3 the B. R ^{ce} .	CUSTOMS.	Freight and Demorage.	Charges of Merchandize, calculated at 5 per Cent. on the Sale Amount of the Goods.	Total Cost and Charges.	SALE AMOUNT.	PROFIT.	LOSS.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1814-15	1,186,693	53,680	304,565	110,170	1,655,108	2,203,398	548,290	1,296 Loss on Salt- petre provid- ed for Board of Ordnance.
1815-16	1,039,236	52,588	331,436	89,820	1,513,080	1,796,371	283,291 Profit Salt-pe- tre, d ^o - d ^o . 11,752	- -
1816-17	1,212,808	58,617	341,698	90,824	1,703,947	1,816,465	112,518	D ^o 1,250
1817-18	1,322,568	54,668	267,737	108,556	1,753,529	2,171,131	417,602	- -
1818-19	1,396,303	51,974	202,259	107,825	1,758,361	2,156,491	398,130	- -
1819-20	1,237,911	- -	174,631	77,535	1,490,077	1,550,712	60,635	- -
1820-21	1,512,971	- -	149,647	80,563	1,743,181	1,611,260	- -	131,921
1821-22	1,417,043	- -	102,740	75,040	1,594,823	1,500,781	- -	94,042
1822-23	1,784,421	- -	156,578	94,964	2,035,963	1,899,279	- -	136,684
1823-24	1,714,417	- -	213,344	82,452	2,010,213	1,649,047	- -	361,166
1824-25	1,488,183	- -	109,085	81,623	1,678,891	1,632,443	- -	46,448
1825-26	1,541,462	- -	130,845	80,024	1,752,331	1,600,490	- -	151,841
1826-27	1,889,378	- -	164,965	87,340	2,141,683	1,746,810	- -	394,873
1827-28	1,981,741	- -	133,199	92,435	2,207,375	1,848,721	- -	358,654
1828-29	2,188,447	- -	117,441	96,312	2,402,200	1,926,243	- -	475,957
£.	22,913,582	271,527	2,900,170	1,355,483	27,440,762	27,109,642	1,820,466	2,151,586
						Net Loss, India Trade - - £.		331,120
						Net Profit on Saltpetre - - £.		9,206

Memorandum:—Had the Company's Profit and Loss Accounts been Affairs of India, as regards the repayment of Territorial advances, the The Profit on their China Trade would also have been increased in the

INDIAN

Profit or Loss on Exports from England to India.		Charges in India not added to Invoices ; also, Profit or Loss from Interest and Exchange, and Loss by Bad Debts, &c.	Charges in China of the previous Years, not added to the Invoices, at 6 s. 8 d. the Tale.	Losses at Sea, including Jettisons, Salvages, &c. and other Losses.	Net Profit on the China Trade †, deducting Losses at Sea.	TOTAL Profit on Sales of Merchandize, India and China Trade, after replacing Cost and Charges of the Investment, and covering Losses by Sea, &c.	
Profit.	Loss.						
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
80,013	- -	53,266	- -	66,502	1,442,954	1,906,466	1814-15.
61,260	- -	20,324	3,991	- -	963,722	1,289,677	1815-16.
59,159	- -	16,095	5,822	12,513	902,424	1,055,640	1816-17.
71,828	- -	15,361	5,709	3,709	1,179,431	1,653,024	1817-18.
39,128	- -	20,112	3,777	1,314	1,316,998	1,724,189	1818-19.
- -	9,066	33,635	1,340	138,646	882,024	899,195	1819-20.
10,150	- -	Net profit, *10,783	4,760	- -	1,052,417	931,480	1820-21.
49,740	- -	Net profit, *18,135	767	18,059	1,228,727	1,200,397	1821-22.
35,749	- -	4,709	1,145	11,092	759,060	643,777	1822-23.
39,457	- -	Net profit, *2,256	Fire at Canton	346,235			
21,942	- -	Net profit, *32,669	932	107,064	1,038,319	702,310	1823-24.
3,334	- -	6,301	{ Excess of Charge in Invoice, be- yond Amot incurred, *1,748	470	1,140,984	1,142,129	1824-25.
- -	13,565	Net profit, *10,594	202	46,028	1,021,138	864,238	1825-26.
- -	18,835	30,536	{ D° d° } *7,041	919	934,949	536,530	1826-27.
- -	66,399	8,021	289	- -	788,094	379,209	1827-28.
			439	261	763,173	207,446	1828-29.
471,760	107,865	133,923	20,384	752,812	15,414,414	15,135,707	
Net Profit - 363,895							

made up at the mercantile rate of of Commissioners for the
above Account of their India Trade - - £. 2,524,107
period, by the Sum of - - - - - 1,556,902

* Red Ink in MS. - - - - - £. 4,081,009

† The Profit or Loss
|| Including the sum of

— No. 4. —

COMPARISON of the COMPANY'S COMMERCIAL CAPITAL, as computed at the two Periods of 1814 and 1829; with an Explanation of the Amount of such Capital in the latter Year, relatively to that at which it appears in the former; particularly with reference to the Net Return which has been yielded by its Employment in Trade or otherwise, in the intervening Period, as shown in No. 3.

	£.	£.
Balance in favour of the Company, of their Commercial Debts and Effects (exclusive of the Commercial Dead Stock in India) as computed on 1 May 1814, (No. 1.) - - - - -	19,268,738	
Add, the Amount of the Commercial Dead Stock in India so excluded (foot of No. 1) - - - - -	467,171	
TOTAL CAPITAL, as computed 1 May 1814 - - -		19,735,909
The following Adjustments, made since 1814, operate to reduce the value of the assets which enter into the foregoing computation; viz.		
Amount of Spices from the Moluccas, included at that time as part of the Company's goods unsold in England (the same having been given credit for by the Commerce to Territory, prior to 1 May 1814), the proceeds of which it was subsequently determined should be allowed to His Majesty's Government, as a set-off against the Company's claim for repayment of the expenses of capture and maintenance of those islands - - - - -	234,448	
Amount of Buildings and other dead stock in India which had become decayed, or had been destroyed prior to 1 May 1814, but which remained as part of the computed value of Dead Stock on that day; written off between 1814 and 1829 - - - - -	78,626	
Amount of Debts due to the Company on 1 May 1814; (Advances in India for investment, &c.); written off as unavailable between 1814 and 1829 - - - - -	140,538	
Amount by which the valuation of the Company's Commercial Buildings in England, on 1 May 1829, falls short of the aggregate of their computed value on 1 May 1814, and the amount of the outlay since incurred on this account, up to 1829, principally arising from the transfer, subsequent to 1814, to the Territorial Branch, of the value of the College at Hayleybury, and of the Military Seminary at Addiscombe, the component parts of the Dead Stock in England not having been previously separated, with reference to its occupation for Commercial or Territorial purposes - - - - -	70,314	
		523,926
The Surplus Net Return (beyond the dividends paid to the Proprietors, and the provisional Charge for Interest on the Bond Debt) yielded by the employment of the Commercial Capital in the 15 years from 1814-15 to 1828-29, amounted, as per No. 3, to - - - - -	8,493,830	19,211,983
Of which may be considered as having been anticipated in the computation of the assets, on 1 May 1814, comparatively with the Account of 1829, the amount of the valuation of assets above costs and charges (where the same are calculated at their market value) at the latter period, falling short to this extent of the valuation, in the same respect at the former - - - - -	291,550	
		8,202,280
Aggregate Amount of the Commercial Capital in 1814, and of the subsequent Profits to be accounted for - - - - -		27,414,263

Amount of computed Commercial Capital, on 1 May 1829; viz.	£.	£.
Balance (as in 1814) in favour of the Company, exclusive of Dead Stock (No. 2.) - - - - -	21,102,182	
Amount of the Dead Stock, (foot of No. 2.) - - - - -	566,328	21,668,510
Applied, (as per No. 3.) for the service of the Territory, or for purposes deemed by the Court to be Territorial, or having a similar operation; viz.		
To reduction of Principal of India Debt - - - - -	4,923,021	
Ditto - - Home Bond Debt: Bonds paid in on Sales £. 471,600 Bonds paid off - - - 334,399	805,999	5,729,020
Amount of Loss sustained by the Company in the provision of sunn hemp for the Public Service, under an arrangement entered into in the year 1808; the whole amount deemed to have been sacrificed by the Company in providing this article for the Public Service, was computed to amount to 99,563 <i>l.</i> , but the sum here inserted is that portion of it which has not been otherwise accounted for -		40,797
	£.	27,438,327

The difference of £. 24,064, between the sum to be accounted for, and the aggregate of the particulars which have been traced as explanatory thereof, may be considered as arising from variations between the amount of the cost and charges of the goods in which the Company's trade has been carried on, as apportioned upon the several articles when brought to sale, and the aggregate of the outlay incurred in their provision. The charges in England, such as freight, and those for management and for bringing the goods to sale, are defrayed, in most instances, without reference to the separate articles composing the investments, or to the periods at which they may respectively be brought to sale; the amount, therefore of such charges attaching to each article, as well as its prime cost, can only be arrived at by a proportionate allotment of the general outlay applicable to the whole.

(Errors excepted.)

East India House, }
6 April 1832. }

(signed) T. S. Cabell,
Dep^y Acct Gen^l.

No. 5.—RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS

ON ACCOUNT OF THE CURRENT TRANSACTIONS OF THE

RECEIPTS.	1814-15.	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.	1818-19.	1819-20.	1820-21.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Sale Proceeds of Company's Goods - - -	8,296,962	6,291,621	5,171,357	6,365,806	6,178,825	5,161,665	5,047,751
Charges on Private Trade, warehoused and sold by the Company - - -	220,668	206,938	210,218	187,022	170,766	116,101	148,686
Customs on Private Trade - - -	91,537	146,903	118,914	86,993	58,965	36,826	5,107
Freight on - ditto - - -	143,413	87,051	15,351	15,077	13,529	8,392	2,140
Board of Ordnance, for Saltpetre delivered -	97,533	235,112	39,979	-	-	-	-
Interest on the Annuities - - -	32,604	32,604	36,227	36,227	36,227	36,227	36,227
Remittances made by Company's Agent at Cape of Good Hope - - -	20,400	17,075	-	12,918	-	-	-
Interest and Discounts on anticipated Payments - - -	-	99,098	44,295	-	44,536	2,932	165,916
Freight and Charges on Spices sold for Government - - -	-	-	-	27,130	39,665	25,018	13,362
China Embassy - - -	-	-	-	-	157	-	-
Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy, on account of Sunn Hemp provided in India -	-	-	-	-	243,829	36,167	822
Bills from Bombay, for Cotton sold there -	-	-	-	-	-	24,681	29,888
Sale of Stock in the Public Funds, standing in the Company's Name - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,410
Dividends on ditto - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remittances from North American Colonies, on account of Proceeds of Teas sold there by Company's Agents - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
£.	8,903,117	7,116,402	5,636,341	6,731,173	6,786,499	5,448,009	5,505,309
ON ACCOUNT OF LOANS AND ADVANCES:							
Owners of Ships, for Advances abroad, short Deliveries, &c. - - -	17,907	23,452	70,597	86,180	61,034	62,036	46,097
On account of Hong Merchants, to be paid to them at Canton - - -	-	-	-	-	7,000	7,000	-
Money borrowed of the Bank - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bullion from India on account of the Deccan Booty - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
£.	17,907	23,452	70,597	86,180	68,034	69,036	46,097
ON ACCOUNT OF PRIVATE TRADE AND FUNDS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE COMPANY:							
Almshouses at Poplar, Poplar Contingent Fund, and Seamen's Wages unclaimed - - -	14,643	-	-	101,046	18,051	15,362	106,326
Fee Funds for the House and Warehouses -	113,218	-	96,433	90,952	86,578	84,862	72,365
Widows' Funds for Officers of the House and Warehouses, and for Elders, extra Clerks, &c. employed in House and Warehouses -	-	-	12,080	3,649	4,791	11,826	12,818
Sale Proceeds of Private Trade Goods -	4,080,890	4,367,623	3,603,335	3,949,854	3,736,114	2,395,012	2,623,107
Unclaimed Prize-money paid into the Company's Treasury, in conformity with the Act 1 & 2 Geo. 4, c. 61. carried over to Poplar Fund - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
£.	4,208,751	4,367,623	3,711,848	4,145,501	3,845,534	2,507,062	2,814,616
ON ACCOUNT OF THE TERRITORY:							
RECEIPTS under all the heads on this Account -	608,368	233,754	511,146	189,552	587,964	369,012	313,895
TOTAL RECEIPTS - - £.	13,738,143	11,741,231	9,929,932	11,152,406	11,288,031	8,393,119	8,679,917
BALANCE in favour at the Commencement of each Year (excluding Tea Duty) - -	695,860	2,167,346	1,125,196	1,230,012	1,895,716	2,692,404	2,635,369
£.	14,434,003	13,908,577	11,055,128	12,382,418	13,183,747	11,022,523	11,315,286

The Receipts and Payments on account of the Territory have a connexion with the Company's Commerce, inasmuch as the Sums disbursed

Under the first three Years of this Account, the proceeds of Spices from the Moluccas were included (Which Sums should be respectively deducted from the Receipts of the Commercial, and On the other hand, part of the Proceeds realized from these Spices, amounting to £. 110,000, was by Amount from the Receipts of the Territorial to those of the Commercial Branch - - -

In the first two Years of this Account there was also included in the Receipts of the Territorial Branch to Shipowners at the time of their issue, instead of at the period of the settlement of their Accounts

OF THE HMENT.

COMPANY'S THE COMPANY'S OWN TRADE AND MANAGEMENT.

1821-22.	1820-21.	1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24.	1824-25.	1825-26.	1826-27.	1827-28.	1828-29.	TOTAL.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
5,262,349	5,516,151	1,406,661	7,882,712	15,976,738	4,963,613	1,491,733	2,994,692	-	4,379,662	1,007,869
177,680	1,376,138	1,088,561	861,532	1,071,602	743,893	723,079	750,369	783,759	662,964	12,810,110
3,124	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	619,585	471,321	14,500,042
11,249	122,227	117,928	87,732	185,401	194,952	144,754	74,516	-	-	1,899,131
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	592,745	121,608	2,675,880
36,227	468,156	410,386	403,127	411,093	433,299	484,148	492,594	497,866	467,991	6,733,154
-	638	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88,897
21,841	37,500	42,731	40,934	-	-	-	-	-	-	302,415
10,717	1,472,942	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,472,942
-	-	-	368	-	52,644	17,500	-	20,456	32,190	197,725
117,837	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,224	-	-	8,224
110,820	4,280,292	2,324,673	2,113,989	2,422,562	2,043,027	2,104,811	2,021,514	2,514,411	1,760,453	41,696,398
60,812	632,251	627,931	631,727	626,565	631,934	630,473	621,587	633,357	629,071	9,458,590
-	162,938	155,161	160,844	140,140	135,533	111,739	159,333	153,441	158,124	2,585,347
5,812,656	6,050,754	3,107,765	2,906,560	3,189,267	2,810,494	2,847,023	2,802,434	3,301,209	2,547,648	53,740,335
51,663	-	-	-	-	1,000,000	500,000	-	400,000	-	2,700,000
3,456	-	-	-	-	2,794	-	-	-	-	2,794
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130,000	157,361	74,201	361,562
-	-	-	-	-	1,002,794	500,000	130,000	557,361	74,201	3,064,356
-	-	-	1,100	75	-	141,762	-	-	-	705,999
55,119	-	-	1,100	75	1,002,794	641,762	130,000	557,361	74,201	3,770,355
21,452	20,161	22,397	16,406	16,166	17,246	17,810	17,483	17,484	25,025	259,365
73,972	72,149	69,968	82,366	84,821	86,313	84,490	85,599	82,995	81,092	1,212,547
12,897	16,087	9,092	14,222	8,575	4,934	38,932	14,530	18,116	18,739	173,526
2,700,361	2,564,159	2,823,422	2,427,373	2,527,142	3,036,774	2,733,871	2,659,484	2,421,051	2,475,774	45,798,664
31,683	-	-	-	64	-	-	-	-	-	64
2,840,365	2,672,556	2,924,879	2,540,367	2,636,768	3,145,267	2,875,103	2,777,096	2,539,646	2,600,630	47,444,166
318,957	2,295,483	3,218,882	4,849,170	5,291,587	2,807,625	3,528,643	3,265,627	2,911,297	3,067,188	46,291,485
9,027,097	10,043,520	9,251,526	10,297,197	11,117,697	9,766,180	9,892,531	8,975,157	9,309,513	8,289,667	151,246,341
1,271,766	1,271,766	1,047,337	2,516,126	1,118,591	1,594,644	779,195	262,024	312,638	1,081,563	Balance, 1 May 1829, 1,081,563
10,298,863	11,315,286	10,298,863	12,813,323	12,236,288	11,360,824	10,671,726	9,237,181	9,622,151	9,371,230	152,327,904

from the Commercial, 166,302 was afterwards sent to India on the Territorial Account, and applied to the reduction of India Debt.

1814-15.	1815-16.	1816-17.	TOTAL.
£.	£.	£.	£.
154,521	118,030	26,932	299,483
-	-	-	110,000
-	-	-	189,483
-	-	-	113,883
37,481	76,402	-	75,600

as part of the Receipts added to those of the directions of the Local Government, the amount adjusted in England; the Territorial Branch

to a like

ences made

ed to those of the Territorial Branch

ors Excepted.)

Thos. S. Cabell,
Dep^y Acct^t Gen^l.

— No. 6. —

STATEMENT of TERRITORIAL PAYMENTS made by the Supra-Cargoes at *Canton*,
from the Books of Account

	CHINA.				
	Payments on account of His Ma- jesty's Ships ; Survey of the China Seas ; Advances to Military Officers, repayable ; and Passage of Chinese to St. Helena, to be employed at the Island.	STORES AND BULLION.			TOTAL Payments at China.
		Cost of Tea, Nankeens, &c. for India and St. Helena, for the Hospitals and Garrisons.	Remittances of Bullion from China to India.	TOTAL Stores and Bullion.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1814-15 - -	16,803	9,512	- - -	9,512	26,315
1815-16 - -	19,338	11,326	- - -	11,326	30,664
1816-17 - -	23,698	10,353	- - -	10,353	34,051
1817-18 - -	15,744	11,138	480,000	491,138	506,882
1818-19 - -	13,937	13,951	96,000	109,951	123,888
1819-20 - -	11,390	14,022	- - -	14,022	25,412
1820-21 - -	402	11,665	- - -	11,665	12,067
1821-22 - -	474	2,975	- - -	2,975	3,449
1822-23 - -	- - -	9,292	- - -	9,292	9,292
1823-24 - -	- - -	4,245	- - -	4,245	4,245
1824-25 - -	1,084	5,200	- - -	5,200	6,284
1825-26 - -	121	2,823	- - -	2,823	2,944
1826-27 - -	- - -	5,460	- - -	5,460	5,460
1827-28 - -	291	3,115	- - -	3,115	3,406
1828-29 - -	240	13,311	- - -	13,311	13,551
£.	103,522	128,388	576,000	704,388	807,910

East India House, }
6 April 1832. }

— No. 6. —

and Agent at the *Cape of Good Hope*, from 1st May 1814 to 30th May 1829; as collected kept at those Places respectively.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.				TOTAL.	
Passage of Troops from the Cape to India; Payments on account of Invalid Soldiers; Survey of the East Coast of Africa, &c. &c.	Expenses on account of the St. Helena Schooner; Pensions to Soldiers late of St. Helena Establishment; Advances to St. Helena Officers, &c. &c.	Purchase of Stores and Provisions for St. Helena, Freight paid, and Charges on the Stores provided.	TOTAL Payments at Cape of Good Hope.	Sundry Payments.	Stores and Bullion.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1,328	1,417	23,641	26,386	19,548	33,153
18,320	1,409	16,900	36,629	39,067	28,226
537	1,325	21,212	23,074	25,560	31,565
916	726	19,310	20,952	17,386	30,448 Bullion, 480,000
281	1,283	28,193	29,757	15,501	42,144 Bullion, 96,000
2,383	1,310	28,935	32,628	15,083	42,957
163	982	23,484	24,629	1,547	35,149
1,835					
Cape Wine for Hospital in India, 59	593	11,014	13,501	2,902	14,048
2,118	811	7,008	9,937	2,929	16,300
1,224					
Cape Wine for Hospital in India, 239	918	9,351	11,732	2,142	13,835
1,298	462	4,221	5,981	2,844	9,421
1,673	901	10,064	12,638	2,695	12,887
3,134	1,115	7,506	11,755	4,249	12,966
1,033	1,170	8,381	10,584	2,494	11,496
20,693	1,497	9,024	31,214	22,430	22,335
Stores for India - } 298 56,936	15,919	228,244	301,397	176,377	932,930

TOTAL - - - £. 1,109,307.

(Errors excepted.)

(signed)

Thomas S. Cabell,

Dep^y Acc^t Gen^l.

—No. 7.—

(1.)—TERRITORIAL BRANCH of the AFFAIRS of the EAST INDIA COMPANY in Account
in each Year, from 1st May 1814

1814-15.

1815. 30 April:	TO Amount of Territorial Advances and Charges in England, &c., in the year 1814-15:	£.
	Officers pay - - - - -	£. 147,609
	Passage of military, and supplies to them on the voyage - - - - -	79,101
	Political freight and demorage, exclusive of amount charged on exports - - - - -	51,081
	Interest on loan of 2,500,000 <i>l.</i> from the Public in 1812 - - - - -	120,513
	Redemption of above loan - - - - -	123,531
	Political charges general, exclusive of advances recoverable in India - - - - -	283,316
	Payments at China and the Cape to military officers, His Majesty's Navy, &c. - - - - -	15,713
	Sundry expenses on account of St. Helena - - - - -	5,304
	Territorial stores exported from England to India - - - - -	405,238
	Ditto - - - ditto - - St. Helena - - - - -	65,833
	Ditto - - - ditto - - P. W. Island - - - - -	21,704
	Ditto - - - ditto - - Bencoolen - - - - -	4,762
	Ditto - - - from China and the Cape of Good Hope to St. Helena - - - - -	33,396
	Off-reckoning funds - - - - -	135,692
	Carnatic fund - - - - -	180,930
	Advances to public institutions, &c. repayable in India - - - - -	30,392
	Bills drawn from St. Helena, discharged in England - - - - -	44,146
	Ditto - Bencoolen - ditto - - - - -	3,740
	Ditto - India, effects of deceased officers, &c. - - - - -	13,136
	Cast iron bridge, &c. for the Nabob of Oude - - - - -	5,744
		1,770,881
	To Balance transferred from Account (No. 2), being the excess of payments for bills drawn for interest of India debt beyond the amount of remittances to meet those bills - - - - -	176,255
		£. 1,947,136

1815-16.

1815: 1 May.	TO Balance due to the Commercial Branch, under this Head, at the close of the Season 1814-15	£.
1816: 30 April.	To Amount of Territorial Advances and Charges in England, &c., in the year 1815-16:	723,767
	Officers pay - - - - -	£. 152,231
	Passage of military, and supplies to them on the voyage - - - - -	74,336
	Political freight and demorage, exclusive of amount charged on exports - - - - -	139,526
	Interest on loan of 2,500,000 <i>l.</i> from the Public in 1812 - - - - -	114,221
	Redemption of above loan - - - - -	129,767
	Political charges general, exclusive of advances recoverable in India - - - - -	267,911
	Payments at China and the Cape to military officers, His Majesty's Navy, &c. - - - - -	9,034
	Sundry expenses on account of St. Helena - - - - -	10,547
	Ditto - - - Bencoolen - - - - -	940
	Territorial stores exported from England to India - - - - -	363,496
	Ditto - - - ditto - - St. Helena - - - - -	69,530
	Ditto - - - ditto - - Bencoolen - - - - -	6,184
	Ditto - - - from China and the Cape to India - - - - -	2,016
	Ditto - - - ditto - - St. Helena - - - - -	27,112
	Bullion exported to St. Helena - - - - -	20,292
	Off-reckoning funds - - - - -	54,451
	Carnatic fund - - - - -	131,043
	Advances to public institutions, &c. repayable in India - - - - -	47,166
	Bills drawn from St. Helena, discharged in England - - - - -	40,207
	Ditto - Bencoolen - ditto - - - - -	1,719
	Ditto - India, effects of deceased officers, &c. - - - - -	14,075
	Deduct,	1,675,804
	Territorial stores from England to Prince of Wales Island, amount recovered for short deliveries of exports of former seasons - - - - -	243
		1,675,561
	To Balance transferred from Account (No. 2), being the excess of payments for bills drawn for interest of India debt beyond the amount of remittances realized to meet those bills - - - - -	291,757
		£. 2,691,085

— No. 7. —

with the COMMERCIAL BRANCH in respect to Territorial and Political Payments made in *England*,
to 1st May 1829.

1814-15.

1815: 30 April.	BY Balance of Advances made by the Territorial to the Commercial	£.	£.
	Department at Bengal - - - - -	868,897	
	By - - ditto - - ditto - - Madras - - - -	253,067	
	By - - ditto - - ditto - - Bombay - - - -	66,126	
	By - - ditto - - ditto - - Bencoolen - - - -	35,279	
			1,223,369
	By Balance due to the Commercial from the Territorial Branch on 30th April 1815		723,767
		£.	1,947,136

1815-16.

1816: 30 April.	BY Balance of Advances made by the Territorial to the Commercial		£.	£.
	Department at Bengal - - - - -		- 1,214,245	
	By - - ditto - - ditto - - Madras - - - -		405,560	
	By - - ditto - - ditto - - Bombay - - - -		247,112	
	By - - ditto - - ditto - - Bencoolen - - - -		55,330	
	By - - ditto - - ditto - - St. Helena - - - -		2,778	
	By - - ditto - - ditto - - P. W. Island - - - -		1,910	
				1,926,935
By Balance due to the Commercial Branch on 30 April 1816		- - - -		764,150
			£.	2,691,085

No. 7. (1.)—Territorial Branch in Account with the Commercial Branch in

1816-17. - - - - -

1816: 1 May.	TO Balance due to the Commercial Branch, under this Head, at the close of the Season 1815-16	£. 764,150
1817: 30 April.	To Amount of Territorial Advances and Charges in England, &c., in the year 1816-17:	
	Officers pay - - - - -	£. 159,509
	Passage of military, and supplies to them on the voyage - - - - -	51,474
	Political freight and demorage, exclusive of amount charged on exports - - - - -	69,792
	Interest on loan of 2,500,000 <i>l.</i> from the Public in 1812 - - - - -	107,708
	Redemption of above loan - - - - -	136,214
	Political charges general, exclusive of advances recoverable in India - - - - -	279,399
	Payments at China and the Cape to military officers, His Majesty's Navy, &c. - - - - -	20,728
	Sundry expenses on account of St. Helena - - - - -	3,568
	Ditto - - - - - P. W. Island - - - - -	1,060
	Territorial stores exported from England to India - - - - -	497,203
	Ditto - - - - - ditto - - - - - St. Helena - - - - -	78,212
	Ditto - - - - - ditto - - - - - P. W. Island - - - - -	7,315
	Ditto - - - - - ditto - - - - - Bencoolen - - - - -	3,630
	Ditto - - - - - from the Cape to St. Helena - - - - -	34,545
	Bullion exported to St. Helena - - - - -	15,333
	Off-reckoning funds - - - - -	48,738
	Carnatic fund - - - - -	182,193
	Advances to public institutions, &c., repayable in India - - - - -	14,258
	Bills drawn from St. Helena, discharged in England - - - - -	50,243
	Ditto - Bencoolen - ditto - - - - -	619
	Ditto - India, effects of deceased officers, &c. - - - - -	4,260
	Cast iron bridge for the Nabob of Oude - - - - -	19,155
		£. 1,785,156
	Deduct, Receipts on account of the settlement of Bencoolen more than the payments - - - - -	777
		1,784,379
		£ 2,548,529

1817-18. - - - - -

1817: 1 May.	TO Balance due to the Commercial Branch, under this Head, at the close of the Season 1816-17	£. 731,737
1818: 30 April.	To Amount of Territorial Advances and Charges in England, &c., in the year 1817-18:	
	Officers pay - - - - -	£. 158,711
	Passage of military, and supplies to them on the voyage - - - - -	33,179
	Political freight and demorage, exclusive of amount charged on exports - - - - -	222,950
	Interest on loan of 2,500,000 <i>l.</i> from the Public in 1812 - - - - -	101,868
	Redemption of above loan - - - - -	141,991
	Political charges general, exclusive of advances recoverable in India - - - - -	237,715
	Payments at China and the Cape to military officers, His Majesty's Navy, &c. - - - - -	16,803
	Sundry expenses on account of St. Helena - - - - -	5,007
	Territorial stores exported from England to India - - - - -	275,039
	Ditto - - - - - ditto - - - - - St. Helena - - - - -	46,498
	Ditto - - - - - ditto - - - - - P. W. Island - - - - -	1,914
	Ditto - - - - - ditto - - - - - Bencoolen - - - - -	1,346
	Ditto - - - - - from China and the Cape to India - - - - -	1,186
	Ditto - - - - - ditto - - - - - St. Helena - - - - -	29,261
	Off-reckoning funds - - - - -	54,625
	Carnatic fund - - - - -	87,617
	Advances to public institutions, &c., repayable in India - - - - -	39,346
	Remittances from China to India - - - - -	480,000
	Bills drawn from St. Helena, discharged in England - - - - -	110,327
	Ditto - Bencoolen - ditto - - - - -	759
	Ditto - India, effects of deceased officers, &c. - - - - -	26,896
		2,073,048
	To Balance transferred from Account (No. 2), being the excess of payments for bills drawn for interest of India debt beyond the amount of remittances realized to meet those bills - - - - -	399,079
		£. 3,203,864

respect to Territorial and Political Payments made in England—*continued*.

- - - - - 1816-17.

1817: 30 April.	BY Balance transferred from Account (No. 2), being the excess of Territorial Remittances in 1816-17 above the amount of payments for bills drawn for interest of India debt - - - - -	£. 234,035
	By Balance of Advances made by the Territorial to the Commercial Department, at Bengal - - - - - £. 822,556	
	By - - ditto - - ditto - - Madras - - - - - 439,438	
	By - - ditto - - ditto - - Bombay - - - - - 304,569	
	By - - ditto - - ditto - - Bencoolen - - - - - 15,980	
	By - - ditto - - ditto - - St. Helena - - - - - 19	
	By - - ditto - - ditto - - P. W. Island - - - - - 195	
		1,582,757
		£. 1,816,792
	By Balance due to the Commercial Branch on 30 April 1817 - - - - -	731,737
		£. 2,548,529

- - - - - 1817-18.

1818: 30 April.	BY Balance of Advances made by the Territorial to the Commercial Department at Bengal - - - - - £. 1,102,139	£.
	By - - ditto - - ditto - - Madras - - - - - 483,386	
	By - - ditto - - ditto - - Bombay - - - - - 272,943	
	By - - ditto - - ditto - - Bencoolen - - - - - 21,011	
	By - - ditto - - ditto - - St. Helena - - - - - 115	
	By - - ditto - - ditto - - P. W. Island - - - - - 4,280	
		1,883,874
	By Balance due to the Commercial Branch on 30 April 1818 - - - - -	1,319,990
		£. 3,203,864

No. 7. (1.)—Territorial Branch in Account with the Commercial Branch in

		1818-19. - - - - -	
1818: 1 May.	TO Balance due to the Commercial Branch, under this Head, at the close of the Season 1817-18		£. 1,319,990
1819: 30 April.	To Amount of Territorial Advances and Charges in England, &c., in the year 1818-19:		
	Officers pay - - - - -	£. 170,109	
	Passage of military, and supplies to them on the voyage - - - - -	63,416	
	Political freight and demorage, exclusive of amount charged on exports - - - - -	159,656	
	Interest on loan of 2,500,000 l. from the Public in 1812 - - - - -	96,384	
	Redemption of above loan - - - - -	147,418	
	Political charges general, exclusive of advances recoverable in India - - - - -	273,324	
	Payments at China and the Cape to military officers, His Majesty's Navy, &c. - - - - -	14,489	
	Sundry expenses on account of St. Helena - - - - -	7,783	
	Ditto - - - - P. W. Island - - - - -	500	
	Territorial stores exported from England to India - - - - -	312,181	
	Ditto - - - ditto - - - St. Helena - - - - -	166,837	
	Ditto - - - ditto - - - P. W. Island - - - - -	825	
	Ditto - - - ditto - - - Bencoolen - - - - -	1,036	
	Ditto - - - from China and the Cape to India - - - - -	1,230	
	Ditto - - - ditto - - - St. Helena - - - - -	40,886	
	Off-reckoning funds - - - - -	61,545	
	Carnatic fund - - - - -	126,487	
	Advances to public institutions, &c. repayable in India - - - - -	43,617	
	Remittances from China to India - - - - -	96,000	
	Bills drawn from St. Helena, discharged in England - - - - -	140,770	
	Ditto - P. W. Island - ditto - - - - -	146	
	Ditto - Bencoolen - ditto - - - - -	3,084	
	Ditto - India, effects of deceased officers, &c. - - - - -	15,045	
	Cast-iron bridge, &c. for the Nabob of Oude - - - - -	95	
			1,942,863
	To Balance transferred from Account (No. 2), being the excess of payments for bills drawn for interest of India debt beyond the amount of remittances realized to meet those bills -		162,623
		£.	3,425,476
		1819-20. - - - - -	
1819: 1 May	TO Balance due to the Commercial Branch, under this Head, at the close of the Season 1818-19		£. 2,212,084
1820: 30 April.	To Amount of Territorial Advances and Charges in England, &c., in the year 1819-20:		
	Officers pay - - - - -	£. 177,477	
	Passage of military, and supplies to them on the voyage - - - - -	42,120	
	Political freight and demorage, exclusive of amount charged on exports - - - - -	111,872	
	Interest on loan of 2,500,000 l. from the Public in 1812 - - - - -	90,183	
	Redemption of above loan - - - - -	153,562	
	Political charges general, exclusive of advances recoverable in India - - - - -	285,056	
	Payments at China and the Cape to military officers, His Majesty's Navy, &c. - - - - -	10,805	
	Sundry expenses on account of St. Helena - - - - -	10,087	
	Ditto - - - - P. W. Island - - - - -	1,173	
	Territorial stores exported from England to India - - - - -	371,412	
	Ditto - - - ditto - - - St. Helena - - - - -	94,242	
	Ditto - - - ditto - - - P. W. Island - - - - -	1,545	
	Ditto - - - from China and the Cape to St. Helena - - - - -	44,312	
	Bullion exported to St. Helena - - - - -	52,088	
	Off-reckoning funds - - - - -	84,264	
	Carnatic fund - - - - -	85,448	
	Advances to public institutions, &c. repayable in India - - - - -	35,000	
	Bills drawn from St. Helena, discharged in England - - - - -	135,537	
	Ditto - P. W. Island - - - - -	77	
	Ditto - Bencoolen - - - - -	2,500	
	Bills drawn from India, effects of deceased officers, &c. - - - - -	10,521	
	Deduct,	£. 1,799,281	
	Territorial stores from England to Bencoolen; amount recovered for short deliveries of exports of former seasons - - - - -	77	
			1,799,204
	To Balance transferred from Account (No. 2), being the excess of payments for bills drawn for interest of India debt beyond the amount of remittances realized to meet those bills -		72,659
		£.	4,083,947

respect to Territorial and Political Payments made in England—*continued*.

- - - - - 1818-19.

1819: 30 April.		£.
	BY Balance of Advances made by the Territorial to the Commercial	
	Department at Bengal - - - - -	£. 591,017
	By - - ditto - - ditto - - Madras - - - -	411,479
	By - - ditto - - ditto - - Bombay - - - -	213,070
	By - - ditto - - ditto - - St. Helena - - - -	227
		£. 1,215,793
	Deduct Balance of Advances made by the Commercial to the Territorial	
	Department at Prince of Wales Island - - - - -	2,401
		1,213,392
	By Balance due to the Commercial Branch, 30 April 1819 - - - -	2,212,084
		£. 3,425,476

- - - - - 1819-20.

1820: 30 April.		£.
	BY Balance of Advances made by the Territorial to the Commercial	
	Department at Bengal - - - - -	£. 1,555,650
	By - - ditto - - ditto - - Madras - - - -	256,643
	By - - ditto - - ditto - - Bombay - - - -	18,897
	By - - ditto - - ditto - - Bencoolen - - - -	10,976
	By - - ditto - - ditto - - P. W. Island - - - -	600
	By - - ditto - - ditto - - St. Helena - - - -	1,212
		1,843,978
	By Balance due to the Commercial Branch on 30 April 1820 - - - -	2,239,969
		£. 4,083,947

No 7. (1.)—Territorial Branch in Account with the Commercial Branch, in

1820-21. - - - - -

1820: 1 May.	TO Balance due to the Commercial Branch, under this Head, at the close of Season 1819-20	£. 2,239,969
1821: 30 April.	To Amount of Territorial Advances and Charges in England, &c., in the year 1820-21:	
	Officers pay - - - - -	£. 179,636
	Passage of military, and supplies to them on the voyage - - - - -	40,332
	Political freight and demorage, exclusive of amount charged on exports - - - - -	71,099
	Interest on loan of 2,500,000 l. from the Public in 1812 - - - - -	83,343
	Redemption of above loan - - - - -	160,336
	Political charges general, exclusive of advances recoverable in India - - - - -	279,408
	Payments at China and the Cape to military officers, His Majesty's Navy, &c. - - - - -	2,512
	Sundry expenses on account of St. Helena - - - - -	9,151
	Ditto - - - - P. W. Island - - - - -	370
	Ditto - - - - Bencoolen - - - - -	47
	Territorial stores exported from England to India - - - - -	364,714
	Ditto - - - - ditto - - - - St. Helena - - - - -	46,026
	Ditto - - - - ditto - - - - Bencoolen - - - - -	391
	Ditto - - - - from China and the Cape to St. Helena - - - - -	34,132
	Off-reckoning funds - - - - -	58,688
	Carnatic fund - - - - -	107,802
	Advances to public institutions, &c. repayable in India - - - - -	78,353
	Bills drawn from St. Helena, discharged in England - - - - -	134,914
	Ditto - P. W. Island - - - - ditto - - - - -	52
	Ditto - Bencoolen - - - - ditto - - - - -	2,098
	Ditto - India, effects of deceased officers, &c. - - - - -	16,013
	Cast-iron bridge for the Nabob of Oude - - - - -	145
		1,669,562
	To Balance transferred from Account (No. 2), being the excess of payments for bills drawn for interest of India debt beyond the amount of remittances realized to meet those bills - - - - -	416,805
		£. 4,326,336

1821-22. - - - - -

1821: 1 May.	TO Balance due to the Commercial Branch, under this Head, at the close of Season 1820-21	£. 2,370,675
1822: 30 April.	To Amount of Territorial Advances and Charges in England, &c., in the year 1821-22:	
	Officers pay - - - - -	£. 183,974
	Passage of military, and supplies to them on the voyage - - - - -	63,448
	Political freight and demorage, exclusive of amount charged on exports - - - - -	117,015
	Interest on loan of 2,500,000 l. from the Public in 1812 - - - - -	76,593
	Redemption of above loan - - - - -	167,018
	Political charges general, exclusive of advances recoverable in India - - - - -	298,503
	Payments at China and the Cape to military officers, His Majesty's Navy, &c. - - - - -	2,899
	Sundry expenses on account of St. Helena - - - - -	10,697
	Ditto - - - - P. W. Island - - - - -	1,728
	Ditto - - - - Bencoolen - - - - -	36
	Territorial stores exported from England to India - - - - -	321,371
	Ditto - - - - ditto - - - - St. Helena - - - - -	19,496
	Ditto - - - - ditto - - - - P. W. Island - - - - -	6,076
	Ditto - - - - ditto - - - - Bencoolen - - - - -	1,284
	Ditto - - - - from China and the Cape to India - - - - -	1,322
	Ditto - - - - ditto - - - - St. Helena - - - - -	13,757
	Off-reckoning funds - - - - -	73,834
	Carnatic fund - - - - -	85,124
	Advances to public institutions, &c. repayable in India - - - - -	72,567
	Bills drawn from St. Helena, discharged in England - - - - -	117,125
	Ditto - P. W. Island - - - - ditto - - - - -	6
	Ditto - India, effects of deceased officers, &c. - - - - -	12,832
		1,646,705
		£. 4,017,380

respect to Territorial and Political Payments made in England—*continued*.

- - - - - 1820-21.		
1821 : 30 April.	BY Balance of Advances made by the Territorial to the Commercial Department, at Bengal - - - - - £. 1,532,854	£.
	By - - ditto - - ditto - - Madras - - - - - 266,870	
	By - - ditto - - ditto - - Bombay - - - - - 133,259	
	By - - ditto - - ditto - - Bencoolen - - - - - 20,585	
	By - - ditto - - ditto - - P. W. Island - - - - - 2,218	
		1,955,786
	Deduct Balance of Advances made by the Commercial to the Territorial Department at St. Helena - - - - -	125
		£. 1,955,661
	By Balance due to the Commercial Branch on 30 April 1821 - - - - -	2,370,675
		£. 4,326,336

- - - - - 1821-22.		
1822 : 30 April.	BY Balance transferred from Account (No. 2), being the excess of Territorial Remittances in 1821-22 above amount of Payments for Bills drawn for Interest of India Debt - - - - -	£.
		196,725
	By Balance of Advances made by the Territorial to the Commercial Department, at Bengal - - - - - £. 1,500,482	
	By - - ditto - - ditto - - Madras - - - - - 237,190	
	By - - ditto - - ditto - - Bencoolen - - - - - 33,917	
	By - - ditto - - ditto - - Prince of Wales Island - - - - - 1,050	
		1,772,639
	Deduct Balance of Advances made by the Commercial to the Territorial Department at Bombay - - - - - 92,596	
		1,680,043
	By Amount of Unclaimed Prize Money received in England, applicable to Lord Clive's Fund - - - - -	51,121
		£. 1,927,889
	By Balance due to the Commercial Branch on 30 April 1822 - - - - -	2,089,491
		£. 4,017,380

No. 7. (1.)—Territorial Branch in Account with the Commercial Branch in

1822-23. - - - - -

1822. 1st May.	TO Balance due to the Commercial Branch, under this Head, at the close of Season 1821-22	£. 2,089,491
1823. 30th April.	To Amount of Territorial Advances and Charges in England, &c., in the year 1822-23:	
	Officers pay - - - - -	£. 195,698
	Passage of military, and supplies to them on the voyage - - - - -	102,092
	Political freight and demorage, exclusive of amount charged on exports - - - - -	69,077
	Redemption of loan of 2,500,000 <i>l.</i> from the Public in 1812 - - - - -	557,335
	Political charges general, exclusive of advances recoverable in India - - - - -	323,724
	Payments at China and the Cape to military officers, His Majesty's Navy, &c. - - - - -	1,641
	Sundry expenses on account of St. Helena - - - - -	10,392
	Ditto - - - - P. W. Island - - - - -	314
	Territorial stores exported from England to India - - - - -	365,826
	Ditto - - ditto - - St. Helena - - - - -	45,097
	Ditto - - ditto - - Bencoolen - - - - -	1,586
	Ditto - - ditto - - P. W. Island - - - - -	4,120
	Ditto - - from China and the Cape to St. Helena - - - - -	15,639
	Off-reckoning funds - - - - -	65,374
	Carnatic fund - - - - -	96,014
	Advances to public institutions, &c., repayable in India - - - - -	67,941
	Bills drawn from St. Helena, discharged in England - - - - -	76,682
	Ditto - Bencoolen - ditto - - - - -	1,557
	Ditto - India, effects of deceased officers, &c. - - - - -	11,293
	Demands of Pay-office General, on account of King's troops serving in India - - - - -	100,000
		2,111,402
		£. 4,200,893

1823-24. - - - - -

1823: 1 May.	TO Balance due to the Commercial Branch, under this Head, at the close of Season 1822-23	£. 1,564,638
1824: 30 April.	To Amount of Territorial Advances and Charges in England, &c., in the year 1823-24:	
	Officers pay - - - - -	£. 199,431
	Passage of military, and supplies to them on the voyage - - - - -	41,539
	Political freight and demorage, exclusive of amount charged upon exports - - - - -	95,763
	Political charges general, exclusive of advances recoverable in India - - - - -	298,972
	Payments at China and the Cape to military officers, His Majesty's Navy, &c. - - - - -	2,228
	Sundry expenses on account of St. Helena - - - - -	2,988
	Ditto - - - - P. W. Island - - - - -	206
	Retiring pay, pensions, &c. to King's troops - - - - -	120,002
	Territorial stores exported from England to India - - - - -	395,276
	Ditto - - ditto - - St. Helena - - - - -	37,170
	Ditto - - ditto - - Bencoolen - - - - -	8,218
	Ditto - - from China and the Cape to St. Helena - - - - -	13,430
	Off-reckoning funds - - - - -	133,383
	Carnatic fund - - - - -	99,173
	Advances to public institutions, &c., repayable in India - - - - -	93,032
	Bills drawn from St. Helena, discharged in England - - - - -	43,564
	Ditto - India, effects of deceased officers, &c. - - - - -	44,932
		1,629,307
	To Balance transferred from Account (No. 2), being the excess of payments for bills drawn for principal and interest of India debt beyond the amount of remittances realized to meet those bills - - - - -	2,204,514
		£. 5,398,459

respect to Territorial and Political Payments made in England—*continued.*

1822-23.

1823: 30 April.	BY Balance transferred from Account (No. 2), being the excess of Territorial Remittances in 1822-23 above amount of Payments for Bills drawn for Interest of India Debt - - - - -	£. 374,389
	By Balance of Advances made by the Territorial to the Commercial Department at Bengal - - - - -	£. 1,744,614
	By - - ditto - - ditto - - Madras - - - - -	165,213
	By - - ditto - - ditto - - Bombay - - - - -	304,034
	By - - ditto - - ditto - - St. Helena - - - - -	288
	By - - ditto - - ditto - - Bencoolen - - - - -	43,087
	By - - ditto - - ditto - - Prince of Wales Island - - - - -	1,226
		2,258,462
	By Amount of unclaimed Prize Money received in England, applicable to Lord Clive's Fund - - - - -	3,404
		£. 2,636,255
	By Balance due to the Commercial Branch on 30 April 1823 - - - - -	1,564,638
		£. 4,200,893

1823-24.

1824: 30 April.	By Balance of Advances made by the Territorial to the Commercial Department:	£.
	At Bengal - - - - -	£. 1,957,929
	Madras - - - - -	147,046
	Bombay - - - - -	108,790
	Bencoolen - - - - -	43,173
	St. Helena - - - - -	951
		2,257,889
	By Amount of unclaimed Prize Money received in England, applicable to Lord Clive's Fund - - - - -	2,423
		£. 2,260,312
	By Balance due to the Commercial Branch, 30 April 1824 - - - - -	3,138,147
		£. 5,398,459

No. 7. (1.)—Territorial Branch in Account with the Commercial Branch in

1824-25. - - - - -

1824: 1 May.	TO Balance due to the Commercial Branch, under this Head, at the close of Season 1823-24	£. 3,138,147
1825: 30 April	To Amount of Territorial Advances and Charges in England, &c., in the year 1824-25:	
	Officers pay - - - - -	£. 220,940
	Passage of military, and supplies to them on the voyage - - - - -	63,383
	Political freight and demorage, exclusive of amount charged on exports - - - - -	132,499
	Political charges general, exclusive of advances recoverable in India - - - - -	319,026
	Payments at China and the Cape to military officers, His Majesty's Navy, &c. - - - - -	1,905
	Sundry expenses on account of St. Helena - - - - -	5,190
	Ditto - - - - - P. W. Island - - - - -	262
	Retiring pay, pensions, &c. to King's troops - - - - -	60,000
	Demands of Pay-office General, in respect of King's troops serving in India - - - - -	347,887
	Tanjore debts, charges of commission - - - - -	1,191
	Territorial stores exported from England to India - - - - -	414,181
	Ditto - - - - - ditto - - - - - St. Helena - - - - -	55,910
	Ditto - - - - - ditto - - - - - P. W. Island - - - - -	3,754
	Ditto - - - - - from China and the Cape to St. Helena - - - - -	8,153
	Ditto - - - - - ditto - - - - - Bengal - - - - -	1,246
	Off-reckoning funds - - - - -	70,814
	Carnatic fund - - - - -	87,948
	Advances to public institutions, &c. repayable in India - - - - -	88,506
	Bills drawn from St. Helena, discharged in England - - - - -	44,443
	Ditto - - - Bencoolen - - - ditto - - - - -	1,200
	Ditto - - - India, effects of deceased officers, &c. - - - - -	21,870
		1,950,308
		£. 5,088,455

1825-26. - - - - -

1825: 1 May	TO Balance due to the Commercial Branch, under this Head, at the close of Season 1824-25	£. 2,240,756
1826: 30 April.	To Amount of Territorial Advances and Charges in England, &c., in the year 1825-26:	
	Officers pay - - - - -	£. 241,555
	Passage of military, and supplies to them on the voyage - - - - -	123,100
	Political freight and demorage, exclusive of amount charged on exports - - - - -	75,022
	Political charges general, exclusive of advances recoverable in India - - - - -	334,511
	Payments at China and the Cape to military officers, His Majesty's Navy, &c. - - - - -	3,075
	Sundry expenses on account of St. Helena - - - - -	6,351
	Ditto - - - - - P. W. Island, Singapore and Malacca - - - - -	247
	Retiring pay, pensions, &c. to King's troops - - - - -	60,000
	Demands of Pay-office General, in respect of King's troops serving in India - - - - -	120,000
	Tanjore debts, charges of commission - - - - -	1,194
	Civil establishments of India, absentee allowance - - - - -	245
	Territorial stores exported from England to India - - - - -	740,728
	Ditto - - - - - ditto - - - - - St. Helena - - - - -	53,136
	Ditto - - - - - ditto - - - - - P. W. Island, Singapore and Malacca - - - - -	9,329
	Ditto - - - - - China and the Cape to St. Helena - - - - -	12,799
	Off-reckoning funds - - - - -	114,279
	Carnatic fund - - - - -	91,126
	Advances to public institutions, &c. repayable in India - - - - -	118,664
	Bills drawn from St. Helena, discharged in England - - - - -	36,344
	Ditto - - - India, effects of deceased officers, &c. - - - - -	50,529
		2,192,234
	To Claims allowed out of prize money applicable to Lord Clive's Fund - - - - -	599
	To Claims of His Majesty's Government for cinnamon, delivered subsequently to the 30th April 1822, the Territorial Branch having received credit prior to that date for the whole quantity of cinnamon supplied under the contract - - - - -	29,054
	To Balance transferred from the Account (No. 2), being the excess of payments for bills drawn for principal and interest of India Debt, &c. beyond the amount of remittances realized to meet those bills - - - - -	1,030,892
		£. 5,493,535

respect to Territorial and Political Payments made in England—*continued*.

- - - - - 1824-25.

1825: 30 April.	BY Balance transferred from Account (No. 2), being the excess of Territorial Remittances in 1824-25 beyond the amount of Payments for Bills drawn for Principal and Interest of India Debt, &c. - - - - -	£. 170,122
	By Balance of Advances made by the Territorial to the Commercial Department:	
	At Bengal - - - - - £. 2,247,704	
	Madras - - - - - 222,767	
	Bombay - - - - - 144,266	
	St. Helena - - - - - 781	
	Bencoolen - - - - - 59,313	2,674,831
	By Amount of unclaimed Prize Money received in England, applicable to Lord Clive's Fund - - - - -	2,746
		£. 2,847,699
	By Balance due to the Commercial Branch, 30 April 1825 - - - - -	2,240,756
		£. 5,088,455

- - - - - 1825-26.

1826: 30 April	BY Balance of Advances made by the Territorial to the Commercial Department:	£.
	At Bengal - - - - - £. 2,062,441	
	Madras - - - - - 94,921	
	Bombay - - - - - 71,783	
	St. Helena - - - - - 1,773	
	P. W. Island - - - - - 24,643	2,255,561
	By Balance due to the Commercial Branch, 30 April 1826 - - - - -	3,237,974
		£. 5,493,535

No. 7. (1.)—Territorial Branch in Account with the Commercial Branch in

1826-27. - - - - -

1826: 1 May.	TO Balance due to the Commercial Branch, under this Head, at the close of Season 1825-26 - - - - -	£. 3,237,974
1827: 30 April.	To Amount of Territorial Advances and Charges in England, &c., in the year 1826-27:	
	Officers pay - - - - -	£. 252,940
	Passage of military, and supplies to them on the voyage - - -	106,474
	Political freight and demorage, exclusive of amount charged on exports	93,239
	Political charges general, exclusive of advances recoverable in India -	336,263
	Payments at China and the Cape to military officers, His Majesty's Navy, &c. - - - - -	3,702
	Sundry expences on account of St. Helena - - - - -	4,939
	Ditto - - ditto - - P. W. Island, Singapore and Malacca	1,559
	Retiring pay, pensions, &c. to King's troops - - - - -	60,000
	Demands of the Pay-office General, in respect of King's troops serving in India - - - - -	234,470
	Tanjore debts, charges of the commission - - - - -	1,561
	Civil establishments of India, absentee allowance, and Bengal annuity fund - - - - -	13,739
	Territorial stores exported from England to India - - - - -	1,111,792
	Ditto - - ditto - - St. Helena - - - - -	46,835
	Ditto - - ditto - - P. W. Island, Singapore and Malacca - - -	9,500
	Ditto - - from China and the Cape to India - - -	2,833
	Ditto - - ditto - - St. Helena - - - - -	10,166
	Off-reckoning funds - - - - -	168,169
	Carnatic fund - - - - -	106,059
	Advances to public institutions, &c., repayable in India - - -	122,561
	Bills drawn from St. Helena, discharged in England - - -	36,891
	Ditto - - India, effects of deceased officers, &c. - - -	77,494
	Expense of naval force employed in India - - - - -	44,749
		2,845,935
	To Balance transferred from the Account (No. 2), being the excess of payments for bills of exchange drawn for principal and interest of India debt, &c., beyond the amount of remittances realized to meet those bills - - -	411,247
		£. 6,495,156

respect to Territorial and Political Payments made in England—*continued.*

- - - - - 1826-27.

1827: 30 April.	BY Balance of Advances made by the Territorial to the Commercial Department :	£.
	At Bengal - - - - -	£. 2,212,901
	Madras - - - - -	244,427
	Bombay - - - - -	117,129
	St. Helena - - - - -	1,427
	P. W. Island - - - - -	2,602
		2,578,486
	By Amount of unclaimed Prize Money received in England, applicable to Lord Clive's Fund - - - - -	3,352
		£. 2,581,838
	By Balance due to Commercial Branch, 30 April 1827 - - - - -	3,913,318
		£. 6,495,156

(continued)

No. 7. (1.)—Territorial Branch in Account with the Commercial Branch in

1827-28. - - - - -		£.
1827: 1 May.	TO Balance due to the Commercial Branch, under this Head, at close of Season 1826-27 - - - - -	3,913,318
	Deduct, Amount of sundry Adjustments to 30 April 1827, in the Territorial Charges paid in England operating in reduction of the Balance due to the Commercial Branch - - - - -	39,640
		3,873,678
1828: 30 April.	To Amount of Territorial Charges and Advances in England, &c., in 1827-28:	
	Officers pay - - - - -	£. 279,564
	Passage of military, and supplies to them on the voyage - - -	68,761
	Political freight and demorage, exclusive of amount charged on exports - - -	134,435
	Political charges general, exclusive of advances recoverable in India - - -	335,174
	Payments at China and the Cape to military officers, His Majesty's Navy, &c. - - - - -	619
	Sundry expenses on account of St. Helena - - - - -	12,614
	Ditto - - ditto - P. W. Island, Singapore and Malacca - - -	1,268
	Retiring pay, pensions, &c. to King's troops - - - - -	60,000
	Demands of the Pay-office General, in respect to ditto - - - - -	211,452
	Tanjore debts, charges of the commission - - - - -	1,673
	Civil establishments of India, absentee allowance and passage-money - - -	29,876
	Ditto - - - - Annuity funds - - - - -	7,866
	Territorial stores exported from England to India - - - - -	805,016
	Ditto - - ditto - St. Helena - - - - -	44,372
	Ditto - - ditto - P. W. Island, &c. - - - - -	3,064
	Ditto - - China and the Cape to India - - - - -	1,387
	Ditto - - ditto - St. Helena - - - - -	10,133
	Off-reckoning funds - - - - -	120,308
	Carnatic fund - - - - -	118,440
	Advances to public institutions, &c., repayable in India - - - - -	130,800
	Bills drawn from St. Helena, discharged in England - - - - -	49,382
	Ditto - P. W. Island - - - ditto - - - - -	40
	Ditto - India, effects of deceased officers, &c. - - - - -	49,008
		2,475,252
	To Claims allowed out of Prize-Money, applicable to Lord Clive's Fund - - -	125
	To Balance transferred from Account (No. 2), being the excess of payments for bills of exchange drawn for principal and interest of India debt, &c. beyond the amount of remittances realized to meet those bills - - - - -	427,397
	To adjustment in the amount of Territorial Charges paid in England, arising from the amount of those charges not having been fully ascertained at the period of making up the annual account of receipts and payments for the year 1827-28 - - -	23,161
		£. 6,799,613

respect to Territorial and Political Payments made in England—*continued.*

- 1827-28.

1828:
30 April.

BY Balance of Advances made by the Territorial to the Commercial Department:

£.

At Bengal - - - - - £. 2,608,032

Madras - - - - - 358,628

Bombay - - - - - 173,857

St. Helena - - - - - 2,541

P. W. Island - - - - - 48

3,143,106

By Balance due to the Commercial Branch, on 30 April 1828 - - - -

3,656,507

£. 6,799,613

No. 7. (1.)—Territorial Branch in Account with the Commercial Branch in

1828-29. - - - - -

1828: 1 May.	TO Balance due to the Commercial Branch, under this Head, at the close of the Season 1827-28 - - - - -	£. 3,656,507
1829: 30 April.	To Amount of Territorial Charges and Advances in England, in 1828-29:	
	Officers pay - - - - -	£. 301,356
	Passage of military, and supplies to them on the voyage - - -	72,730
	Political freight and demorage, exclusive of amount charged on exports -	106,663
	Political charges general, exclusive of advances recoverable in India -	366,532
	Sundry expenses on account of St. Helena - - - - -	5,285
	Ditto - - ditto - - P. W. Island, &c. - - - - -	1,202
	Retiring pay, pensions, &c. to King's troops - - - - -	60,000
	Demands of the Pay-office General, in respect to ditto - - - - -	354,801
	Tanjore debts, charges of the commission - - - - -	1,705
	Civil establishments of India, absentee allowance and passage-money -	36,369
	Amount paid under the arrangement entered into with the government of Persia - - - - -	124,444
	Civil establishments of India, annuity funds - - - - -	14,555
	Territorial stores exported from England to India - - - - -	449,754
	Ditto - - ditto - - St. Helena - - - - -	49,986
	Ditto - - ditto - - P. W. Island, &c. - - - - -	3,834
	Off-reckoning funds - - - - -	86,716
	Carnatic fund - - - - -	94,583
	Advances to public institutions, &c. repayable in India - - - - -	139,300
	Bills drawn from St. Helena, discharged in England - - - - -	45,255
	Ditto from India, effects of deceased officers, &c. - - - - -	60,109
		£. 2,375,179
	Payments at China and the Cape to military officers, His Majesty's Navy, &c. - - - - -	£. 3,680
	Territorial stores exported from China and Cape to India - - - - -	11,050
	Ditto - - ditto - - St. Helena - - - - -	11,284
		26,014
	Deduct,	£. 2,401,193
	Amount of sundry adjustments in Territorial Charges in England, operating in reduction of the above amount - - - - -	547
		2,400,646
		£. 6,057,153

East India House, }
6 April 1832. }

respect to Territorial and Political Payments made in England—*continued*.

- - - - - 1828-29.

1829: 30 April.	BY Amount of Unclaimed Prize Money received in England, applicable to Lord Clive's Fund - - - - -	£. 1,968
	By Balance transferred from Account (No. 2), being the excess of Territorial Remittances in 1828-29 beyond the amount of Payments for Bills drawn on account of Principal and Interest of India Debt, &c. - - - - -	37,756
	By Balance of Advances made by the Territorial to the Commercial Department :	
	At Bengal - - - - - £. 2,599,097	
	Madras - - - - - 262,778	
	Bombay - - - - - 117,000	
	St. Helena - - - - - 1,961	
	P. W. Island - - - - - 12	
		2,980,848
		£. 3,020,572
	By Balance due to the Commercial Branch, on the 30th April 1829 - - - - -	3,036,581
	Balance due to the Commercial Branch, on 30th April 1829, exclusive of interest brought down - - - - - £. 3,036,581	
	Add,	
	Interest accrued on the above Account from 1814-15 to 1828-29, as taken credit for in the Account of the Company's Profits (No. 3.) - - - - -	1,536,078
	Amount expended by the Commerce, for articles intended for exportation in the Territorial Branch, not chargeable in the Account Current with the Territory (under the arrangement of 1814) until the period of their shipment, but remaining as an asset in the Territorial Branch - - - - -	59,247
	TOTAL Balance due to the Commercial Branch as above, as shown in the Account of the Company's Commercial Capital on 1 May 1829 (No. 2.) - - - - -	£. 4,631,906
		£. 6,057,153

(Errors excepted.)

(signed)
m 2Thomas S. Cabell,
Depy Acct Genl.

No. 7. (2.)—TERRITORIAL BRANCH of the AFFAIRS of the EAST INDIA COMPANY in Account of Interest on Indian Debt, &c., in each Year,

1814-15. - - - - -		
1815: 30 April.	TO Amount of Payments actually made on account of Bills of Exchange drawn for Interest on Indian Debt, 1814-15 - - - - -	£. 834,022
		£. 834,022
1815-16. - - - - -		
1816: 30 April.	TO Amount of Payments actually made on account of Bills of Exchange drawn for Interest on Indian Debt, 1815-16 - - - - -	£. 412,039
		£. 412,039
1816-17. - - - - -		
1817: 30 April.	TO Amount of Payments actually made on account of Bills of Exchange drawn for Interest on Indian Debt, 1816-17 - - - - -	£. 270,031
	To Balance, being the excess of Territorial Remittances realized in the current year above the amount of Bills for Interest on Indian Debt discharged in the same period; transferred to the credit of the Account with the Territorial Branch (No. 1.) - - - - -	234,035
		£. 504,066

with the COMMERCIAL BRANCH, in respect to Bills of Exchange drawn from *India*, on account from 1st May 1814 to 1st May 1829.

- - - - - 1814-15.

1815. 30 April:	BY Amount of Remittances realized in 1814-15 to meet Payments made per Contra:	£.
	Received for bills drawn in the Company's favour, for supplies furnished from	
	Territorial funds in India - - - - -	£. 142,756
	Ditto for bills drawn by the Court on India - - - - -	7,891
	Ditto of Government, on further account of the Company's claims on the Public - - - - -	103,223
	Sum passed to the credit of Government, in their Account with the Company; viz.	
	Net produce of spices sold in the Year - - - - -	154,521
	Net produce of bullion received per Stirling Castle from Fort St. George - - - - -	324,015
		£. 732,406
	Deduct,	
	Disbursements in England and China, on account of the Public, included in the	
	Company's claims upon Government in the Territorial Department - - - - -	74,639
		657,767
	By Balance, being the excess of bills of exchange, on account of interest on Indian Debt discharged in England in the year, beyond the amount of Remittances realized to meet the payment of those bills; transferred to the debit of the Account with the Territorial Branch (No. 1.) - - - - -	176,255
		£. 834,022

- - - - - 1815-16.

1816: 30 April.	BY Amount of Remittances realized in 1815-16 to meet Payments made per Contra:	£.
	Received for bills drawn in the Company's favour, for supplies furnished from	
	Territorial funds in India - - - - -	£. 154,673
	Ditto for bills drawn by the Court on India - - - - -	520
	Sum passed to the credit of Government, in their Account with the Company; viz.	
	Net produce of spices sold in the year - - - - -	118,030
		£. 273,223
	Deduct,	
	Disbursements in England and China, on account of the Public, included in the	
	Company's claims upon Government in the Territorial Department - - - - -	152,941
		120,282
	By Balance, being the excess of bills of exchange, on account of interest on Indian Debt discharged in England in the year, beyond the amount of Remittances realized to meet the payment of those bills; transferred to the debit of the Account with the Territorial Branch (No. 1.) - - - - -	291,757
		£. 412,039

- - - - - 1816-17.

1817: 30 April.	BY Amount of Remittances realized in 1816-17 to meet Payments made per Contra:	£.
	Received for bills drawn in the Company's favour, for supplies furnished from	
	Territorial funds in India - - - - -	£. 123,484
	Ditto for bills drawn by the Court on India - - - - -	517
	Ditto of Government, on further account of Company's claims on the Public - - - - -	387,145
	Sum passed to the credit of Government, in their Account with the Company; viz.	
	Net produce of spices sold in the year - - - - -	26,932
		£. 538,078
	Deduct,	
	Disbursements in England and China, on account of the Public, included in the	
	Company's claims upon Government in the Territorial Department - - - - -	34,012
		504,066

No. 7. (2.)—Territorial Branch in Account with the Commercial Branch, in respect

1817-18. - - - - -		
1818: 30 April.	TO Amount of Payments actually made on account of Bills of Exchange drawn for Interest on Indian Debt, 1817-18 - - - - -	£. 396,076
	To Treasury Notes of the Indian governments, discharged in England by Bills of Exchange - - - - -	158,617
		£. 554,693
1818-19. - - - - -		
1819: 30 April.	TO Amount of Payments actually made on account of Bills of Exchange drawn for Interest on Indian Debt, 1818-19 - - - - -	£. 611,431
		£. 611,431
1819-20. - - - - -		
1820: 30 April.	TO Amount of Payments actually made on account of Bills of Exchange drawn for Interest on Indian Debt, 1819-20 - - - - -	£. 355,514
	To Treasury Notes of the Bombay government, discharged in England by Bills of Exchange - - - - -	76,946
		£. 432,460

to Bills of Exchange drawn on account of Interest on Indian Debt, &c.—*continued.*

1817-18.

1818: 30 April.		£.
	BY Amount of Remittances realized in 1817-18 to meet Payments made per Contra:	
	Received for bills drawn in the Company's favour, for supplies furnished from	
	Territorial funds in India - - - - -	£. 71,113
	Ditto for bills drawn by the Court on India - - - - -	481
	Sum passed to the credit of Government, in their Account with the Company; viz.	
	Net produce of spices sold in the year - - - - -	110,616
	Deduct,	£. 182,210
	Disbursements in England and China, on account of the Public, included in the	
	Company's claims upon government in the Territorial Department - - -	26,596
	By Balance, being the excess of bills of exchange, on account of interest on Indian Debt dis-	
	charged in England in the year, beyond the amount of Remittances realized to meet the	
	payment of those bills; transferred to the debit of the Account with the Territorial Branch	
	(No. 1.) - - - - -	399,079
		£. 554,693

1818-19.

1819: 30 April.	BY Amount of Remittances realized in 1818-19 to meet Payments made per Contra:	£.
	Received for bills drawn in the Company's favour, for supplies furnished from	
	Territorial funds in India - - - - -	£. 162,464
	Ditto for bills drawn by the Court on India - - - - -	425
	Sum passed to the credit of Government, in their Account with the Company; viz.	
	Net produce of spices sold in the year - - - - -	77,432
	Payment from the Dutch government, for bills drawn on them - - - - -	198,182
	Ditto from the Navy Board, for ships built for His Majesty's service - - - - -	26,874
	Deduct,	£. 465,377
	Disbursements in England and China, on account of the Public, included in the	
	Company's claims upon Government in the Territorial Department - - - - -	16,569
	By Balance, being the excess of bills of exchange, on account of interest on Indian Debt discharged in England in the year, beyond the amount of Remittances realized to meet the payment of those bills; transferred to the debit of the Account with the Territorial Branch (No. 1.) - - - - -	162,623
		£. 611,431

1819-20.

1820: 30 April.	BY Amount of Remittances realized in 1819-20 to meet Payments made per Contra :	£
	Received for bills drawn in the Company's favour, for supplies furnished from	
	Territorial funds in India - - - - -	£. 136,541
	Ditto for bills drawn by the Court on India - - - - -	1,010
	Sum passed to the credit of Government, in their Account with the Company; viz.	
	Net produce of spices sold in the year - - - - -	70,555
	Payment from the Dutch government, for bills drawn on them - - - - -	107,243
	Ditto from the Navy Board, for ships built in India for His Majesty's service - - - - -	40,275
	Disbursements in England on account of the Public service, excess of credits to that Account - - - - -	4,177
		359,801
	By Balance, being the excess of bills of exchange, on account of interest on Indian Debt discharged in England in the year, beyond the amount of Remittances realized to meet the payment of those bills; transferred to the debit of the Account with the Territorial Branch (No. 1.) - - - - -	72,659
		£. 432,460

No. 7. (2.)—Territorial Branch in Account with the Commercial Branch, in respect

1820-21. - - - - -		
1821 : 30 April.	TO Amount of Payments actually made on account of Bills of Exchange drawn for Interest on Indian Debt, 1820-21 - - - - - To Treasury Notes of the Bombay government, discharged in England by Bills of Exchange - - - - -	£. 678,988 39,801 £. 718,789
1821-22. - - - - -		
1822 : 30 April.	TO Amount of Payments actually made on account of Bills of Exchange drawn for Interest on Indian Debt, 1821-22 - - - - - To Balance, being the excess of Territorial Remittances realized in the current year above the amount of Bills for Interest on Indian Debt discharged in the same period; transferred to the credit of the Account with the Territorial Branch (No. 1.) - - - - -	£. 1,562,522 196,725 £. 1,759,247
1822-23. - - - - -		
1823 : 30 April.	TO Amount of Payments actually made on account of Bills of Exchange drawn for Interest on Indian Debt, 1822-23 - - - - - To Balance, being the excess of Territorial Remittances realized in the current year above the amount of Bills for Interest on Indian Debt discharged in the same period; transferred to the credit of the Account with the Territorial Branch (No. 1.) - - - - -	£. 1,419,587 374,389 1,793,976

to Bills of Exchange drawn on account of Interest on Indian Debt; &c.—*continued*.

- - - - - 1820-21.

1821 : 30 April.	BY Amount of Remittances realized in 1820-21 to meet Payments made per Contra :	£.
	Received for bills drawn in the Company's favour, for supplies furnished from Territorial funds in India - - - - -	£. 200,561
	Ditto for bills remitted from Holland, received in discharge of bills drawn on the government of the Netherlands - - - - -	42,086
	Ditto for bills drawn by the Court on India - - - - -	7,728
	Ditto of the Congregation de Propagandâ Fide, on account of advances made to missionaries in India - - - - -	200
	Sum passed to the credit of Government in their Account with the Company; viz.	
	Net Produce of spices sold in the year - - - - -	55,403
	Deduct, £. 305,978	
	Disbursements in England and China, on account of the Public, included in the Company's claim upon Government in the Territorial Department - - -	3,994
		301,984
	By Balance, being the excess of Bills of Exchange, on account of Interest on Indian Debt discharged in England in the year, beyond the amount of Remittances realized to meet the payment of those Bills; transferred to the debit of the Account with the Territorial Branch (No. 1.) - - - - -	416,805
		£. 718,789

- - - - - 1821-22.

1822 : 30 April.	BY Amount of Remittances realized in 1821-22 to meet Payments made per Contra :	£.
	Received for bills drawn in the Company's, favour for supplies furnished from Territorial funds in India - - - - -	£. 130,058
	Sum passed to the credit of Government, in their Account with the Company; viz.	
	Net produce of spices sold in the year - - - - -	20,542
	Received of Government, on account of sums advanced to His Majesty's land forces at St. Helena - - - - -	117,236
	Amount directed to be applied by the Bengal government, under the Court's Orders of 29th June 1821, to the redemption of Indian Debt, as a mode of remittance of equal amount, to meet interest bills paid by means of surplus Commercial profits - - - - -	1,500,000
	Deduct, £. 1,767,836	
	Disbursements in England, on account of the Public, included in the Company's claims upon Government in the Territorial Department - - - - -	8,589
		1,759,247

- - - - - 1822-23.

1823 : 30 April.	BY Amount of Remittances realized in 1822-23 to meet Payments made per Contra :	£.
	Received for Bills drawn in the Company's favour, for supplies furnished from Territorial funds in India - - - - -	£. 148,365
	Produce of Molucca spices sold in the Year - - - - -	22,777
	Produce of bullion received from India - - - - -	1,623,958
	Deduct, £. 1,795,100	
	Disbursements in England on account of the Public, included in the Company's claims upon Government in the Territorial Department - - - - -	1,124
		1,793,976

No. 7. (2).—Territorial Branch in Account with the Commercial Branch, in respect

1823-24. - - - - -		
1824: 30 April.	TO Amount of Payments actually made on account of Bills of Exchange drawn for Interest on Indian Debt, 1823-24 - - - - - To Amount of Bills drawn for Principal of Indian Debt, discharged in England, in 1823-24, in excess of the Amount agreed to be discharged from Surplus Commercial Profits: Total amount of principal of bills discharged as above - - - - - £. 2,965,333 Deduct, amount agreed to be discharged from surplus commercial profits - - - - - 1,396,842 To Amount of sundry Payments in England, to be deducted from Funds realized, per Contra; viz. Charges, on account of the importation of bullion in 1822-23, on the Territorial account - - - - - £. 1,459 Freight of stores, &c., chargeable to His Majesty's Government - - - - - 45 Payments to His Majesty's Government, on account of spices imported from the Moluccas - - - - - 112,303	£. 620,132 1,568,491 113,807 £. 2,302,430
1824-25. - - - - -		
1825: 30 April.	TO Amount of Payments actually made on account of Bills of Exchange drawn for Interest on Indian Debt, 1824-25 - - - - - To Amount of Bills drawn for Principal of Indian Debt, discharged in England, 1824-25 - To Amount of sundry Payments in England, to be deducted from Funds realized, per Contra: Freight of stores, &c., chargeable to His Majesty's Government - - - - - £. 2,132 Payments to His Majesty's Government, on account of proceeds of spices from the Moluccas - - - - - 69,438 To Balance, being the excess of Territorial Remittances realized in the current year above the amount of bills for principal and interest on Indian Debt, &c., discharged in the same period; transferred to the credit of the Account with the Territorial Branch (No. 1.) -	£. 421,138 415,470 71,570 £. 908,178 170,122 £. 1,078,300
1825-26. - - - - -		
1826: 30 April.	TO Amount of Payments actually made on account of Bills of Exchange drawn for Interest on Indian Debt, 1825-26 - - - - - To Amount of Bills drawn for Principal of Indian Debt, discharged in England, in 1825-26 To Amount of Bills drawn for Cash received into the Indian Treasuries under Advertisements of the Governments, discharged in England in 1825-26 - - - - - To Amount of sundry Payments in England, to be deducted from Funds realized, per Contra: Charges on importations of bullion in former years, on the Territorial Account - - - - - £. 2,988 Freight of stores, &c., chargeable to His Majesty's Government - - - - - 1,618 Payments to His Majesty's Government, on account of proceeds of the Molucca spices, accrued both in India and in England - - - - - 110,973	£. 430,039 576,715 100,428 £. 1,107,182 115,579 £. 1,222,761

to Bills of Exchange drawn on account of Interest on Indian Debt, &c.—*continued*.

- - - - - 1823-24.

1824 : 30 April.	BY Amount of Remittances realized in 1823-24 to meet Payments made per Contra :	£.
	Received for bills drawn in the Company's favour, for supplies furnished from Territorial funds in India - - - - - £. 57,046	
	Ditto, for bills drawn by the Court on India - - - - - 7,810	
	Produce of Molucca spices sold in the year - - - - - 33,060	
		97,916
	By Balance, being the excess of payments for bills drawn for principal and interest on Indian Debt, &c. beyond the amount of Remittances realized to meet those bills; transferred to the debit of the Account with the Territorial Branch (No. 1.) - - - - -	2,204,514
		£. 2,302,430

- - - - - 1824-25.

1825 : 30 April.	BY Amount of Remittances realized in 1824-25 to meet Payments made per Contra :	£.
	Received for bills drawn in the Company's favour, for supplies furnished from Territorial funds in India - - - - - £. 38,325	
	Ditto, for bills drawn by the Court on India - - - - - 1,820	
	Produce of Molucca spices sold in the year - - - - - 48,992	
	Ditto of Bullion received from India - - - - - 989,163	
		£. 1,078,300

- - - - - 1825-26.

1826 : 30 April.	BY Amount of Remittances realized in 1825-26 to meet Payments made per Contra :	£.
	Received for bills drawn in the Company's favour, for supplies furnished from the Territorial funds in India - - - - - £. 132,717	
	Ditto, for bills drawn by the Court on India - - - - - 1,570	
	Produce of Molucca spices sold in the year - - - - - 53,871	
	Received of His Majesty's Government, on account of expenses at St. Helena, subsequently to 30th April 1822 - - - - - 3,711	191,869
	By Balance, being excess of payments for bills drawn for principal and interest on Indian Debt, &c. beyond the amount of Remittances realized to meet those bills; transferred to the debit of the Account with the Territorial Branch (No. 1.) - - - - -	1,030,892
		£. 1,222,761

No. 7. (2.)— Territorial Branch in Account with the Commercial Branch, in respect

1826-27. - - - - -		
1827: 30 April.	TO Amount of Payments actually made on account of Bills of Exchange drawn for Interest on Indian Debt, 1826-27 - - - - -	£. 423,290
	To Amount of Bills drawn for Principal of India Debt, discharged in England in 1826-27, beyond the amount agreed to be discharged from Surplus Profits - - - - -	79,518
	To Amount of Bills drawn for Cash received into the Indian Treasuries under Advertisements of the Governments, discharged in England in 1826-27 - - - - -	1,449
		£. 504,257
	To Amount of sundry Payments in England, to be deducted from Funds realized, per Contra:	
	Charges on importations of bullion in former years on the Territorial Account - £. 620	
	Freight of stores, &c., chargeable to Government - - - - - 3,761	4,381
		£. 508,638
1827-28. - - - - -		
1828: 30 April.	TO Amount of Payments actually made on account of Bills of Exchange drawn for Interest on Indian debt in 1827-28 - - - - -	£. 522,438
	To Amount of Bills drawn for Principal of Indian Debt, discharged in England in 1827-28, beyond the amount agreed to be defrayed from Surplus Profits - - - - -	5,701
		£. 528,139
	To Amount of sundry Payments in England, to be deducted from Funds realized per Contra:	
	Freight of stores, &c., chargeable to His Majesty's Government - - - - -	5,162
		£. 533,301
1828-29. - - - - -		
1829: 30 April.	TO Amount of Payments actually made on account of Bills of Exchange drawn for Interest on Indian Debt in 1828-29 - - - - -	£. 640,570
	To ditto, for Principal of Indian Debt, beyond the amount agreed to be defrayed from Surplus Profits - - - - -	3,470
	To Amount of sundry Payments in England, &c., to be deducted from Funds realized per Contra:	
	Freight of stores, &c., chargeable to His Majesty's Government - - - - - £. 3,309	
	Loan to His Majesty's Government at the Cape of Good Hope, transferred for adjustment in the general Government Account - - - - - 18,203	21,512
		£. 665,552
	To Balance, being the excess of Territorial Remittances received in the current year above the amount of bills for principal and interest of Indian Debt, &c., discharged in the same period; transferred to the credit of the Account with the Territorial Branch (No. 1.) -	37,756
		£. 703,308

to Bills of Exchange drawn on account of Interest on Indian Debt, &c.—*continued.*

- - - - - 1826-27.

1827: 30 April.	BY Amount of Remittances realized in 1826-27 to meet Payments made per Contra :	£.
	Received for bills drawn in the Company's favour, for supplies furnished from Territorial funds in India - - - - -	£. 22,891
	Received for bills drawn by the Court on India - - - - -	1,770
	Produce of Molucca spices sold in the year - - - - -	1,105
	Received of His Majesty's Government, in repayment of advances in India, not covered by bills of exchange - - - - -	71,625
		97,391
	By Balance, being excess of payments for bills drawn for principal and interest on Indian Debt, &c., beyond the amount of Remittances realized to meet those bills; transferred to the debit of the Account with the Territorial Branch (No. 1.) - - - - -	411,247
		£. 508,638

- - - - - 1827-28.

1828: 30 April.	BY Amount of Remittances realized in 1827-28 to meet Payments made per Contra :	£.
	Received for bills drawn by the Court on India - - - - -	£. 2,252
	Received for bills drawn in the Company's favour, for supplies furnished from the Territorial funds in India - - - - -	103,652
		105,904
	BY Balance, being excess of payments for bills drawn for principal and interest on Indian Debt, &c., beyond the amount of Remittances realized to meet those bills; transferred to the debit of the Account with the Territorial Branch (No. 1.) - - - - -	427,397
		£. 533,301

- - - - - 1828-29.

1829: 30 April.	BY Amount of Remittances realized in England in 1828-29, to meet Payments made per Contra :	£.
	Received for bills drawn by the Court on India - - - - -	3,285
	Received for bills drawn in the Company's favour, for supplies furnished from the Territorial Funds in India - - - - -	61,728
	Amount received of His Majesty's Government, in repayment of advances in India, not covered by bills of exchange - - - - -	8,597
	Produce of bullion received from India on the Territorial and Political Account - - - - -	629,698
		£. 703,308

(Errors excepted.)

(signed)

Thos. S. Cubell,

Depy Acc^t Gen^l.

(Appendix to No. 7.)

ADVANCES made by the TERRITORIAL and COMMERCIAL BRANCHES to each other in *India*; being the between the Territorial and Commercial

B E N G A L.

ADVANCES by the TERRITORIAL to the COMMERCIAL BRANCH.

	Advances from the General and Revenue Treasuries for Provision of Investment for Europe and China, and for Payment of Commercial Charges, including Drafts of the Supracargoes.	Indian Customs chargeable upon the Company's Trade.	Advances and Payments to Commanders and Officers of Company's Trading Ships.	Import and Export Goods, Consignments from other Presidencies, made over to the Commercial Department.	Territorial Stores transferred to the Commercial Department.	Discount allowed to Purchasers at Import Sales 1814-15 to 1817-18 inclusive, charged in those Years to the Territorial Branch.	Stationery supplied to the Commercial Offices.	Saltpetre transferred from the Allahabad Gunpowder Manufactory to the Refinery at Ishapore, for eventual Shipment to England.
Season :	S.Rs. a. p.	S.Rs. a. p.	S.Rs. a. p.	S.Rs. a. p.	S.Rs. a. p.	S.Rs. a. p.	S.Rs. a. p.	S.Rs. a. p.
1814-15	1,01,59,957 10 7	5,34,609 11 4	1,03,334 5 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1815-16	1,31,83,690 7 10	1,65,563 6 -	1,20,357 4 11	3,36,629 11 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1816-17	1,06,20,325 5 -	1,95,663 10 -	95,676 12 3	2,69,432 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1817-18	1,24,43,229 11 10	2,24,885 13 2	1,38,614 13 8	4,54,289 5 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1818-19	92,92,673 6 5	1,65,704 4 11	1,00,511 9 9	20,408 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1819-20	1,61,41,889 5 2	2,93,700 13 3	72,808 1 3	53,164 10 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1820-21	1,57,85,741 6 -	2,82,810 4 10	19,596 3 8	61,890 13 8	9,082 1 5	66,887 2 4	- - -	- - -
1821-22	1,64,70,156 8 6	2,58,912 4 6	58,346 9 6	35,884 11 5	10,446 6 5	- - -	- - -	- - -
1822-23	1,78,99,717 6 11	2,59,858 2 1	25,961 9 7	57,092 4 4	4,374 4 6	- - -	- - -	- - -
1823-24	1,96,70,888 13 5	1,34,260 13 5	9,215 8 8	76,885 12 9	1,134 14 11	- - -	- - -	- - -
1824-25	2,13,61,217 10 -	2,24,564 12 3	10,853 12 2	8,746 12 6	14,209 7 3	- - -	- - -	- - -
1825-26	1,80,45,968 13 1	2,10,935 1 4	19,138 8 -	1,91,871 9 1	7,289 14 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1826-27	1,96,44,369 11 3	2,45,765 14 9	31,010 2 6	- - -	588 5 3	- - -	5,770 7 3	- - -
1827-28	2,24,99,242 2 1	2,02,380 10 7	1,58,944 4 9	- - -	1,74,690 - 10	- - -	5,079 9 7	- - -
1828-29	2,27,47,396 9 7	2,63,220 2 8	88,785 - 8	- - -	16,883 4 1	- - -	5,817 9 7	96,707 11 4
TOTALS	24,59,66,464 15 8	36,62,835 13 1	10,53,154 10 6	15,66,296 11 10	2,38,698 10 8	66,887 2 4	16,667 10 5	96,707 11 4

ADVANCES by the COMMERCIAL to the TERRITORIAL BRANCH.

	Payments into the General Treasury by the Import Warehousekeeper on account of the Proceeds of Sales.	Payments into the General Treasury by Commanders of Company's Trading Ships, for which Certificates on the Court have been granted to them payable in England.	Export Goods supplied for Territorial Services, and for Consignment to other Presidencies.	Import Goods supplied for Territorial Services, and for Consignment to other Presidencies.	Valuation of Commercial Buildings appropriated to the Territorial Branch.	Loss on Woollens provided for the Mauritius Government chargeable to His Majesty's Government.	Amount Sale of Treasure to the Territorial Branch received from England on the Commercial Account.	Charges on Spices from Moluccas sold at Calcutta.
Season :	S.Rs. a. p.	S.Rs. a. p.	S.Rs. a. p.	S.Rs. s. p.	S.Rs. a. p.	S.Rs. a. p.	S.Rs. a. p.	S.Rs. a. p.
1814-15	17,16,900 - -	- - -	3,19,214 10 5	14,22,500 7 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1815-16	24,52,700 - -	- - -	5,12,598 3 8	7,71,158 10 11	12,582 1 10	- - -	- - -	- - -
1816-17	19,87,557 14 11	- - -	4,92,874 8 3	16,23,549 15 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1817-18	11,18,500 - -	- - -	6,15,452 3 8	9,22,269 10 6	- - -	- - -	9,51,130 5 4	- - -
1818-19	23,12,974 3 5	- - -	6,08,596 4 6	6,66,903 1 9	- - -	- - -	9,28,571 5 8	- - -
1819-20	18,41,304 - 2	20,000 - -	3,42,170 5 7	10,19,851 14 11	12,000 - -	- - -	- - -	1,07,338 13 2
1820-21	18,62,463 9 8	- - -	7,83,745 12 -	1,85,928 2 7	41,097 14 11	- - -	- - -	- - -
1821-22	27,96,570 9 10	29,314 17 8	8,81,458 12 4	52,745 8 4	8,645 4 5	- - -	- - -	- - -
1822-23	22,75,326 4 3	74,103 7 2	5,08,178 11 10	47,406 10 3	- - -	13,729 11 6	- - -	- - -
1823-24	24,85,214 12 -	- - -	2,48,664 10 3	1,06,386 - 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1824-25	14,69,861 - 4	- - -	2,38,849 6 3	82,654 5 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1825-26	1,55,515 1 2	- - -	2,08,240 14 11	27,733 1 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1826-27	1,41,937 3 10	- - -	1,93,747 15 2	1,398 6 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1827-28	1,96,816 2 6	- - -	1,96,884 4 9	1,097 6 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1828-29	2,59,000 - -	- - -	76,125 1 11	2,296 4 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
TOTALS	2,30,72,640 14 1	1,23,418 8 10	62,26,801 13 6	69,33,879 9 5	74,325 5 2	13,729 11 6	18,79,701 11 -	1,07,338 13 2

(Appendix to No. 7.)

Detail of the Particulars which produce the Credits inserted in each Year in the Division of the Account Branches, which is marked No. 1.

B E N G A L.

ADVANCES by the TERRITORIAL to the COMMERCIAL BRANCH.

Naval Stores transferred to the Import and Export Warehouses for Sale and Issue, and the Consignment of the Season, deposited in Import Warehouse.	Payments on account of the Island of Ceylon, chargeable to the Debit of the Cinnamon Contract.	Proceeds of Spices from the Moluccas sold at Calcutta, realised in Commercial Department.	Advances by the Marine Paymaster on account of Freight of Goods consigned to the Cape.	Received at the Import Warehouse for the Sale of Presents.	Saltpetre, the produce of Nemuck Sar Mehal, transferred to the Commercial Department.	Balance of Miscellaneous Debits and Credits, between the Two Branches.	TOTAL Advanced, in Indian Currency.	AMOUNT in Sterling, at the established rates of Conversion.
S.Rs. a. p.	S.Rs. a. p.	S.Rs. a. p.	S.Rs. a. p.	S.Rs. a. p.	S.Rs. a. p.	S.Rs. a. p.	S.Rs. a. p.	£.
2,39,903 1 10	41,629 5 5	- - -	40,943 - 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,11,20,377 2 10	1,289,964
4,61,395 - 6	- - -	- - -	2,724 2 8	72,136 5 8	- - -	- - -	1,43,42,496 7 4	1,663,730
1,89,648 1 10	- - -	2,84,504 14 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,16,55,251 5 2	1,352,009
2,625 14 4	- - -	6,57,891 14 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,39,21,537 9 3	1,614,898
1,15,723 9 4	- - -	2,80,594 11 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	99,75,616 - 8	1,157,171
1,46,798 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,48,042 13 6	18,068 7 3	1,69,74,472 2 8	1,969,039
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,62,26,007 15 11	1,882,217
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12,226 4 11	1,68,45,972 13 3	1,954,133
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7,007 7 1	1,82,54,011 2 6	2,117,465
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	(a) 72,103 2 10	1,99,64,489 2 -	2,315,881
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,16,19,592 6 2	2,507,873
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,84,75,203 13 6	2,143,124
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12,449 6 7	1,99,39,953 15 7	2,313,035
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	(b) 38,611 3 2	2,30,78,947 15 -	2,677,158
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16,430 4 4	2,32,35,240 10 3	2,695,288
11,56,093 11 10	41,629 5 5	12,22,991 8 6	43,667 3 2	72,136 5 8	2,48,042 13 6	1,76,896 4 2	25,56,29,170 10 1	29,652,985

(a) Includes an amount of £. 72,103. 2. 10. Sale of Presents.

(b) Includes an adjustment of £. 43,412. 6. 9. Sale of Presents.

ADVANCES by the COMMERCIAL to the TERRITORIAL BRANCH.

Produce of Export Sales paid into the General Treasury by Export Warehousekeeper.	Surplus Commission, Salaries to Residents, and Absentee Allowances.	Sale Produce of Spices received from Amboyna, paid into General Treasury by Export Warehousekeeper.	Repayment of Commercial Advances, Cash advanced Opium Agents, Payments into General and Revenue Treasuries by Collectors, &c.	Difference of Exchange, &c.	Balance of Miscellaneous Debits and Credits between the Two Branches.	TOTAL Advanced, in Indian Currency.	AMOUNT in Sterling at the Established Rates of Conversion.
S.Rs. a. p.	S.Rs. a. p.	S.Rs. a. p.	S.Rs. a. p.	S.Rs. a. p.	S.Rs. a. p.	S.Rs. a. p.	£. s. d.
1,50,898 9 5	6,916 1 9	- - -	- - -	2,141 13 -	11,318 14 10	36,29,890 10 8	421,067 - -
1,01,500 - -	1,901 4 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	22,434 3 7	38,74,874 8 8	449,485 - -
4,06,572 2 4	19,734 4 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	33,956 14 10	45,64,245 12 1	529,453 - -
7,66,529 10 11	32,848 11 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	13,603 15 1	44,20,334 9 1	512,759 - -
66,916 4 -	16,279 13 1	2,76,177 15 8	- - -	1,622 2 11	2,596 - 1	48,80,637 3 1	566,154 - -
1,14,632 10 -	1,06,402 8 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	35,63,700 4 6	413,389 - -
1,23,935 11 3	9,349 1 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,225 14 7	30,11,746 2 11	349,363 - -
70,408 2 -	46,642 2 5	- - -	25,000 - -	- - -	- - -	39,10,785 9 -	453,651 - -
1,96,113 2 3	98,162 15 4	- - -	- - -	1,210 3 6	- - -	32,14,231 2 1	372,851 - -
56,040 3 10	73,459 5 -	- - -	1,15,476 5 7	554 6 11	- - -	30,85,795 12 3	357,952 - -
3,38,962 5 11	53,602 11 4	- - -	45,825 11 5	4,033 12 -	9,048 8 2	22,42,837 12 9	260,169 - -
1,80,314 6 10	78,177 6 -	- - -	3,967 8 6	10,034 13 7	31,564 2 -	6,95,547 6 1	80,683 - -
2,22,717 10 4	2,64,721 7 10	- - -	34,126 7 9	4,578 - 4	- - -	8,63,227 7 3	100,134 - -
1,41,019 9 7	21,951 6 2	- - -	35,772 6 1	2,372 8 -	- - -	5,95,913 11 6	69,126 - -
2,75,722 9 2	2,00,738 4 -	- - -	12,853 13 8	2,494 9 2	- - -	8,29,230 10 2	96,191 - -
32,12,283 1 10	10,30,887 14 4	2,76,177 15 8	2,73,022 5 -	29,042 5 5	1,29,748 9 2	4,33,82,998 10 1	5,032,247 - -

BALANCE advanced at Bengal from the Territorial to the Commercial Department, 1814-15 to 1828-29

21,22,46,172 - - 24,620,558 - -
25,56,29,170 10 1 29,652,985 - -

(Appendix to No. 7.)—Advances made by the Territorial and

M A D R A S. - - - - -

ADVANCES by the TERRITORIAL to the COMMERCIAL BRANCH. - - - - -

	Advances from the General & Revenue Treasuries for Provision of Investment for Europe and China, and for Payment of Commercial Charges, &c. including Drafts of the Supracargoes.	Indian Customs chargeable upon the Company's Trade.	Advances and Payments to Commanders and Officers of Company's Trading Ships.	Import and Export Goods, Consignments from other Presidencies, made over to the Commercial Department.	Territorial Stores transferred to the Commercial Department.	Value of Cinnamon delivered for Consignment to England, on the Commercial Account, paid for in the Territorial Department.	Sandal Wood provided by Revenue Collectors, &c.
Season:	Pags. f. c.	Pags. f. c.	Pags. f. c.	Pags. f. c.	Pags. f. c.	Pags. f. c.	Pags. f. c.
1814-15	7,57,872 3 5	74,951 7 41	46,882 36 59	3,524 9 79	- - -	- - -	63,767 6 19
1815-16	9,81,928 29 28	33,630 42 01	59,839 24 43	16,256 25 38	- - -	- - -	- - -
1816-17	10,63,110 2 14	43,873 3 19	48,503 21 63	42,416 33 19	- - -	1,27,434 37 77	41,308 5 53
1817-18	9,99,676 3 51	36,104 18 20	47,028 8 18	67,136 44 45	- - -	1,68,695 28 10	52,029 25 77
Pags.	38,02,586 38 18	1,88,559 26 1	2,02,254 1 23	1,29,334 23 21	- - -	2,96,130 21 7	1,57,104 37 69
at 3 1/2 Rs. per Pag.	M.Rs. 1,33,09,053 15 6	6,59,958 8 5	7,07,889 1 6	4,52,670 12 11	- - -	10,36,456 10 2	5,49,866 15 -
	M.Rs. a. p.	M.Rs. a. p.	M.Rs. a. p.	M.Rs. a. p.	M.Rs. a. p.	M.Rs. a. p.	M.Rs. a. p.
1818-19	29,52,466 7 5	70,897 5 9	1,72,327 8 -	1,06,122 9 5	- - -	7,05,163 9 6	7,616 - -
1819-20	22,62,569 1 10	72,462 7 6	1,55,812 2 5	43,433 12 10	- - -	2,93,778 8 2	2,15,805 9 7
1820-21	33,27,027 7 8	71,312 15 10	1,13,667 1 11	1,45,326 10 11	- - -	4,13,424 7 9	1,18,260 6 5
1821-22	18,95,771 7 4	36,945 6 6	1,45,004 13 1	43,462 10 9	- - -	3,44,690 12 7	1,33,000 - -
1822-23	18,31,699 12 1	57,286 3 -	1,10,150 9 1	20,603 15 6	- - -	- - -	1,27,548 10 -
1823-24	17,09,861 8 7	48,439 4 4	- - -	12,131 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -
1824-25	23,02,600 9 2	58,969 15 -	- - -	44,150 9 5	- - -	- - -	11,780 - -
1825-26	12,71,494 5 4	57,621 8 -	- - -	19,863 5 6	- - -	- - -	- - -
1826-27	22,07,453 3 2	42,187 8 9	- - -	9,715 5 4	- - -	- - -	- - -
1827-28	31,19,383 12 -	56,884 4 9	- - -	6,766 - -	- - -	- - -	96,009 8 1
1828-29	22,69,474 11 4	91,942 1 6	- - -	13,358 - -	7,064 - 6	- - -	- - -
M.Rs.	3,84,58,856 5 5	13,24,907 9 4	14,04,851 4 -	9,17,605 9 11	7,064 - 6	27,93,514 - 2	12,59,887 1 1

ADVANCES by the COMMERCIAL to the TERRITORIAL BRANCH. - - - - -

	Payments into the General Treasury by the Import Warehouse-keeper, on account of the Proceeds of Sales.	Export Goods supplied for Territorial Services, and for Consignment to other Presidencies.	Import Goods supplied for Territorial Services, and for Consignment to other Presidencies.	Valuation of Commercial Buildings, appropriated to the Territorial Branch.	Import Goods sold at Ajengo and Quilon, realized in the Treasury of the Resident at Travancore.	Medicines consigned from England on the Commercial Account, transferred to Territorial Department.	Marine Stores transferred from the Import Warehouse, to the Custody of Master Attendant, under Court's Despatch, 16 Mar. 1827.	Proportion of Expenses of Board of Trade, Salaries, &c.
Season:	Pags. f. c.	Pags. f. c.	Pags. f. c.	Pags. f. c.	Pags. f. c.	Pags. f. c.	Pags. f. c.	Pags. f. c.
1814-15	82,620 10 68	41,648 35 33	3,25,151 34 50	- - -	11,482 31 45	- - -	- - -	- - -
1815-16	93,252 37 40	34,998 16 57	1,37,742 8 35	- - -	2,369 12 69	- - -	- - -	- - -
1816-17	38,384 44 36	8,694 41 26	2,31,325 39 32	- - -	1,164 36 53	- - -	- - -	- - -
1817-18	43,843 35 44	44,517 - 45	74,459 18 71	- - -	1,439 22 65	- - -	- - -	- - -
Pags.	2,58,101 38 28	1,29,859 4 1	7,68,679 11 28	- - -	16,456 13 72	- - -	- - -	- - -
at 3 1/2 Rs. per Pag.	M.Rs. a. p.	M.Rs. a. p.	M.Rs. a. p.	M.Rs. a. p.	M.Rs. a. p.	M.Rs. a. p.	M.Rs. a. p.	M.Rs. a. p.
	9,03,356 7 7	4,54,596 13 -	26,90,377 6 1	- - -	57,597 1 3	- - -	- - -	- - -
	M.Rs. a. p.	M.Rs. a. p.	M.Rs. a. p.	M.Rs. a. p.	M.Rs. a. p.	M.Rs. a. p.	M.Rs. a. p.	M.Rs. a. p.
1818-19	113,705 - -	1,04,627 8 2	1,39,945 1 7	- - -	24,062 15 -	- - -	- - -	31,594 3 4
1819-20	59,500 - -	4,10,539 11 2	1,47,945 2 8	- - -	19,282 12 1	- - -	- - -	27,599 13 6
1820-21	21,000 - -	10,50,929 2 10	3,84,532 1 5	4,876 10 7	10,524 13 3	- - -	- - -	21,103 1 6
1821-22	108,320 - 11	1,67,298 6 5	2,22,703 13 1	- - -	17,261 8 9	- - -	- - -	- - -
1822-23	195,075 9 3	1,47,500 4 11	3,22,526 14 1	24,477 14 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1823-24	188,187 8 -	1,21,512 10 5	1,50,319 - 4	- - -	- - -	1,268 1 6	- - -	- - -
1824-25	140,825 15 10	52,308 - 8	1,26,139 8 -	48,151 5 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	12,937 4 9
1825-26	178,970 7 8	98,632 14 -	2,11,029 10 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18,823 - 9
1826-27	60,700 - -	81,588 11 3	19,235 9 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18,117 9 5
1827-28	17,400 - -	74,180 1 10	45,220 - 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	22,394 8 5
1828-29	8,200 - -	39,053 12 5	12,956 6 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	47,982 - 7	18,025 - -
M.Rs.	19,95,241 1 3	28,02,678 1 1	44,72,930 10 2	77,505 15 1	1,28,729 2 4	1,268 1 6	47,982 - 7	1,70,594 9 8

(a) Bill on Collector Ganjam not paid. (b) Cash advanced, 1819-20; reversed, 1823-24. (c) Amount delivered collector Coimbatore.

Commercial Branches to each other in India—continued.

M A D R A S.

ADVANCES by the TERRITORIAL to the COMMERCIAL BRANCH.

Stationery supplied the Commercial Offices.	Amount re-credited by Commercial Resi- dent at Ingeram to Territorial Department, being the Value of certain Factory Buildings at Ganjam, with which the Territorial Department was debited in 1824-25, without the sanction of Government.	Sandal Wood received from His Highness the Rajah of Mysore.	Naval Stores, &c. transferred to the Import & Export Warehouses for Sale and Issue, and the Consignment of the Season, deposited in Import Warehouse.	Payment on account of the Island of Ceylon, chargeable to the Debit of the Cinnamon Contract.	Balance of Miscellaneous Debits & Credits between the Two Branches.	TOTAL Advanced, in Indian Currency.	AMOUNT in Sterling, at the established Rates of Conversion.
Pags. f. c.	Pags. f. c.	Pags.	Pags. f. c.	Pags. f. c.	Pags. f. c.	Pags. f. c.	£.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,74,234 25 10	- - -	11,21,231 43 53	448,493
- - -	- - -	- - -	32,146 41 18	1,56,354 41 33	2,106 3 28	12,82,263 27 29	512,905
- - -	- - -	- - -	7,442 23 32	- - -	4,974 43 48	13,78,163 36 5	551,266
2,254 2 30	- - -	- - -	8,328 20 5	- - -	- - -	13,81,253 16 16	552,501
2,254 2 30	- - -	- - -	47,917 39 55	3,30,589 21 43	6,181 1 76	51,62,912 33 23	£. 2,065,165
7,889 2 11	- - -	- - -	1,67,712 9 4	11,57,063 2 9	21,633 10 5	1,80,70,194 8 11	
M.Rs. a. p.	M.Rs. a. p.	M.Rs.	M.Rs. a. p.	M.Rs. a. p.	M.Rs. a. p.	M.Rs. a. p.	£.
5,880 - 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	40,20,473 8 8	£. 459,483
6,549 13 5	- - -	- - -	19,943 5 4	- - -	- - -	30,70,354 13 1	350,898
5,525 - 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	41,94,544 2 11	479,376
4,205 10 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	26,03,080 13 1	297,495
3,601 2 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	21,50,890 3 9	245,816
3,399 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17,73,832 - 11	202,724
2,215 9 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	24,19,716 11 6	276,539
2,404 10 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13,51,383 13 8	154,443
1,290 14 7	40,454 15 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	17,271 9 5	23,18,373 8 11	264,957
1,126 5 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17,027 11 -	32,97,197 9 -	376,822
1,835 12 -	- - -	28,896	- - -	- - -	12,955 9 6	24,25,526 2 10	277,203
45,923 9 5	40,454 15 8	28,896	1,87,655 14 8	11,57,063 2 9	68,888 8 4	4,76,95,568 1 3	£. 5,450,921

ADVANCES by the COMMERCIAL to the TERRITORIAL BRANCH.

Amount of Export Sales paid into General Treasury by Export Warehouse- keeper.	Advances at Maddepollam and Bellary, re-adjusted.	Paid into Treasury by Mr. Heath, on account of Saltpetre Contract.	Re-payment of Cash Advances from Collectors, &c.	Amount returned to Collector of Vizagapatam.	Amount transferred to Military Depart- ment.	Balance of Miscellaneous Debits and Credits between the Two Branches.	TOTAL Advanced in Indian Currency.	AMOUNT in Sterling, at the established Rates of Conversion.
Pags. f. c.	Pags. f. c.	Pags. f. c.	Pags. f. c.	Pags. f. c.	Pags. f. c.	Pags. f. c.	Pags. f. c.	£.
10,653 22 40	- - -	- - -	3,871 28 18	- - -	- - -	13,135 34 10	4,88,564 17 24	195,426
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,68,362 30 41	107,345
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,79,570 26 67	111,828
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8,528 34 04	1,72,788 21 69	69,115
10,653 22 40	- - -	- - -	3,871 28 18	- - -	- - -	21,664 23 14	12,09,286 6 41	483,714
37,287 4 1	- - -	- - -	13,550 11 -	- - -	- - -	75,825 12 9	42,32,501 7 9	
M.Rs. a. p.	M.Rs. a. p.	M.Rs. a. p.	M.Rs. a. p.	M.Rs. a. p.	M.Rs. a. p.	M.Rs. a. p.	M.Rs. a. p.	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6,102 6 7	4,20,037 2 8	48,004
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,50,000 - -	- - -	9,864 13 4	8,24,732 4 9	94,255
- - -	3,53,000 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13,460 3 4	18,59,426 - 11	212,506
- - -	- - -	- - -	(a) 3,000 - -	- - -	- - -	9,083 10 8	5,27,667 7 10	60,305
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15,692 11 10	7,05,273 6 8	80,603
- - -	- - -	- - -	(b) 16,937 14 7	- - -	- - -	8,960 15 8	4,87,186 2 6	55,678
- - -	- - -	- - -	(c) 10,000 - -	- - -	68,000 - -	12,141 14 1	4,70,504 1 3	53,772
- - -	- - -	10,000 - -	280 8 -	- - -	- - -	3,076 10 9	5,20,813 3 11	59,522
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,79,641 14 4	20,530
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,59,194 10 9	18,194
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,26,217 3 -	14,425
37,287 4 1	3,53,000 - -	10,000 - -	43,769 1 7	1,50,000 - -	68,000 - -	1,54,209 3 -	1,05,13,195 2 4	1,201,508
BALANCE advanced at Madras to Commercial Branch by Territorial Department, 1814-15 to 1828-29 - -							3,71,82,372 14 11	4,249,413
Madras Rupees							4,76,95,568 1 3	£. 5,450,921

(Appendix to No. 7.)—Advances made by the Territorial and

BOMBAY.

ADVANCES by the TERRITORIAL to the COMMERCIAL BRANCH.

Season:	Advances from the General and Revenue Treasuries for Provision of Investment for Europe and China, and for payment of Commercial Charges, &c. including Drafts of the Supracargoes.	Indian Customs Chargeable upon the Company's Trade.	Advances and Payments to Commanders and Officers of Company's Trading Ships.	Import and Export Goods, Consignments from other Presidencies, made over to the Commercial Department.	Territorial Stores transferred to the Commercial Department.	Copper returned from the Mint, part of the Supplies to that Department, from the Import Warehouse in 1819-20.	Gain on Sale, &c. of Marine Stores.	Supplies to the Supracargoes at Canton.
	By.Rs. a. p.	By.Rs. a. p.	By.Rs. a. p.	By.Rs. a. p.	By.Rs. a. p.	By.Rs. a. p.	By.Rs. a. p.	By.Rs. a. p.
1814-15	27,34,516 2 5	1,73,047 2 04	20,550 2 92	2,66,835 - 91	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1815-16	34,35,084 1 70	1,09,877 2 71	46,944 1 66	3,78,040 3 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1816-17	30,58,310 3 55	1,06,190 2 62	18,499 1 84	4,66,046 1 89	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1817-18	39,75,290 3 61	1,21,167 - 02	22,933 1 30	3,60,834 2 07	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1818-19	28,72,558 2 4	76,663 3 17	26,191 3 26	6,54,574 1 35	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1819-20	4,69,570 1 68	67,816 1 64	20,148 - 56	12,43,118 2 57	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1820-21	19,12,331 2 56	24,379 2 65	7,868 3 44	13,07,100 3 49	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1821-22	11,20,270 3 39	81,308 1 43	8,177 3 11	3,19,919 2 84	- - -	86,083 - 68	665 2 72	1,955 3 53
1822-23	39,50,469 - 10	38,737 1 12	2,000 - -	19,337 3 73	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1823-24	21,72,076 - 36	75,985 - 87	4,500 - -	2,31,240 2 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	59,360 - 37
1824-25	19,95,281 3 67	88,286 2 85	- - -	3,47,898 3 47	5,057 2 62	- - -	- - -	17,297 3 47
1825-26	11,94,350 3 07	61,493 1 32	- - -	40,455 1 39	4,875 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1826-27	12,57,631 3 66	70,818 2 17	- - -	32,915 - 02	768 3 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1827-28	16,28,825 1 58	65,448 1 33	- - -	582 3 13	32,712 - 49	- - -	- - -	- - -
1828-29	10,97,572 3 92	55,393 1 05	1,069 2 66	- - -	15,461 3 20	- - -	- - -	- - -
By.Rs.	3,28,74,142 - 94	12,16,613 2 99	1,78,884 - 75	56,68,900 3 96	58,875 1 31	86,083 - 68	665 2 72	78,613 3 37

ADVANCES by the COMMERCIAL to the TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT

Season:	Payments into the General Treasury by the Import Warehousekeeper, on Account of the Proceeds of Sales.	Export Goods supplied for Territorial Services, and for Consignment to other Presidencies.	Import Goods supplied for Territorial Services, and for Consignment to other Presidencies.	Valuation of Commercial Buildings appropriated to the Territorial Branch.	Net Sale Proceeds of Sheet Lead deposited in the Import Warehouses.	Sale Proceeds of Marine Stores, with the Cost of which the Commercial Department has been debited.	Loss by deficiency of Marine Stores, with the Cost of which the Commercial Department has been debited.	Difference in the rate of Currency in converting Advances from the Broach and Amedabad Treasuries into Bombay Rupees.	Payments into the General Treasury by Commanders of Company's Trading Ships, for which Certificates on the Court have been granted to them payable in England.	Commercial Consignments deposited with the Marine Store-keeper, Stores for the Ship Buckinghamshire, sent from England.
	By.Rs. a. p.	By.Rs. a. p.	By.Rs. a. p.	By.Rs.	By.Rs. a. p.	By.Rs. a. p.	By.Rs. a. p.	By.Rs. a. p.	By.Rs. a. p.	By.Rs. a. p.
1814-15	17,16,553 - 57	17,932 3 66	6,84,580 3 92	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1815-16	14,21,277 - 76	1,19,849 1 14	2,85,893 2 39	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,58,611 1 33
1816-17	9,70,110 - 10	51,325 2 97	1,69,338 - 65	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	88,888 3 54	- - -
1817-18	13,47,518 2 75	1,93,251 1 22	4,64,728 2 85	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1818-19	17,88,364 2 56	1,02,936 3 37	2,28,506 3 33	- - -	- - -	69,328 3 62	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1819-20	11,92,623 1 26	5,241 3 71	4,16,250 2 82	- - -	- - -	45,597 2 85	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1820-21	16,72,854 - 53	29,856 3 -	2,15,147 - 65	- - -	- - -	43,947 2 62	3,537 3 90	23,526 3 81	- - -	- - -
1821-22	20,43,164 2 58	1,13,193 3 11	84,722 - 37	4,000 - - -	23,380 3 40	- - -	- - -	67,981 3 27	- - -	- - -
1822-23	14,52,027 1 53	16,874 2 08	58,036 2 07	- - -	6,473 3 66	- - -	- - -	22,633 3 80	- - -	- - -
1823-24	12,24,027 1 74	2,44,080 2 67	99,118 1 02	- - -	16,075 - 65	- - -	- - -	41,391 3 61	- - -	- - -
1824-25	9,85,524 2 94	1,362 1 60	66,514 1 13	- - -	21,865 1 80	- - -	- - -	18,834 3 23	- - -	- - -
1825-26	5,01,327 3 49	174 2 92	62,358 3 44	- - -	10,114 - -	- - -	- - -	79,718 1 -	- - -	- - -
1826-27	2,42,373 1 44	818 - -	1,375 1 80	- - -	16,711 1 98	23,767 3 08	5,185 2 55	- - -	- - -	- - -
1827-28	1,57,674 1 37	13,251 2 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6,179 2 83	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1828-29	64,994 2 20	19,515 - -	13 2 19	15,850 - - -	6,713 2 -	- - -	2,759 - 48	- - -	- - -	- - -
By.Rs.	1,67,80,415 1 82	9,29,665 1 45	28,36,585 - 63	19,850	16,711 1 98	2,73,444 2 51	11,482 2 93	2,54,087 2 72	88,888 3 54	1,58,611 1 33

Commercial Branches to each other in India—continued.

BOMBAY.

ADVANCES by the TERRITORIAL to the COMMERCIAL BRANCH.

Proceeds of Cotton laden on the Company's Ships by Messrs. Forbes & Co. of Bombay, realized by the Supracargoes at Canton, and paid to Messrs. Forbes at Bombay, according to the times of their Agreement.	Value of Lead consigned to Bombay on the Territorial Account, transferred to the Commercial Department.	Naval Stores, &c. transferred to the Import and Export Warehouses for Sale and Issue, and the Consignment of the Season, deposited in Import Warehouse.	Payment to Sircar of Travancore, through medium of Madras Government, for Pepper purchased of him.	Cost of the Construction and Outfit of the Trading Ship Buckinghamshire, Built in Company's Docks at Bombay.	Sale Proceeds of Cardemoms, &c. forwarded by the Revenue Collector from Malabar, and realised in the General Treasury.	Balance of Miscellaneous Debits and Credits between the Two Branches.	TOTAL Advanced in Indian Currency.	AMOUNT in Sterling at the established Rates of Conversion.
By.Rs. a. p.	By.Rs. a. p.	By.Rs. a. p.	By.Rs. a. p.	By.Rs. a. p.	By.Rs. a. p.	By.Rs. a. p.	By.Rs. a. p.	£.
- - -	- - -	- - -	2,40,000 - -	- - -	- - -	1,758 3 48	31,94,949 3 92	359,432
- - -	- - -	1,819 2 66	- - -	6,88,758 3 56	- - -	65 2 50	42,11,706 - 65	473,817
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,946 1 19	- - -	- 90 1 46	43,39,691 2 62	488,215
- - -	- - -	5,32,292 3 51	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	44,83,962 1 65	504,446
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	46,692 - 1	- - -	41,62,281 1 33	468,256
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18,47,345 2 46	207,826
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7,074 1 50	32,58,755 1 64	366,610
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16,18,381 1 70	182,068
5,00,689 3 54	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,465 - 86	45,16,699 1 35	508,129
97,714 3 09	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,131 - 62	26,44,007 3 31	297,451
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,330 2 59	24,55,153 2 67	276,205
- - -	14,419 2 58	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,242 1 36	13,16,836 1 72	148,144
- - -	2,291 3 40	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	211 - 84	13,64,637 1 09	153,521
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	508 2 35	17,28,077 - 88	194,409
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,101 1 08	11,71,598 3 91	131,805
5,98,404 2 63	16,711 1 98	5,34,112 2 17	2,40,000 - -	6,91,705 - 75	46,692 - 1	23,679 2 64	4,23,14,084 2 90	4,760,334

ADVANCES by the COMMERCIAL to the TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

Cottons sold to Commanders.	Produce of Export Goods, &c. paid in by Export Warehouse-keeper.	Drawback on Pepper received by Commercial Agent at Malabar.	Cash repaid Collectors at Surat, &c.	Difference of Currencies, Bombay and Subordinates.	Draft by the Cambay Resident, erroneously included, (relating to transactions prior to April 1814.)	Payment by Commercial Resident at Malabar, to Conservator of Forests; Sale of Malwan Hemp, &c.	Balance of Miscellaneous Debits and Credits between the Two Branches.	TOTAL Advanced in Indian Currency.	AMOUNT in Sterling, at the established Rates of Conversion.
By.Rs. a. p.	By.Rs. a. p.	By.Rs. a. p.	By.Rs. a. p.	By.Rs. a. p.	By.Rs. a. p.	By.Rs. a. p.	By.Rs. a. p.	By.Rs. a. p.	£. Sterling.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,88,100 - -	- - -	- - -	26,07,167 - 15	293,306
24,399 2 96	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Sale Malwan Hemp, 5,125 - -	- - -	20,15,156 - 58	226,705
2,13,286 2 64	13,850 3 09	45,602 1 88	50,000 - -	- - -	- - -	Cash over-advanced 1815-16, 30,000 - -	- - -	16,32,402 2 87	183,646
- - -	22,174 1 87	- - -	30,134 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20,57,807 - 69	231,503
- - -	77,426 - 67	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,755 2 29	22,68,318 3 84	255,186
- - -	15,551 3 75	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,100 - 49	16,79,365 2 88	188,929
- - -	- - -	- - -	73,500 - -	- - -	- - -	(a) 11,859 3 01	- - -	20,74,230 1 52	233,351
- - -	1,00,285 3 87	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Paym ^t by Coll ^{rs} . 624 - -	4,109 2 97	24,41,462 3 57	274,664
- - -	2,58,130 1 79	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18,14,176 2 93	204,095
- - -	52,293 1 59	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16,76,986 3 28	188,661
- - -	46,288 - 10	- - -	32,408 2 59	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11,72,798 1 39	131,939
- - -	20,058 - 48	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Twine supplied, 5,015 - -	- - -	6,78,766 3 33	76,361
- - -	9,845 2 62	- - -	- - -	23,405 2 49	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,23,482 3 96	36,392
- - -	5,580 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,82,685 2 27	20,552
- - -	20,424 3 42	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Ditto 1,328 3 -	- - -	1,31,599 29	4,805
2,37,686 1 60	6,41,909 3 25	45,602 1 88	1,86,042 2 59	23,405 2 49	1,88,100 - -	53,952 2 01	9,965 1 75	2,27,56,407 2 48	2,560,095
BALANCE advanced at Bombay from the Territorial to the Commercial Department, 1814-15 to 1828-29 - - -								1,95,57,677 - 42	2,200,239
(a) Payment by Commercial Agent at Malabar, to Conservator of Forests.								By.Rs. 4,23,14,084 2 90	£.4,760,334

(Appendix to No. 7.)—Advances made by the Territorial and

ADVANCES by the TERRITORIAL to the

	Advances and Payments to Commanders and Officers of Company's Trading Ships, and Tonnage Duty, St. Helena.	Expenses at St. Helena, on Account of the Silk Esta- blishment.	Amount of Consignments of Pepper, &c. to Canton.	Amount of Spices, &c. consigned to England.	Pepper and Camphor sold to Commanders of Company's Ships, paid for in China.
BENCOOLEN:					
Season:	Spanish Dollars.	Sp. Ds.	Spanish Dollars.	Spanish Dollars.	Spanish Dollars.
1814-15	-	-	-	141,115 3 90	-
1815-16	21,550 3 40	-	-	199,770 - 43	-
1816-17	1,872 - -	-	-	62,048 1 61	-
1817-18	£.Sterl. 1,242 - -	-	-	£.Sterl. 19,769 - -	-
1818-19	-	-	43,903 2 -	-	-
1819-20	-	-	St.Rs. 1,83,750 - -	-	-
1820-21	St.Rs. 1,700 - -	-	2,08,250 - -	St.Rs. 97,307 9 6	-
1821-22	-	-	1,99,500 - -	1,90,476 12 7	-
1822-23	-	-	M.Rs. 1,45,152 - -	Ms.Rs. 2,04,862 14 -	12,300 - -
1823-24	Ms.Rs. 1,921 11 11	-	3,45,829 8 -	1,24,858 2 4	Ms.Rs. 48,301 14 -
1824-25	-	-	-	-	-
1825-26	-	-	-	-	-
1826-27	-	-	-	-	-
1827-28	-	-	-	-	-
1828-29	-	-	-	-	-
	St.Rs. 1,700 - -	-	St.Rs. 5,91,500 - -	St.Rs. 2,87,784 6 1	-
	Ms.Rs. 1,921 11 11	-	Ms.Rs. 4,90,981 8 -	Ms.Rs. 3,29,721 - 4	Ms.Rs. 48,301 14 -
	Sp.Ds. 23,422 3 40	-	Sp.Ds. 43,903 2 -	Sp.Ds. 402,934 1 94	Sp.Ds. 12,300 - -
	£.Sterl. 1,242 - -	-	-	£.Sterl. 19,769 - -	-

PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND, SINGAPORE AND MALACCA:

Season:	Spanish Dollars.	Sp. Ds.	Spanish Dollars.	Spanish Dollars.	Spanish Dollars.
1814-15	-	-	-	-	-
1815-16	7,641 - -	-	-	-	-
1816-17	779 09 -	-	-	-	-
1817-18	£.Sterl. 283 - -	-	£.Sterl. 3,997 - -	-	-
1818-19	1,034 - -	-	-	-	-
1819-20	Sp.Ds. 2,400 - -	-	-	-	-
1820-21	8,873 32 -	-	-	-	-
1821-22	4,200 - -	-	-	-	-
1822-23	4,905 06 -	-	-	-	-
1823-24	-	-	-	-	-
1824-25	-	-	-	98,571 88 ½ -	-
1825-26	-	-	Sa.Rs. 22,437 3 1	-	-
1826-27	-	-	-	-	-
1827-28	Sa.Rs. 420 6 11	-	-	-	-
1828-29	107 - -	-	-	-	-
	Sp.Ds. 28,798 47 -	-	-	Sp.Ds. 98,571 88 ½ -	-
	Sa.Rs. 527 6 11	-	Sa.Rs. 22,437 3 1	-	-
	£.Sterl. 1,317 - -	-	£.Sterl. 3,997 - -	-	-

ST. HELENA:

Season:	£.Sterl.	£.Sterl.			
1814-15	-	-	-	-	-
1815-16	2,778 - -	-	-	-	-
1816-17	19 - -	-	-	-	-
1817-18	115 - -	-	-	-	-
1818-19	227 - -	-	-	-	-
1819-20	1,212 - -	-	-	-	-
1820-21	250 - -	-	-	-	-
1821-22	-	-	-	-	-
1822-23	661 - -	-	-	-	-
1823-24	1,125 - -	-	-	-	-
1824-25	991 - -	-	-	-	-
1825-26	1,299 11 3	565 7 7	-	-	-
1826-27	1,620 19 8	495 1 6	-	-	-
1827-28	1,127 4 10	1,542 10 11	-	-	-
1828-29	964 5 6	1,417 3 -	-	-	-
£.	12,390 1 3	4,020 3 -	-	-	-

Commercial Branches to each other in India—continued.

COMMERCIAL BRANCH.		ADVANCES by the COMMERCIAL to the TERRITORIAL BRANCH.			
Amount advanced in Indian Currency.	Amount in Sterling at the Established Rates of Conversion.		Supplies from Company's Ships, and Abatement in Charge of Former Season.	Invoice Value of Woollens from Prince of Wales Island, for Sale at Canton, on account of that Island; the Commercial Department having been debited with the Amount.	AMOUNT in STERLING.
BENCOOLEN:					
	£. Sterling.	Season:	£. Sterling.	£. Sterling.	£. Sterling.
Sp.Ds. 141,115 3 90	35,279 - -	1814-15 - -	- -	- -	- -
— 221,320 3 83	55,330 - -	1815-16 - -	- -	- -	- -
— 63,920 1 61	15,980 - -	1816-17 - -	- -	- -	- -
£.Sterl. 21,011 - -	21,011 - -	1817-18 - -	- -	- -	- -
—	—	1818-19 - -	- -	- -	- -
Sp.Ds. 43,903 2 -	10,976 - -	1819-20 - -	- -	- -	- -
St.Rs. 1,85,450 - -	20,585 - -	1820-21 - -	- -	- -	- -
— 3,05,557 9 6	33,917 - -	1821-22 - -	- -	- -	- -
— 3,89,976 12 7	43,287 - -	1822-23 - -	200 - -	- -	200 - -
{ Sp.Ds. 12,300 - -	43,173 - -	1823-24 - -	- -	- -	- -
{ Ms.Rs. 3,51,936 9 11	- -	1824-25 - -	- -	- -	- -
— 5,18,989 8 4	59,313 - -	1825-26 - -	- -	- -	- -
—	—	1826-27 - -	- -	- -	- -
—	—	1827-28 - -	- -	- -	- -
—	—	1828-29 - -	- -	- -	- -
St.Rs. 8,80,984 6 1	—	£.	200 - -	- -	200 - -
Ms.Rs. 8,70,926 2 3	—	Balance advanced by the Territorial Branch to the Commercial Department, 1814-15 to 1828-29			£. 338,651 - -
Sp.Ds. 482,560 8 34	—				£. 338,851 - -
£.Sterl. 21,011 - -	338,851 - -				
PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND, SINGAPORE AND MALACCA:					
	£. Sterling.	Seasons:	£. Sterling.	£. Sterling.	£. Sterling.
Sp.Ds. 7,641 - -	1,910 - -	1814-15 - -	- -	- -	- -
— 779 09 - -	195 - -	1815-16 - -	- -	- -	- -
£.Sterl. 4,280 - -	4,280 - -	1816-17 - -	- -	- -	- -
— 1,034 - -	1,034 - -	1817-18 - -	- -	- -	- -
Sp.Ds. 2,400 - -	600 - -	1818-19 - -	- -	3,435 - -	3,435 - -
— 8,873 32 - -	2,218 - -	1819-20 - -	- -	- -	- -
— 4,200 - -	1,050 - -	1820-21 - -	- -	- -	- -
— 4,905 06 - -	1,226 - -	1821-22 - -	- -	- -	- -
—	—	1822-23 - -	- -	- -	- -
Sp.Ds. 98,571 88 ½ -	24,643 - -	1823-24 - -	- -	- -	- -
Sa.Rs. 22,437 3 1	2,602 - -	1824-25 - -	- -	- -	- -
— 420 6 11	48 - -	1825-26 - -	- -	- -	- -
— 107 - -	12 - -	1826-27 - -	- -	- -	- -
	- -	1827-28 - -	- -	- -	- -
	- -	1828-29 - -	- -	- -	- -
Sp.Ds. 1,27,370 35 ½ -	- -	£.	- -	3,435 - -	3,435 - -
Sa.Rs. 22,964 10 -	39,818 - -	Balance advanced by the Territorial Branch to the Commercial Department, 1814-15 to 1828-29			£. 36,383 - -
£.Sterl. 5,314 - -	- -				£. 39,818 - -
ST. HELENA:					
	£. Sterling.	Season:	£. Sterling.	£. Sterling.	£. Sterling.
- - -	- -	1814-15 - -	- -	- -	- -
- - -	2,778 - -	1815-16 - -	- -	- -	- -
- - -	19 - -	1816-17 - -	- -	- -	- -
- - -	115 - -	1817-18 - -	- -	- -	- -
- - -	227 - -	1818-19 - -	- -	- -	- -
- - -	1,212 - -	1819-20 - -	- -	- -	- -
- - -	250 - -	1820-21 - -	375 - -	- -	375 - -
- - -	—	1821-22 - -	- -	- -	- -
- - -	661 - -	1822-23 - -	373 - -	- -	373 - -
- - -	1,125 - -	1823-24 - -	174 - -	- -	174 - -
- - -	991 - -	1824-25 - -	210 - -	- -	210 - -
- - -	1,865 - -	1825-26 - -	92 - -	- -	92 - -
- - -	2,116 - -	1826-27 - -	689 10 6	- -	689 - -
- - -	2,670 - -	1827-28 - -	128 11 -	- -	129 - -
- - -	2,381 - -	1828-29 - -	419 12 6	- -	420 - -
- - -	£.	£.	2,461 14 -	- -	2,462 - -
Balance advanced by the Territorial Branch to the Commercial Department, 1814-15 to 1828-29			£.	13,948 - -	16,410 - -

AN ACCOUNT of the BALANCES in each Year of the ADVANCES made by the TERRITORIAL and COMMERCIAL BRANCHES to each other, in *India*, 1814-15 to 1828-29, inclusive.

BALANCE of ADVANCES made by the TERRITORIAL to the COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	St. Helena.	Bencoolen.	P. W. Island, Singapore, and Malacca.	TOTAL Balance of Advances in each Year.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1814-15	868,897	253,067	66,126	-	35,279	-	1,223,369
1815-16	1,214,245	405,560	247,112	2,778	55,330	1,910	1,926,935
1816-17	822,556	439,438	304,569	19	15,980	195	1,582,757
1817-18	1,102,139	483,386	272,943	115	21,011	4,280	1,883,874
1818-19	591,017	411,479	213,070	227	-	-	1,215,793
1819-20	1,555,650	256,643	18,897	1,212	10,976	600	1,843,978
1820-21	1,532,854	266,870	133,259	-	20,585	2,218	1,955,786
1821-22	1,500,482	237,190	-	-	33,917	1,050	1,772,639
1822-23	1,744,614	165,213	304,034	288	43,087	1,226	2,258,462
1823-24	1,957,929	147,046	108,790	951	43,173	-	2,257,889
1824-25	2,247,704	222,767	144,266	781	59,313	-	2,674,831
1825-26	2,062,441	94,921	71,783	1,773	-	24,643	2,255,561
1826-27	2,212,901	244,427	117,129	1,427	-	2,602	2,578,486
1827-28	2,608,032	358,628	173,857	2,541	-	48	3,143,106
1828-29	2,599,097	262,778	117,000	1,961	-	12	2,980,848
	24,620,558	4,249,413	2,292,835	14,073	338,651	38,784	31,554,314
Deduct Balances per contra - }	-	-	92,596	125	-	2,401	95,122
Net Balance advanced by Territory to Commerce. }	£. 24,620,558	4,249,413	2,200,239	13,948	338,651	36,383	31,459,192

BALANCE of ADVANCES made by the COMMERCIAL to the TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

	Bombay.	St. Helena.	P. W. Island, Singapore, and Malacca.	TOTAL Balances of Advances in each Year.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
1814-15	-	-	-	-
1815-16	-	-	-	-
1816-17	-	-	-	-
1817-18	-	-	-	-
1818-19	-	-	2,401	2,401
1819-20	-	-	-	-
1820-21	-	125	-	125
1821-22	92,596	-	-	92,596
1822-23	-	-	-	-
1823-24	-	-	-	-
1824-25	-	-	-	-
1825-26	-	-	-	-
1826-27	-	-	-	-
1827-28	-	-	-	-
1828-29	-	-	-	-
£.	92,596	125	2,401	95,122

Advanced at the Three Presidencies	-	-	-	-	-	£. 31,070,210
Ditto St. Helena, Bencoolen, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	388,982
						<u>31,459,192</u>

(Errors excepted.)

East India House,
6 April 1832. }

(signed) Tho^s S. Cabell,
Deputy Acc^t Gen^l.

— No. 8. —

STATEMENT to show the SOURCES from which the EXPENDITURE and CREDITS contained in the GENERAL ACCOUNT CURRENT between the TERRITORIAL and COMMERCIAL BRANCHES (No. 7) have been derived.

BALANCE of Expenditure on account of the Territory in England, as per No. 5.		
Amount of the Payments as shown in that account - - -	£. 46,291,485	£.
Add for Bullion provided in Commercial Branch, applied to Territorial purposes, as per memorandum thereon - -	166,302	
	£. 46,457,787	
Amount of the Receipts as exhibited in that account £. 8,516,331		
Add for amount to be transferred from Commercial to Territorial Receipts, as per memorandum inserted thereon - - - - -	75,600	
	8,591,931	
Payments on account of ditto, from the Company's Commercial Funds in China, and at the Cape, as per No. 6. - - - - -		37,865,856
		1,109,307
	£.	38,975,163
As respects that part of the Territorial expenditure in England, which relates to the Provision of Military and other Public Stores for exportation, a computation is made at the time of their shipment, (upon the plan agreed on in 1814,) of the charges to be added to the invoices, in respect of interest, and proportion of Charges of the Commercial Establishments attaching to the respective articles; these items not being derived from a direct Cash Expenditure on account of the Territory, do not appear in the Home Cash Accounts, but necessarily enter, as a charge against the Territory, into the General Statement of Account between the Territorial and Commercial Branches; other items, as the apportionment of the rent of commercial buildings, the property of the Company, to Territorial purposes, &c. are similarly circumstanced. The aggregate of these particulars is the sum here carried out, and should be added to the foregoing expenditure -		426,156
There should be further added, the Balances of Adjustments made under various heads of charge, composing the Territorial Expenditure in England, as stated in the first instance in the Cash Accounts; these Accounts being required to be presented to Parliament within the first 14 sitting days after the termination of the official year, are necessarily prepared before the Company's Books of Account can be balanced, or the transactions of the year be fully audited, and although they contain the entire Receipt and Expenditure of the period, it usually occurs that transpositions and adjustments, generally to an inconsiderable amount, are subsequently made from one head of account to another; viz.		
Transfers of Exports from Commercial to Territorial Branch -	£. 22,882	
Adjustments to be made in Political Charges General in Receipts and Disbursements, after 1 May 1829, made in the books previously - - - - -	12,918	
Ditto, previously made under various heads of account - - -	40,922	
		76,722
	£.	39,478,041
Amount of Interest calculated to be due in account from the Territorial to the Commercial Branch, at the rate of the Home Bond Debt, not exhibited in Cash Accounts (No. 3.) - - - - -		1,536,078
	£.	41,014,119
Deduct amount for which the Territory is credited by the Commerce in respect of issues in India, under the 56th sec. of the 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, resulting from a variety of transactions, the particulars of which are fully shown in the Appendix to No. 7. - - -	£. 31,459,192	
That part of the expenditure on account of the Territory, (including the credit of 1,500,000 <i>l.</i> passed in account) which has been charged upon the surplus Commercial Profits, but which has not been introduced as a debit against the Territory, in the account current between the branches, per No. 3. - - - - -	4,923,021	
		36,382,213
Balance due from Territory, as shown in No. 7. - - -	£.	4,631,906

East India House, }
6 April 1832. }

(Errors excepted.)

(signed)

Tho^s S. Cabell,
Dep^y Acc^t General.

—No. 9.—

PARTICULARS of the ACCOUNT between the Two Branches of the Company's Affairs (No. 2.)
 Provision of FUNDS to meet such Payments, under the 53th Section of the 53 Geo. 3, c. 155,
 Yearly, (by transfer) in the

Dr.

	Bills of Exchange drawn for Interest on India Debt.	Bills of Exchange drawn for Treasury Notes of the Indian Government.	Bills of Exchange drawn for Principal of India Debt, in excess of the Amount discharged from Surplus Profits.	Bills of Exchange drawn for Cash received into the Indian Treasuries, under Advertisements of Government, discharged in England.	Sundry Payments in England to be deducted from Funds realized to meet Interest Bills per Contra.				TOTAL DEBTOR.	Bills in favour of the Company, for Supplies furnished from Territorial Funds in India.
					Charges on Account of Importations of Bullion defrayed after the Year in which the Bullion was Imported.	Disbursements in England and China, on Account of the Public, included in the Company's Claims upon Government in the Territorial Department.	Freight of Stores, &c. Chargeable to His Majesty's Government.	Payments to His Majesty's Government for Proceeds of Spices Imported from the Moluccas after the settlement of the Government Account.		
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1814-15	834,022	-	-	-	-	74,639	-	-	908,661	142,756
1815-16	412,039	-	-	-	-	152,941	-	-	564,980	154,673
1816-17	270,031	-	-	-	-	34,012	-	-	304,043	123,484
1817-18	396,076	158,617	-	-	-	26,596	-	-	581,289	71,113
1818-19	611,431	-	-	-	-	16,569	-	-	628,000	162,464
1819-20	355,514	76,946	-	-	-	4,177	-	-	428,283	136,541
1820-21	678,988	39,801	-	-	-	3,994	-	-	722,783	200,561
1821-22	1,562,522	-	-	-	-	8,589	-	-	1,571,111	130,058
1822-23	1,419,587	-	-	-	-	1,124	-	-	1,420,711	148,365
1823-24	620,132	-	1,568,491	-	1,459	-	45	112,303	2,302,430	57,046
1824-25	421,138	-	415,470	-	-	-	2,132	69,438	908,178	38,325
1825-26	430,039	-	576,715	100,428	2,988	-	1,618	110,973	1,222,761	132,717
1826-27	423,290	-	79,518	1,449	620	-	3,761	-	508,638	22,891
1827-28	522,438	-	5,701	-	-	-	5,162	-	533,301	103,652
1828-29	640,570	-	3,470	-	Loan to His Majesty's Government at the Cape of Good Hope, transferred for adjustment in the General Government Account.		18,203	3,309	665,552	61,728
£.	9,597,817	275,364	2,649,365	101,877	5,067	{ 314,287 18,203 }	16,027	292,714	13,270,721	1,686,374

—No. 9.—

in respect to PAYMENTS for Bills of Exchange drawn for Interest on INDIAN DEBT, &c., and drawn out so as to show the Balance upon this Account, without merging these Transactions Account (No. 1.)

Cr.

Government, in Repayment of Advances from Territorial Funds in India, not covered by Bills of Exchange.	Bills drawn by Court on India.	Net Produce of Bullion from India.	Congregatious de Propaganda Fide at Rome, on account of Advances made to Missionaries in India.	Dutch Government, for Bills drawn on them.	Government, in further Account of Company's Claims.	Sums passed to the Credit of Government in their Account with the Company, viz. Net Produce of Spices from the Moluccas sold in England.	Bills on Navy Board, for Ships built for His Majesty's Service.	Government, on account of Sums advanced to His Majesty's Land Forces at St. Helena.	Sum directed to be applied by the Bengal Government under the Court's Order of 29 June 1821, to the Redemption of India Debt, as a mode of Remittance of equal Amount to meet Interest Bills paid by means of Surplus Commercial Profits.	Produce of Molucca Spices Sold in England.	TOTAL CREDITOR.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
-	7,891	324,015	-	-	103,223	154,521	-	-	-	-	732,406
-	520	-	-	-	-	118,030	-	-	-	-	273,223
-	517	-	-	-	387,145	26,932	-	-	-	-	538,078
-	481	-	-	-	-	110,616	-	-	-	-	182,210
-	425	-	-	198,182	-	77,432	26,874	-	-	-	465,377
-	1,010	-	-	107,243	-	70,555	40,275	-	-	-	355,624
-	7,728	-	200	42,086	-	55,403	-	-	-	-	305,978
-	-	-	-	-	-	20,542	-	117,236	1,500,000	-	1,767,836
-	-	1,623,958	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,777	1,795,100
-	7,810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,060	97,916
-	1,820	989,163	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,992	1,078,300
-	1,570	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,711	-	53,871	191,869
71,625	1,770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,105	97,391
-	2,252	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105,904
8,597	3,285	629,698	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	703,308
80,222	37,079	3,566,834	200	347,511	490,368	634,031	67,149	120,947	1,500,000	159,805	8,690,520
Balance - - - -											4,580,201
Sterling - - - £.											13,270,721

(Errors Excepted.)

Thos S. Cabell,
Dep^y Acc^t General.

FINANCE.

Appendix, No. 3.

Accounts relating
to the Home Con-
cern and the Com-
mercial Branch.

— No. 10. —

STATEMENT exhibiting and explaining, as far as can be done, the difference between the Account of ISSUES in *India* to COMMERCE, under the 56th section of the 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, as kept in *India*, (in Receipt and Disbursement Statements), and the Account with a similar object kept in *England*, from 1814–15 to 1828–29 inclusive.

	£.
Amount for which Commerce appears Dr. in the Account, as kept in India, com- prehending the three Presidencies - - - - -	30,364,295
Amount for which the Territory receives Credit in this respect upon the Balance of the Account as kept in England - - - - -	31,070,210
The Home Account gives a credit to Territory exceeding the Amount with which the Commerce is charged in India, by - - - - -	705,915
The difference above shown is for the larger part occasioned by the variation in the method observed in India and in England respectively, in stating the amount of remittances of Treasure consigned from Canton to Bengal. In the account as kept in India, these remittances are credited to Commerce at the period of their receipt by the Bengal Government, and are stated as a deduction from the sums issued for commercial purposes in India in the year of their arrival. But in the account as kept at home, the Territory is debited on the shipment of the remittances from Canton, as for an outlay on the Territorial Account, leaving the credit for sums issued to the Commercial Branch, as stated in the Home Account, without any deduction for the amount which became available to the Bengal Government on this account, and consequently differing to that extent from the account as kept in India - - - - -	570,720
Remaining difference, or amount for which Commerce has really given a credit to the Territory exceeding the Debit charged in the account drawn from the Indian Receipts and Disbursements - - - - - £.	135,195

The account of the foregoing transactions between Territory and Commerce as kept in England, has been prepared from the books of account received from India, after a careful examination, revision and adjustment of those books from year to year. Those books embrace many transactions between the two branches, principally as respects the issue of goods and stores, the property of the one or the other branch, for their mutual service, which are not exhibited in the accounts of Receipts and Disbursements. These latter documents are not stated in sufficient detail to admit of a complete comparison of the items from which the view of the accounts as kept in India is deduced, with those which enter into the result as drawn from the books; but it is to be presumed that the excess of credit given by Commerce to Territory in the Home Accounts, is traceable to the circumstances already stated, and it follows that the Home view of this account is to be taken as the more complete and accurate view of these transactions.

(Errors excepted.)

East India House, }
6 April 1832. }

Thos S. Cabell,
Dep^y Acc^t Gen^l.

— No. 11. —

STATEMENT explaining generally the Difference of Result exhibited between the Account of "SUPPLIES between *India* and *London*," as kept in *India*, and the Accounts in *England* which it was intended should comprise the same Transactions.

BALANCE to the Credit of London, shown by the combined Account of "Supplies between India and London," including the heads of His Majesty's Government, Ceylon, Mauritius, Java, the Moluccas, &c., from 1814-15 to 1828-29, both years inclusive - - - - -	£.	9,041,721
---	----	-----------

The Accounts kept in England, which answer to the London Account in India, and should ultimately agree with it in result, are the Account between the Territorial and Commercial Branches, Division No. 2, and the Account of Appropriations from the surplus Commercial Profits in England, so far as those appropriations have reference to the discharge of bills drawn for principal of India Debt.

An Account, marked No. 9, combining the particulars in Division No. 2, of the Account first above referred to, shows that the Home Treasury has discharged in the corresponding period Bills of Exchange drawn for Interest of India Debt and other Territorial Services, beyond the amount which it has realized for remittances applicable to the discharge of those demands, the sum of	£.	4,580,201
--	----	-----------

The Account No. 3, shows that of the Bills paid in England in the same period, which were drawn in liquidation of principal of India Debt, there was charged upon the Commercial profits to the extent of - - - - -		2,256,182
---	--	-----------

TOTAL for which London debits India - - -	£.	6,836,383
---	----	-----------

Difference less debited by London - - - £.		2,205,338
--	--	-----------

EXPLANATION.

Government Balance (exclusive of bills in favour) due to the Company, existing on 1st May 1814, made applicable after that period as a Fund for meeting the Interest Bills, London having been charged in India with the expenditure from which it resulted prior to that period - - - - -	£.	2,112,113
--	----	-----------

Proceeds of Bullion, per Stirling Castle, shipped from India before 1st May 1814, for which the Territory received credit in this branch of the account, subsequently - - - - -		324,015
---	--	---------

	£.	2,436,128
--	----	-----------

Territorial Bills unpaid 1st May 1814 - - - - - £.	1,396,913
Ditto - - ditto - ditto 1829 - - - - -	1,152,966

Amount of Territorial Obligations existing on 1st May 1814, falling in course of liquidation after that period, in excess of the like obligations remaining for payment after 1st May 1829 - - - - -		243,947
--	--	---------

	£.	2,192,181
--	----	-----------

There are many other circumstances by which the two accounts which form the subject of this comparison are differently affected, operating both to the increase and diminution of the difference above exhibited, as respects the rates at which the bills of exchange comprised in those accounts were drawn upon the Court; the interest growing due from His Majesty's Government, after allowing for charges incurred but not repaid, (interest not being calculated in the London account as kept in India,) with various other circumstances, which, as their effects counterbalance each other, it is not considered necessary more minutely to trace.

(Errors excepted.)

East India House, }
6 April 1832. }(signed) Thos S. Cabell,
Dep^y Acc^t Gen^l.

Appendix, No. 4.

II.—TERRITORIAL.

Appendix, No. 4.

FINANCES OF INDIA FROM 1814-15 TO 1828-29.

Finances of India.

IT appears by the annexed Account, No. 1, which corresponds in result with the Papers before Parliament, that in the 15 years, 1814-15 to 1828-29, there has been a local surplus of 9,905,913 *l.* after defraying all territorial charges incurred and paid in Bengal, at Madras, and at Bombay, including the interest of the debt, whether paid in India or in England, but excluding all the Home charges, and the cost of all territorial stores exported from Europe.

This result is exclusive of the expense of Bencoolen, Prince of Wales Island, Singapore and Malacca, the supplies to which places and to St. Helena, within the said period, after deducting the supplies made from those settlements, appear, by Account No. 2, to have amounted to 2,548,011 *l.* whereof there was issued to the Commercial Department (as by Account No. 3,) 388,981 *l.*, leaving 2,159,030 *l.* to be added to the territorial expenditure; thus reducing the before-mentioned local surplus of 9,905,913 *l.* to 7,746,883 *l.*

Account No. 4, exhibits the result, as drawn from the Indian statements, of the transactions between India and London, from 1814-15 to 1828-29, and shows a balance due to London by India of 9,041,721 *l.* This is exclusive of stores received from London, which are all accounted for in the Home charges.

Account No. 5, exhibits the result, as drawn from the Indian statements, of the transactions between the Territorial and Commercial Departments in India, and shows, after charging the Commercial Branch with the sums issued on its account at the Subordinates, a balance of 30,753,271 *l.* to be accounted for to the Territory by the Commerce.

Account No. 6, exhibits the result of the Cash Debt Transactions, or, in other words, of the Debt Transactions, omitting such as did not enter simultaneously into cash receipt or payment. The net amount of debt incurred appears to have been 17,289,864 *l.* of which 1,109,975 *l.* is the amount of debt cancelled by the King of Oude, which being deducted from the above sum of 17,289,864 *l.* leaves 16,179,889 *l.* as the amount added to the debt of India within the period.

Account No. 7, exhibits summaries of all the cash transactions of the Governments of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, from 1814-15 to 1828-29, separate and combined. The preparation of this account necessarily embraced a revision of the printed Budget statements, the result of which shows that some few items of an extraordinary nature both of receipt and payment, were omitted in those Budgets. Supplying these omissions, and adjusting the Europe store account and the interest upon the Carnatic deposit to the principle now observed, the local surplus is reduced from the sum of 9,905,913 *l.* as stated in the printed accounts, to 9,304,411 *l.*; and on reference to the statement applicable to Bombay, it will be seen that, owing to an alteration of system, the Accountant-general of that Presidency stated as a deduction from cash balance, the amount of military advances outstanding. This sum of 240,183 *l.* clearly forms a charge, which thus further reduces the local surplus to 9,064,228 *l.* Deducting the supplies to the Subordinate Settlements upon the principle before explained, the local surplus is further reduced to 6,905,198 *l.*

The following is the Cash Result of all India, in a very condensed form; viz.

Cash in the Treasuries of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, 30th April 1814	- £. 5,548,476	Supplies to Commercial Branch	£ 30,364,290
Surplus Revenue	- - - 9,064,228	Supplies to Subordinates, including St. Helena	- - - 2,548,011
Difference between Debt incurred and paid off, including Oude, cancelled Loan and Commissioners for the redemption of do.	17,289,864	Unadjusted Debts and Credits between the Presidencies	- 421,795
		Do. between the several Treasuries subordinate to Madras	- 289,968
			33,624,064
Balance of Supplies from London	9,041,717	Cash in the Treasuries of the three Presidencies, 30 April 1829	7,320,221
	£. 40,944,285		£. 40,944,285
			Account

Account No. 8, shows the Net Charge of St. Helena to have amounted to 1,576,370*l.* from which must be deducted the sum of 100,690 *l.* included in the supplies from India to that island, leaving 1,475,680 *l.* as the balance of additional charge on the territorial revenues.

Appendix, No. 4.

Account No. 9, contains a statement of the amount of the Home Territorial Charges for 1814-15 to 1828-29, which, after including all payments by the Home Treasury for stores sent to Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, and from China and the Cape of Good Hope to India, was 26,885,007 *l.*

East India House, }
2 April 1832. }

James C. Melvill,
Audr India Acc^{ts}.

— No. 1. —

COMBINED RESULT of the REVENUES and CHARGES of *Bengal, Madras, and Bombay*, exclusive of the SUBORDINATES and of the HOME CHARGES, from 1814-15 to 1828-29.

	REVENUES.	CHARGES, including Interest.	LOCAL SURPLUS.	LOCAL DEFICIT.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
1814-15 - - -	17,231,191	15,684,060	1,547,131	—
1815-16 - - -	17,168,196	16,664,382	503,814	—
1816-17 - - -	18,010,023	16,848,627	1,161,396	—
1817-18 - - -	18,305,266	17,597,386	707,880	—
1818-19 - - -	19,392,004	19,223,885	168,119	—
1819-20 - - -	19,172,506	18,980,761	191,745	—
1820-21 - - -	21,292,036	19,422,823	1,869,213	—
1821-22 - - -	21,753,273	19,488,301	2,264,972	—
1822-23 - - -	23,120,935	19,777,970	3,342,965	—
1823-24 - - -	21,238,623	20,554,528	684,095	—
1824-25 - - -	20,705,152	21,871,362	- - -	1,166,210
1825-26 - - -	21,096,966	23,922,053	- - -	2,825,087
1826-27 - - -	23,327,753	23,172,688	155,065	—
1827-28 - - -	22,812,147	23,736,208	- - -	922,061
1828-29 - - -	22,691,721	21,417,101	1,274,620	—
Total of the 15 Years - £.	307,317,792	298,360,135	13,871,015	4,913,358
Deduct Deficit - -			4,913,358	
Surplus - £.			8,957,657	
Add, Sums included in Charges on account of Europe Stores, the whole cost of which is transferred to the Home Accounts - - -			948,256	
Net Total Local Surplus - - - £.			9,905,913	

Appendix, No. 4.

Finances of India.

REVENUES and CHARGES of *Bengal* from 1814-15 to 1828-29.

	REVENUES.	CHARGES including Interest on Debts.	SURPLUS.	DEFICIT.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
1814-15 - - - -	11,089,823	8,753,656	2,336,167	—
1815-16 - - - -	11,243,273	9,301,806	1,941,467	—
1816-17 - - - -	11,789,511	9,602,615	2,186,896	—
1817-18 - - - -	11,621,514	10,082,800	1,538,714	—
1818-19 - - - -	12,370,370	10,604,061	1,766,309	—
1819-20 - - - -	12,187,570	10,748,958	1,438,612	—
1820-21 - - - -	13,487,218	10,501,801	2,985,417	—
1821-22 - - - -	13,340,503	10,349,482	2,991,021	—
1822-23 - - - -	14,163,278	10,263,573	3,899,705	—
1823-24 - - - -	12,950,308	10,911,428	2,038,880	—
1824-25 - - - -	13,479,192	12,620,179	859,013	—
1825-26 - - - -	13,119,658	13,973,499	- - -	853,841
1826-27 - - - -	14,757,089	13,405,151	1,351,938	—
1827-28 - - - -	14,921,983	13,486,879	1,435,104	—
1828-29 - - - -	14,784,870	12,042,222	2,744,648	—
£.	195,306,160	166,646,110	29,513,891	853,841
Deduct Deficit - - -			853,841	
TOTAL Net Revenue - - - - £.			28,660,048	

REVENUES and CHARGES of *Fort St. George*, from 1814-15 to 1828-29.

	REVENUES.	CHARGES, including Interest on Debts.	SURPLUS.	DEFICIT.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
1814-15 - - - -	5,322,164	5,233,680	88,484	—
1815-16 - - - -	5,106,107	5,406,319	- - -	300,212
1816-17 - - - -	5,360,220	5,321,552	38,668	—
1817-18 - - - -	5,381,307	5,602,272	- - -	220,965
1818-19 - - - -	5,361,432	6,090,819	- - -	729,387
1819-20 - - - -	5,407,004	5,806,288	- - -	399,284
1820-21 - - - -	5,403,506	5,696,715	- - -	293,209
1821-22 - - - -	5,557,029	5,510,389	46,640	—
1822-23 - - - -	5,585,210	5,239,988	345,222	—
1823-24 - - - -	5,498,765	6,398,598	- - -	899,833
1824-25 - - - -	5,440,743	5,951,793	- - -	511,050
1825-26 - - - -	5,714,915	5,917,467	- - -	202,552
1826-27 - - - -	5,981,681	5,771,517	210,164	—
1827-28 - - - -	5,347,838	6,186,622	- - -	837,784
1828-29 - - - -	5,575,049	5,701,496	- - -	126,447
£.	82,042,970	85,835,515	729,178	4,521,723
Deduct Surplus - - -			- - -	729,178
TOTAL Net Charge - - - - £.			- - -	3,792,545

REVENUES and CHARGES of *Bombay*, from 1814-15 to 1828-29.

Appendix, No. 4.
Finances of India.

					REVENUES.	CHARGES, including Interest on Debts.	SURPLUS.	DEFICIT.
					£.	£.	£.	£.
1814-15	-	-	-	-	819,204	1,696,724	- - -	877,520
1815-16	-	-	-	-	818,816	1,956,257	- - -	1,137,441
1816-17	-	-	-	-	860,292	1,924,460	- - -	1,064,168
1817-18	-	-	-	-	1,302,445	1,912,314	- - -	609,869
1818-19	-	-	-	-	1,660,202	2,529,005	- - -	868,803
1819-20	-	-	-	-	1,577,932	2,425,515	- - -	847,583
1820-21	-	-	-	-	2,401,312	3,224,307	- - -	822,995
1821-22	-	-	-	-	2,855,741	3,628,430	- - -	772,689
1822-23	-	-	-	-	3,372,447	4,274,409	- - -	901,962
1823-24	-	-	-	-	2,789,550	3,244,502	- - -	454,952
1824-25	-	-	-	-	1,785,217	3,299,390	- - -	1,514,173
1825-26	-	-	-	-	2,262,393	4,031,087	- - -	1,768,694
1826-27	-	-	-	-	2,588,983	3,996,020	- - -	1,407,037
1827-28	-	-	-	-	2,542,326	4,060,707	- - -	1,518,381
1828-29	-	-	-	-	2,331,802	3,675,383	- - -	1,343,581
£.					29,968,662	45,878,510	—	
TOTAL Net Charge					-	-	- £.	15,909,848

(Errors excepted.)

East India House, }
2 April 1832. }

James C. Melvill,
Audr Indian Acc^{ts}.

— No. 2. —

NET AMOUNT of SUPPLIES from the PRESIDENCIES in *India* to the SUBORDINATES, including *St. Helena*.

							£.	£.	£.
1814-15.	Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	169,654		
	St. Helena	-	-	-	-	-	3,168		
	Madras	-	-	-	-	-	-	172,822	
								453	
	Deduct Supplies from Subordinates to Bombay	-						173,275	
								101	
1815-16.	Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	160,313		173,174
	St. Helena	-	-	-	-	-	17,136		
	Madras	-	-	-	-	-	-	177,449	
								902	
1816-17.	Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	133,389		178,351
	St. Helena	-	-	-	-	-	13,963		
	Deduct Supplies from Subordinates to							147,352	
	Madras	-	-	-	-	-	336		
	Ditto from St. Helena to Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	101		
								437	
									146,915
	Carried forward	-	-	-	-	-	-	- £.	498,440

Appendix, No. 4.
Finances of India.

		£.	£.
	Brought forward - - -	- - -	498,440
1817-18. Bengal - - -	- £. 201,903		
St. Helena - - -	4,898	206,801	
Madras - - -	1,136		
St. Helena - - -	1,297	2,433	
			209,234
1818-19. Bengal - - -	- 185,382		
St. Helena - - -	6,247	191,629	
Deduct Supplies from Subordinates to Madras -	£. 84,671		
Ditto from Madras to St. Helena - - -	3,374		
	81,297		
Ditto from Subordinates to Bombay -	188	81,485	
			110,144
1819-20. Bengal - - -	- 154,117		
St. Helena - - -	15,344	169,461	
Madras - - -	3,063		
St. Helena - - -	5,052	8,115	
		177,576	
Deduct Supplies from Subordinates to Bombay -		33	
			177,543
1820-21. Bengal - - -	- 146,243		
St. Helena - - -	5,191	151,434	
Madras - - -	379		
St. Helena - - -	1,872	2,251	
		153,685	
Deduct Supplies from Subordinates to Bombay -		984	
			152,701
1821-22. Bengal - - -	- 190,206		
St. Helena - - -	2,637	192,843	
Madras - - -	- - -	1,855	
		194,698	
Deduct Supplies from Subordinates to Bombay -		794	
			193,904
1822-23. Bengal - - -	- 260,028		
St. Helena - - -	5,580	265,608	
Madras - - -	- - -	223	
		265,831	
Deduct Supplies from Subordinates to Bombay -		7,694	
			258,143
1823-24. Bengal - - -	- 164,910		
St. Helena - - -	7,879	172,789	
Madras - - -	169		
St. Helena - - -	19	188	
			172,977
Carried forward - - -	- £.		1,773,086

		£.	£.
Brought forward	- - -	- - -	1,773,086
1824-25. Bengal	- - - - - £. 250,685		
St. Helena	- - - - - 3,668		
		254,353	
Deduct Supplies from Subordinates to			
Madras	- - - - - 50		
Ditto - ditto - to Bombay	- £. 495		
Less Supplies from Bombay			
to St. Helena	- - - - - 378		
	117	167	
			254,186
1825-26. Bengal	- - - - - 70,217		
St. Helena	- - - - - 4,946		
		75,163	
Madras	- - - - - - -	7,998	
Deduct Supplies from Subordinates to			
Bombay	- - - - - 1,492	83,161	
Less Supplies from Bombay to St.			
Helena	- - - - - 234	1,258	
			81,903
1826-27. Bengal	- - - - - 104,438		
St. Helena	- - - - - 6,885		
		111,323	
Madras	- - - - - - -	65,199	
Bombay—St. Helena	- - - - - - -	166	
			176,688
1827-28. Bengal	- - - - - 129,964		
St. Helena	- - - - - 8,056		
		138,020	
Deduct Supplies from Subordinates to			
Madras	- - - - - 26,210		
Ditto - ditto - to Bombay	- £. 2,842		
Less Supplies from Bombay			
to St. Helena	- - - - - 374		
	2,468	28,678	
			109,342
1828-29. Bengal	- - - - - 165,187		
Less Supplies from St. Helena to			
Bengal	- - - - - 17,687		
		147,500	
Madras	- - - - - - -	5,394	
		152,894	
Deduct Supplies from St. Helena to Bombay	-	88	
			152,806
		£.	2,548,011
The above Account contains the Net Supplies to St. Helena,		£.	100,690
amounting to	- - - - -		

(Errors excepted.)

East India House,
2 April 1832. }James C. Melvill,
Audr Indian Acc^{ts}.

Appendix, No. 4.

Finances of India.

— No. 3. —

AMOUNT DEBITED and CREDITED for SUPPLIES to the COMMERCIAL
DEPARTMENT, from *St. Helena, Bencoolen, and Prince of Wales Island.*

	DEBITED COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.				CREDITED COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.			
	St. Helena.	Bencoolen.	P.W.Island.	TOTAL.	St. Helena.	Bencoolen.	P.W.Island.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1814-15 -	-	35,279	-	35,279	—	—	—	—
1815-16 -	2,778	55,330	1,910	60,018	—	—	—	—
1816-17 -	19	15,980	195	16,194	—	—	—	—
1817-18 -	115	21,011	4,280	25,406	—	—	—	—
1818-19 -	227	-	1,034	1,261	-	-	3,435	3,435
1819-20 -	1,212	10,976	600	12,788	—	—	—	—
1820-21 -	250	20,585	2,218	23,053	375	-	-	375
1821-22 -	-	33,917	1,050	34,967	—	—	—	—
1822-23 -	661	43,287	1,226	45,174	373	200	-	573
1823-24 -	1,125	43,173	-	44,298	174	-	-	174
1824-25 -	991	59,313	-	60,304	210	-	-	210
1825-26 -	1,865	-	24,643	26,508	92	-	-	92
1826-27 -	2,116	-	2,602	4,718	689	-	-	689
1827-28 -	2,669	-	48	2,717	129	-	-	129
1828-29 -	2,381	-	12	2,393	420	-	-	420
£.	16,409	338,851	39,818	395,078	2,462	200	3,435	6,097
Deduct Amount Credited -	-	-	-	6,097				
Balance -	-	-	£.	388,981				

East India House, }
2 April 1832. }

(Errors excepted.)

James C. Melvill,
Aud^r Indian Acc^{ts}.

— No. 4. —

COMBINED ACCOUNT of SUPPLIES between *India* and *London*, including the Heads of His Majesty's Government, *Ceylon*, *Mauritius*, *Java*, the *Moluccas*, &c. from 1814–15 to 1828–29, both Years inclusive.

	BENGAL.	MADRAS.	BOMBAY.	TOTAL.
SUPPLIES from LONDON:	£.	£.	£.	£.
Bills on the Court, including those drawn for principal and interest of Indian debt - - - - -	11,249,310	2,607,612	1,352,667	15,209,589
Credits under the head of His Majesty's Government, including Java, Mauritius, Ceylon, the Moluccas, &c. - - -	2,765,349	144,213	- - -	2,909,562
Advances to civil and military funds, and to individuals recovered - - -	167,501	704,681	245,664	1,117,846
Bullion transmitted through China - - -	23,628	- - -	- - -	23,628
Consignments of copper coins - - -	- - -	28,284	- - -	28,284
Payments on account of the Carnatic fund - - - - -	- - -	1,685,051	- - -	1,685,051
Stamp duty on Bhurtpore prize property - - - - -	25,630	- - -	- - -	25,630
Iron bridge for the Nabob of Oude - - -	28,918	- - -	- - -	28,918
Privilege certificates to commanders of Europe ships - - - - -	14,290	- - -	- - -	14,290
Annuities to civil servants to be paid by the Court - - - - -	25,343	- - -	- - -	25,343
Family remittances - - - - -	- - -	- - -	1,205	1,205
Miscellaneous - - - - -	17,370	9,637	5,228	32,235
£.	14,317,339	5,179,478	1,604,764	21,101,581
SUPPLIES to LONDON:				
Bills drawn by the Court - - - - -	63,627	28,356	- - -	91,983
Bills on the King's Government transmitted to the Court - - - - -	1,362,015	- - -	- - -	1,362,015
Certificates granted by the Court in satisfaction of bills drawn on them - - -	245,653	- - -	- - -	245,653
Bills on the Court cancelled - - - - -	25,876	- - -	- - -	25,876
Consignments of treasure - - - - -	2,824,770	926,813	103,420	3,855,003
Supplies to His Majesty's Government, including Java, Mauritius, Ceylon, the Moluccas, &c. - - - - -	4,236,093	484,882	57,825	4,778,800
Amount placed at the disposal of the Commissioners for the reduction of debt - - - - -	1,500,000	- - -	- - -	1,500,000
Charter-party and other payments - - - - -	- - -	- - -	11,613	11,613
Miscellaneous advances and disbursements, including Lord Clive's fund - - -	98,439	84,052	6,426	188,917
£.	10,356,473	1,524,103	179,284	12,059,860
Balance of SUPPLIES from LONDON - - - £.				9,041,721

(Errors excepted.)

East India House, }
2 April 1832. }James C. Melvill,
Aud^r Indian Acc^{ts}.

(Appendix to No. 4.)

**ACCOUNT of SUPPLIES between India and London, including the Heads of
from 1814-15 to 1828-29,**

BENGAL.	1814-15.	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.	1818-19.	1819-20.
SUPPLIES from LONDON :						
Bills on the Court (including those drawn for Principal and Interest of Indian Debt) - -	<i>Sicca Rupees.</i> 38,79,831	<i>Sicca Rupees.</i> 14,04,994	<i>Sicca Rupees.</i> 21,69,518	<i>Sicca Rupees.</i> 23,83,096	<i>Sicca Rupees.</i> 14,30,689	<i>Sicca Rupees.</i> 26,91,491
Credits, under the Head of His Majesty's Government, including Java, Mauritius, Ceylon, the Moluccas, &c. - - - -	1,03,983	6,97,914	1,16,82,811	14,84,189	20,54,468	16,59,372
Bullion transmitted through China - - - -	- -	- -	2,03,692	- -	- -	- -
Advances to Civil and Military Funds, &c. recovered - - - - -	- -	- -	21,552	40,129	18,966	22,414
Stamp Duty on Bhurtpore Prize Property - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Iron Bridge for the Nabob of Oude - - - -	- -	- -	1,79,913	- -	- -	- -
Privilege Certificates to Commanders of Europe Ships - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	20,000
Annuities to Civil Servants to be paid by the Court - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Miscellaneous - - - - -	15,032	- -	4,800	- -	- -	- -
<i>Sicca Rupees</i>	39,98,846	21,02,908	1,42,62,286	39,07,414	35,04,123	43,93,277
SUPPLIES to LONDON :						
Bills drawn by the Court - - - - -	3,71,210	65,000	- -	- -	- -	- -
Bills on the King's Government transmitted to the Court - - - - -	- -	- -	13,00,195	13,21,398	17,63,517	14,56,958
Certificates Granted by the Court in satisfaction of Bills drawn on them - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Bills on the Court cancelled - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Treasure consigned - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Supplies to the King's Government, including Java, Ceylon, Mauritius, the Moluccas, &c. -	71,09,102	44,35,306	68,31,730	24,62,329	39,61,415	25,00,967
Amount placed at the disposal of the Commissioners for the Reduction of Debt - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Miscellaneous Advances and Disbursements, including Lord Clive's Fund - - - -	61,464	17,827	36,494	36,157	42,368	36,464
<i>Sicca Rupees</i>	75,41,776	45,18,133	81,68,419	38,19,884	57,67,300	39,94,389
Balance of Supplies from London { <i>Rupees</i>	- -	- -	60,93,867	87,530	- -	3,98,888
{ <i>- £.</i>	- -	- -	706,889	10,153	- -	46,271
Ditto - - ditto - to London { <i>Rupees</i>	35,42,930	24,15,225	- -	- -	22,63,177	- -
{ <i>- £.</i>	410,980	280,166	- -	- -	262,528	- -

(Appendix to No. 4.)

His Majesty's Government, *Ceylon, Mauritius, Java, the Moluccas, &c.*;
both Years inclusive.

1820-21.	1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24.	1824-25.	1825-26.	1826-27.	1827-28.	1828-29.	TOTAL.
<i>Sicca Rupees.</i> 90,68,468	<i>Sicca Rupees.</i> 1,19,73,376	<i>Sicca Rupees.</i> 2,58,24,081	<i>Sicca Rupees.</i> 60,28,133	<i>Sicca Rupees.</i> 97,84,122	<i>Sicca Rupees.</i> 45,51,256	<i>Sicca Rupees.</i> 45,70,476	<i>Sicca Rupees.</i> 50,04,996	<i>Sicca Rupees.</i> 62,12,287	<i>Sicca Rupees.</i> 9,69,76,814
10,08,385	8,95,239	4,83,889	2,37,753	10,12,387	5,59,913	9,88,197	5,84,378	3,86,335	2,38,39,213
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,03,962
19,828	46,193	71,458	1,08,968	77,328	1,82,611	2,07,450	3,64,908	2,62,079	14,43,974
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,20,944	2,20,944
-	69,376	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,49,289
-	29,084	74,104	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,23,188
-	-	-	-	-	-	28,333	65,556	1,24,583	2,18,472
-	-	53,975	34,695	1,710	7,735	11,794	17,089	2,916	1,49,746
1,00,96,681	1,30,13,268	2,65,07,597	64,09,549	1,08,75,547	53,01,515	58,06,250	60,36,927	72,09,144	12,34,25,332
-	45,283	-	67,015	-	-	-	-	-	5,48,508
8,31,347	9,37,928	4,12,709	2,37,054	9,91,626	5,43,379	9,84,680	5,78,542	3,82,173	1,17,41,506
-	-	-	21,17,700	-	-	-	-	-	21,17,700
86,547	-	20,600	-	1,15,921	-	-	-	-	2,23,068
-	1,66,06,176	-	41,90,573	-	-	-	35,54,721	-	2,43,51,470
19,20,038	20,61,595	11,56,638	4,54,370	12,25,556	2,39,945	11,60,789	5,91,157	4,07,102	3,65,18,039
-	-	1,29,31,034	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,29,31,034
51,834	27,781	1,35,260	52,355	28,524	1,01,615	1,12,243	55,708	52,520	8,48,614
28,89,766	1,96,78,763	1,46,56,241	71,19,067	23,61,627	8,84,939	22,57,712	47,80,128	8,41,795	8,92,79,939
72,06,915	-	1,18,51,356	-	85,13,920	44,16,576	35,48,538	12,56,799	63,67,349	3,41,45,393
836,002	-	1,374,757	-	987,615	512,323	411,630	145,789	738,612	3,960,866
-	66,65,495	-	7,09,518	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	773,197	-	82,304	-	-	-	-	-	-

	1814-15.	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.	1818-19.	1819-20.
MADRAS.						
SUPPLIES from LONDON:						
	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>
Bills on the Court - - - - -	12,06,264	6,57,504	13,37,341	20,96,253	10,48,743	23,18,288
Credits under the head of His Majesty's Govern- ment, Java, &c. - - - - -	24,034	19,957	71,923	68,756	1,52,965	88,026
Payments on account of the Carnatic Fund - -	15,81,175	11,46,617	15,94,185	7,96,679	11,06,042	7,44,327
Advances to Civil and Military Funds and to Individuals, recovered, - - - - -	1,24,471	1,87,208	1,14,022	3,84,368	1,53,288	1,92,407
Consignments of Copper Coins - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous - - - - -	3,573	12,408	-	-	-	-
<i>Rupees</i>	29,39,517	20,63,694	31,17,471	33,46,056	24,61,038	33,43,048
SUPPLIES to LONDON:						
Bills drawn by the Court - - - - -	7,815	12,363	7,454	11,830	11,555	11,345
Consignments of Treasure - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supplies to His Majesty's Government, including Java, &c. - - - - -	16,98,473	11,03,722	2,67,236	1,51,518	1,19,000	79,724
Miscellaneous - - - - -	1,036	961	40,573	14,207	17,154	13,713
<i>Rupees</i>	17,07,324	11,17,046	3,15,263	1,77,555	1,47,709	1,04,782
Balance of Supplies from London { <i>Rupees</i> £.	12,32,193 140,822	9,46,648 108,188	28,02,208 320,252	31,68,501 362,114	23,13,329 264,380	32,38,266 370,088
Ditto - ditto - to London - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-

BOMBAY.						
SUPPLIES from LONDON:						
Bills on the Court - - - - -	3,98,580	4,01,282	7,67,952	7,21,489	11,67,420	10,82,326
Advances to Civil and Military Funds and to Officers, recovered - - - - -	8,588	3,449	39,713	2,565	4,74,562	75,648
Family Remittances - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous - - - - -	351	188	141	1,017	552	558
<i>Rupees</i>	4,07,519	4,04,919	8,07,806	7,25,071	16,42,534	11,58,532
SUPPLIES to LONDON:						
Consignment of Treasure - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
His Majesty's Government, Advances to Naval Commissioners - - - - -	2,30,000	2,52,000	32,000	-	-	-
Charter-party and other Payments - - - - -	13,503	47,279	18,736	23,709	-	-
Miscellaneous - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Rupees</i>	2,43,503	2,99,279	50,736	23,709	-	-
Balance of Supplies from London { <i>Rupees</i> £.	1,64,016 18,452	1,08,640 11,884	7,57,070 85,171	7,01,362 78,903	16,42,534 184,785	11,58,532 130,335
Ditto ditto - to London - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-

1820-21.	1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24.	1824-25.	1825-26.	1826-27.	1827-28.	1828-29.	TOTAL.
<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>
27,65,728	25,68,296	13,24,347	8,43,801	8,86,576	9,95,346	12,81,100	15,85,851	18,61,169	2,28,16,607
2,74,358	82,512	70,382	72,130	71,204	64,732	37,584	92,858	70,440	12,61,861
9,43,263	7,44,830	8,40,123	8,81,371	7,76,212	7,97,746	9,28,544	10,35,832	8,27,254	1,47,44,200
3,05,536	5,06,722	5,46,446	5,11,791	5,32,366	4,97,249	6,94,784	7,07,240	7,08,058	61,65,956
-	-	-	-	-	28,105	1,20,666	98,718	-	2,47,489
-	-	-	3,030	1,833	6,931	14,541	19,359	22,652	84,327
42,88,885	39,02,360	27,81,298	23,12,123	22,68,191	23,90,109	30,77,219	35,39,858	34,89,573	4,53,20,440
19,658	17,430	19,905	9,818	20,558	19,372	8,971	32,629	37,410	2,48,113
-	-	-	50,93,242	-	-	-	30,16,376	-	81,09,618
82,096	84,776	91,166	66,751	64,265	66,790	1,00,012	1,68,775	98,407	42,42,711
32,888	30,679	32,358	46,876	60,608	94,982	140,341	1,07,548	1,01,537	7,35,461
1,34,642	1,32,885	1,43,429	52,16,687	1,45,431	1,81,144	2,49,324	33,25,328	2,37,354	1,33,35,903
41,54,243	37,69,475	26,37,869	-	21,22,760	22,08,965	28,27,895	2,14,530	32,52,219	3,19,84,537
474,771	430,797	301,471	-	242,601	252,453	323,188	24,518	371,682	3,655,376
-	-	-	{ <i>Rupees</i> £. 29,04,564		-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	{ £. 331,950		-	-	-	-	-

10,59,148	11,83,255	7,51,201	5,01,395	5,64,540	5,95,211	7,06,811	9,48,273	11,74,825	1,20,23,708
1,20,454	1,43,193	34,425	82,574	363,231	1,78,962	1,54,806	1,91,741	3,36,828	21,83,679
-	-	-	-	-	1,726	2,358	3,255	3,375	10,714
577	1,372	299	1,475	1,506	33,295	998	4,144	-	46,473
11,80,179	13,27,820	7,85,925	5,85,384	9,02,277	8,09,194	864,973	11,47,413	15,15,028	1,42,64,574
-	-	-	9,19,287	-	-	-	-	-	9,19,287
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,14,000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,03,277
-	-	4,089	2,598	31,870	282	4,016	3,900	10,368	57,123
-	-	4,089	9,21,885	31,870	282	4,016	3,900	10,368	15,93,637
11,80,179	13,27,820	7,81,836	-	8,70,407	8,08,912	8,60,957	11,43,513	15,04,660	1,26,70,937
132,770	149,380	87,957	-	97,921	91,003	96,858	128,645	169,274	1,425,480
-	-	-	{ <i>Rupees</i> £. 3,36,501		-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	{ £. 37,856		-	-	-	-	-

Appendix, No. 4.

Finances of India.

— No 5. —

COMBINED ACCOUNT of SUPPLIES between COMMERCE and TERRITORY
in *India*, from 1814-15 to 1828-29, both Years inclusive.

	BENGAL.	MADRAS.	BOMBAY.	TOTAL
SUPPLIES from COMMERCE:	£.	£.	£.	£.
Sales of Imports and Exports, &c. -	3,207,166	550,518	2,313,670	6,071,354
Stores issued to different departments, & } consigned to the other Presidencies, &c. }	1,560,121	644,380	12,129	2,216,630
Bullion received from England - -	218,045	- - -	- - -	218,045
Advances and Charges recovered - -	- - -	183,486	- - -	183,486
Miscellaneous (including difference of } exchange) - - - - - }	48,987	36,370	- - -	85,357
Treasure consigned from Canton - -	570,720	- - -	- - -	570,720
Other supplies from ditto - - -	1,175	15,142	2,948	19,265
	5,606,214	1,426,896	2,328,747	9,364,857
SUPPLIES to COMMERCE:				
Advances for the purchase of Invest- } ments, &c. - - - - - }	21,468,625	4,540,868	3,581,728	29,591,221
Customs duty on the Investments -	425,273	142,785	30,010	598,068
Stores, &c. received from different de- } partments and consigned from the } other Presidencies - - - - }	242,291	173,134	449,341	864,766
Building Ships for the Company's } Trade - - - - - }	- - -	- - -	7,167	7,167
Commercial Salaries and Establishments	541,467	473,562	- - -	1,015,029
Charterparty allowances and demorage } of Europe ships - - - - }	87,884	26,562	- - -	114,446
Charges of merchandize - - -	- - -	260,111	- - -	260,111
Recoveries on account of His Majesty's } Government - - - - - }	63,378	- - -	- - -	63,378
Miscellaneous - - - - -	68,973	56,706	- - -	125,679
Bills drawn by the Canton Supra- } cargoes - - - - - }	5,808,339	- - -	436,480	6,244,819
Treasure remitted to ditto - - -	707,218	- - -	- - -	707,218
Other Supplies to ditto, including Stores	67,943	- - -	69,307	137,250
£.	29,481,391	5,673,728	4,574,033	39,729,152
Balance of SUPPLIES to COMMERCE - - £.				30,364,295

East India House, }
2 April 1832. }

(Errors excepted.)

James C. Melvill,
Aud^r Indian Acc^{ts}.

(Appendix to No. 5.)

ACCOUNT of SUPPLIES between COMMERCE and TERRITORY in *India*,
from 1814-15 to 1828-29, both Years inclusive.

(Appendix to No. 5.)

ACCOUNT of SUPPLIES between COMMERCE and TERRITORY

	1814-15.	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.	1818-19.	1819-20.
BENGAL.						
SUPPLIES from COMMERCE:						
	<i>Sicca Rupees.</i>	<i>Sicca Rupees.</i>	<i>Sicca Rupees.</i>	<i>Sicca Rupees.</i>	<i>Sicca Rupees.</i>	<i>Sicca Rupees.</i>
Sale of Imports and Exports - - - -	18,67,799	25,54,200	24,44,536	19,48,465	26,75,219	20,58,010
Stores issued to different Departments, and con- signed to the other Presidencies, &c. - -	15,69,383	13,18,413	21,31,640	15,20,459	12,91,746	13,96,484
Bullion received from England - - -	-	-	-	9,51,130	9,28,572	-
Miscellaneous (including difference of Exchange)	-	-	65,029	22,966	18,345	14,367
Treasure consigned from Canton - - -	-	-	-	-	49,20,000	-
Tea - - ditto - - ditto - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Sicca Rupees</i>	34,37,182	38,72,613	46,41,205	44,43,020	98,33,882	34,68,861
SUPPLIES to COMMERCE:						
Advances for the purchase of Investments -	49,83,377	75,57,718	78,49,727	90,18,774	89,89,043	1,20,25,285
Customs Duty on the Investments - - -	5,33,211	1,65,563	1,96,365	2,29,279	1,65,704	2,93,701
Stores received from different Departments, and consigned from the other Presidencies, &c. -	-	2,30,138	1,22,747	2,07,393	1,22,867	3,12,248
Salaries of the Members of the Board of Trade and other Commercial Servants - - -	2,81,145	2,84,424	2,79,398	2,75,796	2,92,044	3,14,618
Charter-party allowances and demorage of Europe Ships - - - - -	84,872	1,20,282	95,677	1,38,615	96,699	99,375
Recoveries on account of His Majesty's Govern- ment - - - - -	-	-	4,72,456	-	-	-
Miscellaneous - - - - -	-	-	11,465	14,853	25,740	56,804
Bills drawn by the Canton Supracargoes -	49,41,034	45,33,999	22,99,396	31,40,121	-	12,23,020
Treasure remitted to - ditto - - -	-	10,30,208	4,07,385	-	-	25,55,162
Consignment of Cotton, &c. to ditto - -	3,49,478	2,32,660	-	3,581	-	-
<i>Sicca Rupees</i>	1,11,73,117	1,41,54,992	1,17,34,616	1,30,28,412	96,92,097	1,68,80,213
Balance of Supplies to Commerce {	<i>Sicca Rupees</i>	77,35,935	1,02,82,379	70,93,411	85,85,392	-
	£.	897,368	1,192,756	822,835	995,905	-
Ditto - ditto - from ditto - - -					<i>Sicca Rupees</i>	1,41,785
					£.	16,447

(Appendix to No. 5.)

in India, from 1814-15 to 1828-29, both Years inclusive.

1820-21.	1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24.	1824-25.	1825-26.	1826-27.	1827-28.	1828-29.	TOTAL.
<i>Sicca Rupees.</i> 19,95,557	<i>Sicca Rupees.</i> 29,06,846	<i>Sicca Rupees.</i> 24,97,931	<i>Sicca Rupees.</i> 25,39,554	<i>Sicca Rupees.</i> 18,34,242	<i>Sicca Rupees.</i> 4,05,992	<i>Sicca Rupees.</i> 8,26,350	<i>Sicca Rupees.</i> 3,49,693	<i>Sicca Rupees.</i> 7,43,586	<i>Sicca Rupees.</i> 2,76,47,980
10,50,134	9,77,374	6,30,272	3,66,375	3,66,540	2,23,376	2,20,871	2,77,814	1,08,435	1,34,49,316
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,79,702
16,391	17,718	1,08,583	37,221	23,707	25,199	42,958	20,751	9,065	4,22,300
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,20,000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,132	10,132
30,62,082	39,01,938	32,36,786	29,43,150	22,24,489	6,54,567	10,90,179	6,48,258	8,71,218	4,83,29,430
1,17,20,455	1,25,27,946	1,29,34,014	1,29,77,182	1,39,11,644	1,61,03,896	1,83,66,908	2,05,96,078	1,55,12,305	18,50,74,352
2,82,810	2,58,912	2,59,858	1,34,261	2,24,565	2,10,935	2,45,378	2,02,380	2,63,220	36,66,142
87,169	56,948	77,847	1,05,209	68,390	1,98,530	69,973	2,07,464	2,21,788	20,88,711
3,11,429	2,94,683	3,70,081	3,37,375	3,21,160	3,17,917	3,40,658	3,35,484	3,11,605	46,67,817
40,181	57,238	24,681	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,57,620
-	-	73,908	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,46,364
13,250	15,792	24,319	89,020	30,360	1,38,449	55,755	85,405	33,385	5,94,597
37,50,292	35,23,257	45,16,960	40,51,149	70,09,722	14,89,860	11,26,088	15,49,994	69,17,000	5,00,71,892
-	-	-	21,03,953	-	-	-	-	-	60,96,708
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,85,719
1,62,05,586	1,67,34,776	1,82,81,668	1,97,98,149	2,15,65,841	1,84,59,587	2,02,04,760	2,29,76,805	2,32,59,303	25,41,49,922
1,31,43,504	1,28,32,838	1,50,44,882	1,68,54,999	1,93,41,352	1,78,05,020	1,91,14,581	2,23,28,547	2,23,88,085	20,58,20,492
1,524,646	1,488,609	1,745,206	1,955,180	2,243,597	2,065,382	2,217,291	2,590,111	2,597,018	23,875,174

	1814-15.	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.	1818-19.	1819-20.
MADRAS.						
SUPPLIES from COMMERCE :						
	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>
Sale of Imports and Exports (including gain on Sales, &c.) - - - - -	7,10,227	4,38,294	2,88,260	4,26,388	2,78,018	7,77,007
Stores issued to the different Departments and consigned to the other Presidencies - - -	6,78,482	5,51,558	6,24,103	3,15,003	2,24,162	4,41,468
Advances and Charges recovered - - - - -	1,63,583	58,697	1,62,389	64,893	1,53,984	3,23,626
Miscellaneous - - - - -	3,398	7,534	19,516	11,358	28,418	747
Supplies from Canton - - - - -	- - -	44,898	63,931	21,689	1,973	- - -
<i>Rupees</i>	15,55,690	11,00,981	11,58,199	8,39,331	6,86,555	15,42,848
SUPPLIES to COMMERCE :						
Commercial Salaries and Establishments - - -	5,52,766	5,13,807	4,83,903	5,00,465	4,07,180	3,83,400
Advances for the provision of Investments including the Ceylon Cinnamon Investment, &c. - - -	23,20,979	34,15,913	38,73,006	34,25,723	34,43,376	27,50,189
Customs Duty on the Investments - - - - -	2,60,022	1,56,016	81,526	48,832	1,13,351	77,383
Charges of Merchandize - - - - -	3,48,064	3,15,570	2,47,492	2,87,605	2,65,484	3,03,932
Demorage, Charter-party Allowances, &c. - - -	35,753	77,528	38,230	37,597	12,843	15,759
Dead Stock and Stores, &c. - - - - -	- - -	- - -	4,52,662	4,94,102	41,611	67,926
Miscellaneous, including loss on Sales - - -	29,841	35,623	22,158	61,852	65,476	33,888
<i>Rupees</i>	35,47,425	45,14,457	51,98,977	48,56,176	43,49,321	36,32,477
Balance of Supplies from Commerce { <i>Rupees</i> £. - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Ditto - ditto - to ditto - { <i>Rupees</i> £. - - -	19,91,735 227,627	34,13,476 390,111	40,40,778 461,803	40,16,845 459,068	36,62,766 418,602	20,89,629 238,815
BOMBAY.						
SUPPLIES from COMMERCE :						
Sale of Imports, &c. - - - - -	17,47,849	19,23,486	14,29,121	16,10,557	21,01,228	19,86,989
Stores consigned to other Presidencies, &c. - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Supplies from China - - - - -	- - -	7,602	12,100	- - -	- - -	5,845
<i>Rupees</i>	17,47,849	19,31,088	14,41,221	16,10,557	21,01,228	19,92,834
SUPPLIES to COMMERCE :						
Advances for the purchase of Investments, &c. - - -	28,68,224	38,75,346	30,75,249	42,26,170	31,34,889	9,72,013
Stores received from the other Presidencies - - -	37,184	1,87,703	3,64,342	3,55,966	6,74,580	9,07,772
Building Ships for the Company's trade - - -	2,385	61,320	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Customs Duty on the Investments, &c. - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Supplies to Canton, including Stores - - -	- - -	- - -	359	- - -	- - -	- - -
Bills of the Canton Supracargoes - - - - -	- - -	- - -	1,32,000	- - -	- - -	- - -
<i>Rupees</i>	29,07,793	41,24,369	35,71,950	45,82,136	38,09,469	18,79,785
Balance of Supplies from Commerce { <i>Rupees</i> £. - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,13,049 12,718
Ditto - ditto - to ditto - { <i>Rupees</i> £. - - -	11,59,944 130,494	21,93,281 246,744	21,30,729 239,706	29,71,579 334,303	17,08,241 192,177	- - -

1820-21.	1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24.	1824-25.	1825-26.	1826-27.	1827-28.	1828-29.	TOTAL.
<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>
1,92,898	5,65,694	4,14,719	1,95,760	2,30,175	2,07,702	60,793	21,293	9,806	48,17,034
11,28,459	3,15,927	2,66,092	2,72,173	2,28,894	2,62,817	1,05,071	1,19,811	1,04,303	56,38,323
1,24,501	3,48,821	2,05,010	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16,05,504
13,832	4,040	8,282	41,031	49,819	6,436	58,276	30,962	34,590	3,18,239
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,32,491
14,59,690	12,34,482	8,94,103	5,08,964	5,08,888	4,76,955	2,24,140	1,72,066	1,48,699	1,25,11,591
3,74,853	2,54,716	2,16,686	94,619	77,899	69,367	68,315	72,057	73,633	41,43,666
33,87,968	27,76,813	19,35,137	16,14,425	22,06,201	12,18,889	20,32,787	31,36,526	21,94,667	3,97,32,599
76,671	37,173	37,679	53,111	58,970	57,622	42,187	56,884	91,943	12,49,370
3,20,887	1,05,962	80,983	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	22,75,979
5,957	1,750	7,000	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,32,417
1,41,082	16,825	3,601	23,354	60,930	29,029	20,282	1,12,337	51,177	15,14,918
22,308	24,407	63,619	9,097	11,480	42,889	31,459	7,995	34,084	4,96,176
43,29,726	32,17,646	23,44,705	17,94,606	24,15,480	14,17,796	21,95,030	33,85,799	24,45,504	4,96,45,125
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28,70,036	19,83,164	14,50,602	12,85,642	19,06,592	9,40,841	19,70,890	32,13,733	22,96,805	3,71,33,534
328,004	226,647	165,783	146,931	217,896	107,525	225,244	367,284	262,492	4,243,832
17,52,812	23,28,385	18,36,891	13,61,358	13,60,255	5,90,281	2,83,189	1,68,049	85,508	2,05,65,958
66,842	7,209	- -	- -	- -	- -	993	13,251	19,515	1,07,810
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	464	198	26,209
18,19,654	23,35,594	18,36,891	13,61,358	13,60,255	5,90,281	2,84,182	1,81,764	1,05,221	2,06,99,977
19,23,270	14,77,316	13,23,085	13,24,172	24,00,140	12,38,777	11,20,060	17,39,140	11,39,732	3,18,37,583
13,47,042	56,170	24,720	- -	19	- -	32,934	5,707	- -	39,94,139
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	63,705
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	88,440	1,16,038	62,274	2,66,752
- -	- -	5,00,690	97,714	17,298	- -	- -	- -	- -	6,16,061
- -	- -	27,23,462	10,24,368	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	38,79,830
32,70,312	15,33,486	45,71,957	24,46,254	24,17,457	12,38,777	12,41,434	18,60,885	12,02,006	4,06,58,070
-	8,02,108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	90,237	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14,50,658	- -	27,35,066	10,84,896	10,57,202	6,48,496	9,57,252	16,79,121	10,96,785	1,99,58,093
163,199	- -	307,695	122,051	118,935	72,956	107,691	188,901	123,388	2,245,285

Appendix, No. 4.

Finances of India.

— No. 6. —

A STATEMENT of the CASH DEBT TRANSACTIONS of *Bengal, Madras and Bombay*, from 1814-15 to 1828-29 inclusive.

	£.
1814-15 Amount of Debt incurred in this year in excess of the amount discharged - - - - - }	1,001,225
1815-16 - - ditto - - ditto - - - - - }	1,564,839
1816-17 - - ditto - - ditto - - - - - }	410,811
1817-18 - - ditto - - ditto - - - - - }	706,843
1818-19 - - ditto - - ditto - - - - - }	1,820,849
1819-20 - - ditto - - ditto - - - - - }	3,564,176
1821-22 - - ditto - - ditto - - - - - }	14,283
1824-25 - - ditto - - ditto - - - - - }	860,779
1825-26 - - ditto - - ditto - - - - - }	5,070,374
1826-27 - - ditto - - ditto - - - - - }	1,112,328
1827-28 - - ditto - - ditto - - - - - }	4,458,552
Deduct,	20,585,059
1820-21 Amount of Debt discharged in this year in excess of the amount incurred - }	£. 38,143
1822-23 - ditto - ditto - - - - - }	341,030
1823-24 - ditto - ditto - - - - - }	2,785,846
1828-29 - ditto - ditto - - - - - }	130,176
	3,295,195
Net Amount incurred -	17,289,864
Of which there has been cancelled by the King of Oude for cession of Territory - - - - - }	1,109,975
Amount of Cash Debt actually incurred - - £.	16,179,889

East India House, }
2 April 1832. }

(Errors excepted.)

James C. Melvill,
Aud^r Indian Acc^{ts}.

— No. 7. (A.) —

A SUMMARY VIEW of the CASH TRANSACTIONS of the Government of
Bengal, from 1814-15 to 1828-29, inclusive.

— No. 7. (A.) — - - - -

A SUMMARY VIEW of the CASH TRANSACTIONS of the GOVERNMENT

	1814-15.	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.	1818-19.	1819-20.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
BALANCE at the commencement of each official year - - - - -	2,245,210	2,785,144	3,005,136	4,162,437	2,697,858	3,648,062
Add:						
The Amount of Revenues realized in each year, per Budget Account No. 1. - - -	11,089,823	11,243,273	11,789,511	11,621,514	12,370,370	12,187,570
Extraordinary Receipts in excess of Extraordinary Charges, which were omitted in Budget Account No. 1. - - - -	36,875	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Supplies from London (exclusive of Political Stores included in Home Charges) in excess of supplies thereto - - - -	- - -	- - -	706,888	10,153	- - -	46,271
Supplies from Madras and Bombay, in excess of supplies thereto - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Supplies from the Commercial Department, including Canton, in excess of supplies thereto - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16,447	- - -
Debt incurred, in excess of Debt discharged	983,770	1,350,061	385,653	396,529	1,719,678	3,370,141
TOTAL RECEIPTS in each year, combined with the Balance at the commencement of each year - - - - -	14,355,678	15,378,478	15,887,188	16,190,633	16,804,353	19,252,044
Deduct:						
Amount of the Territorial Charges incurred in each year, per Budget Account No. 1, which excludes the value of Political Stores charged in the Home Account - - -	7,3, 005	7,854,681	8,025,980	8,483,924	9,087,377	8,950,160
Extraordinary Charges in excess of extraordinary Receipts which were omitted in the Budget Account No. 1. - - - -	- - -	2,286	5,591	38,218	29,058	31,160
Interest on Debt, not included in No. 1, but stated in the combined view of the Revenues and Charges of India, in Budget Account No. 8. - - - -	1,392,776	1,458,145	1,587,655	1,611,642	1,531,475	1,808,764
Supplies to London, in excess of supplies therefrom - - - -	410,980	280,166	- - -	- - -	262,528	- - -
Ditto to Madras and Bombay, in excess of supplies therefrom - - - -	1,323,577	1,407,859	1,135,338	2,156,285	2,054,224	1,753,834
Ditto to Subordinate Settlements (including St. Helena) in excess of supplies therefrom	172,828	177,449	147,352	206,801	191,629	169,461
Ditto to Commercial Department (including Canton) in excess of supplies therefrom -	897,368	1,192,756	822,835	995,905	- - -	1,555,717
Debt paid off, in excess of Debt incurred -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
TOTAL PAYMENTS - - -	11,570,534	12,373,342	11,724,751	13,492,775	13,156,291	14,269,096
BALANCE remaining at the close of each official year - - - } £.	2,785,144	3,005,136	4,162,437	2,697,858	3,648,062	4,982,948

— No. 7. (A.) —

of Bengal, from 1814-15, to 1828-29, inclusive.

1820-21.	1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24.	1824-25.	1825-26.	1826-27.	1827-28.	1828-29.	GRAND TOTAL.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
4,982,948	6,749,870	7,016,907	7,292,272	4,075,501	2,619,391	3,375,480	2,743,048	3,772,683	Balance 1 May 1814. 2,245,210
13,487,218	13,340,503	14,163,278	12,950,308	13,479,192	13,119,658	14,757,089	14,921,983	14,784,870	
- - -	20,561	- - -	- - -	5,548	1,624	10,149	22,730	5,109	102,596
836,002	- - -	1,374,757	- - -	987,614	512,323	411,630	145,788	738,613	5,770,039
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16,447
- - -	177,901	- - -	- - -	182,787	4,947,348	1,685,056	4,589,673	- - -	19,788,597
19,306,168	20,288,835	22,554,942	20,242,580	18,730,642	21,200,344	20,239,404	22,423,222	19,301,275	223,229,049
8,750,757	8,540,182	8,746,042	9,445,538	11,394,496	12,634,516	11,891,536	11,774,626	10,149,617	143,102,437
147,538	- - -	47,209	1,282	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	302,342
1,758,394	1,816,030	1,517,532	1,465,890	1,225,683	1,338,983	1,513,616	1,712,253	1,890,605	23,629,443
- - -	773,198	- - -	82,304	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,809,176
42,126	461,066	2,066,002	175,353	993,122	1,710,820	1,762,590	2,435,529	1,149,158	20,626,883
151,434	192,843	265,608	172,789	254,353	75,163	111,323	138,020	147,500	2,574,553
1,524,646	1,488,609	1,745,206	1,955,180	2,243,597	2,065,382	2,217,291	2,590,111	2,597,018	23,891,621
181,403	- - -	875,071	2,868,743	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	221,085	4,146,302
12,556,298	13,271,928	15,262,670	16,167,079	16,111,251	17,824,864	17,496,356	18,650,539	16,154,983	220,082,757
6,749,870	7,016,907	7,292,272	4,075,501	2,619,391	3,375,480	2,743,048	3,772,683	3,146,292	3,146,292

(Errors excepted.)

(signed)

James C. Melvill,
Aud^r Indian Acc^{ts}.

No. 7. (A.)—continued.

A SUMMARY of the CASH TRANSACTIONS of *Bengal* and its Subordinates, from the Year 1814-15 to 1828-29, including Supplies made to and received from other Presidencies, &c.

		S.Rs.	S.Rs.
BY CASH BALANCES remaining in the Treasuries of the several Departments on the 30th April 1814		-	1,93,55,256
1814-15:			
Amount of Territorial Revenues realized in this year, according to Budget Account No. 1, annually presented to Parliament, Ct. Rs. 11,08,98,235, or		9,56,01,927	
Farther Amount of Revenue, chiefly of an extraordinary nature, not included in the above view		12,73,060	
TOTAL REVENUES		9,68,74,987	
Amount of Territorial Charges incurred in this year, according to Budget Account No. 1, annually presented to Parliament, Ct. Rs. 7,37,30,047, or		6,35,60,385	
Further Charges omitted in the above view		9,55,177	
Interest on Debt not included in No. 1, but stated in the combined view of the Revenues and Charges of India, in Budget No. 8.		1,20,06,691	
TOTAL CHARGES		7,65,22,253	
Surplus		2,03,52,734	
SUPPLIES:			
From London, including transactions on account His Majesty's Government	S.Rs. 43,72,388	To London, including transactions on account His Majesty's Government	S.Rs. 75,41,776
Deduct for sale of Stores credited as a Receipt	3,73,542	To Madras	84,54,403
From Madras	39,98,846	Deduct advances on account of His Majesty's Government, included above	1,39,953
From Bombay	32,16,177	To Bombay	83,14,450
From Subordinate Settlements	11,51,680	To Subordinate Settlements	74,63,602
From Commercial Department	1,94,877	To Commercial Department	16,84,722
	34,37,182		1,11,73,117
Excess of Supplies rendered	1,19,98,762		3,61,77,667
	2,41,78,905		
	S.Rs. 3,61,77,667		S.Rs. 3,61,77,667
DEBT TRANSACTIONS:			
Debt incurred in the several Departments	S.Rs. 3,59,14,449	Debt paid off in the several Departments	S.Rs. 2,74,33,675
		Excess of Debt incurred	84,80,774
	S.Rs. 3,59,14,449		S.Rs. 3,59,14,449
Excess of Supplies rendered, as above		2,41,78,905	
Deduct, Excess of Debt incurred		84,80,774	
Deduct Supplies, &c. rendered, from the Surplus Revenue		1,56,98,131	46,54,603
BALANCE remaining on the 30th April 1815		S.Rs.	2,40,09,859

		S. Rs.	S. Rs.
BY BALANCE remaining on the 30th April 1815 - - - - -		- - -	2,40,09,859
1815-1816 :			
Amount of Territorial Revenues realized in this year, according to the Annual Budget Account No. 1 presented to Parliament, Ct. Rs. 11,24,32,728, or - - - - -		9,69,24,766	
Further Amount of Revenues included in Account No. 1. - - - - -		14,87,303	
TOTAL REVENUES - - -		9,84,12,069	
Amount of Territorial Charges incurred in this year, per Annual Parliamentary Account No. 1, Ct. Rs. 7,85,46,812, or - - - - -		S. Rs. 6,77,12,769	
Further Charges, omitted in No. 1. - - - - -		15,07,009	
Interest on Debt, not included in No. 1, but stated in No. 8. - - - - -		1,25,70,213	
TOTAL CHARGES - - -		8,17,89,991	
Surplus - - -		1,66,22,078	
SUPPLIES :			
From London, including transactions on account of His Majesty's Government - 24,09,030	S. Rs.	To London, including transactions on account of His Majesty's Government - -	S. Rs.
			45,18,133
Deduct sale of Stores, credited as Extraordinary Revenue 3,06,122		To Madras - 94,86,116	
	21,02,908	Deduct Naval Advances, included above - - 1,12,708	
From Madras - 24,80,611			93,73,408
Add, Commercial consignment - 2,30,138		To Bombay - 65,15,947	
	27,10,749	To Subordinate Settlements - - 17,23,753	
From Bombay - - -	10,41,888	To Commercial Department, including Canton - 1,39,24,854	
From Subordinate Settlements 1,94,019		Add, consignment to Madras - 2,30,138	
From Commercial Department 38,72,613			1,41,54,992
	99,22,177		
Excess of Supplies rendered 2,63,64,056			
S. Rs. 3,62,86,233		S. Rs. 3,62,86,233	
DEBT TRANSACTIONS :			
Debt incurred in the several Departments - - -	S. Rs. 3,20,16,376	Debt paid off in the several Departments - - -	S. Rs. 2,03,77,908
		Excess of Debt incurred - - -	1,16,38,468
S. Rs. 3,20,16,376		S. Rs. 3,20,16,376	
Excess of Supplies, as shown above - - - - -		- 2,63,64,056	
Deduct, Excess of Debt incurred - - - - -		- 1,16,38,468	
Deduct Supplies, &c. rendered, from the Surplus Revenue - - -		1,47,25,588	
			18,96,490
BALANCE remaining on the 30th April 1816 - - -		S. Rs.	2,59,06,349

	S.Rs.	S.Rs.
BY BALANCE remaining on the 30th April 1816 - - - - -	- - - - -	2,59,06,349
1816-17:		
Amount of Territorial Revenues realized in this year, according to Annual Budget Account No. 1, presented to Parliament, Ct. Rs. 11,78,95,107, or - - - - -	10,16,33,713	
Further Amount of Revenues not included in Account No. 1. - - - - -	15,32,310	
TOTAL REVENUES - - -	10,31,66,023	
Amount of Territorial Charges incurred in this year per Annual Parliamentary Account No. 1, Ct. Rs. 8,02,59,798, or - - - - -	S.Rs. 6,91,89,481	
Further Charges omitted in No. 1. - - - - -	15,80,512	
Interest on Debt not included in No. 1, but stated in No. 8. - - - - -	1,36,86,680	
TOTAL CHARGES - - -	8,44,56,673	
Surplus - - -	1,87,09,350	
SUPPLIES:		
From London, including transactions on account of His Majesty's Government - S.Rs. 1,43,44,590		
Deduct, Sale of stores credited as Extraordinary Revenue - 82,304		
From Madras - - - - -	50,74,433	
From Bombay - - - - -	11,88,692	
From Subordinate Settlements - - - - -	2,90,817	
From Commercial Department - - - - -	46,41,205	
Excess of Supplies rendered - - - - -	1,20,57,216	
S.Rs. 3,75,14,649		
To London, including transactions on account of His Majesty's Government - - - - -	81,68,419	
To Madras - - - - -	1,01,08,828	
Deduct Naval Advances included above - - - - -	42,601	
To Bombay - - - - -	59,84,297	
To Subordinates - - - - -	15,61,090	
To Commercial Department, including Canton - - - - -	1,17,34,616	
S.Rs. 3,75,14,649		
DEBT TRANSACTIONS:		
Debt incurred in the several Departments - - - - -	S.Rs. 2,92,47,222	
Debt paid off in the several Departments - - - - -	S.Rs. 2,59,22,631	
Excess of Debt incurred - - - - -	33,24,591	
S.Rs. 2,92,47,222		
Excess of Supplies rendered, as shown above - - - - -	1,20,57,216	
Deduct, Excess of Debt incurred - - - - -	33,24,591	
Deduct Supplies, &c. rendered from the Surplus Revenue - - - - -	87,32,625	
BALANCE remaining on 30th April 1817 - - - - -	S.Rs.	99,76,725
		3,58,83,074

BY BALANCE remaining on the 30th April 1817				S. Rs.	
				3,58,83,074	
1817-1818:					
Amount of Territorial Revenues realized in this year, according to Annual Budget Account No. 1, presented to Parliament, Ct. Rs. 11,62,15,136, or				S. Rs.	
				10,01,85,462	
Further Amount of Revenues not included in Account No. 1,				12,76,194	
TOTAL REVENUES				10,14,61,656	
Amount of Territorial Charges incurred in this year, per Budget Account No. 1, Ct. Rs. 8,48,39,239, or				S. Rs.	
				7,31,37,275	
Further Charges omitted in No. 1.				16,05,657	
Interest on Debts not included in No. 1, but inserted in No. 8.				1,38,93,467	
TOTAL CHARGES				8,86,36,399	
Surplus				1,28,25,257	
SUPPLIES:					
From London, including transactions on account of His Majesty's Government		S. Rs.	To London, including transactions on account of His Majesty's Government		S. Rs.
- 41,07,133			- 38,19,477		
Deduct Sale of Stores, credited as Extraordinary Revenue			Add, Adjustment on account of a supply to Port Jackson		
1,99,719			- 407		
		39,07,414			38,19,884
From Madras			To Madras		
- 40,13,614			- - -		1,32,27,575
Add, Consignment from Commerce			To Bombay		
2,07,393			- - -		1,09,64,652
		42,21,007	To Subordinate Settlements		
From Bombay			- - -		21,22,120
- - -		13,82,560	Deduct adjustment on account London		
From Subordinate Settlements			- - -		407
3,38,945					21,21,713
From Commercial Department			To Commercial Department, including Canton		
47,34,163			1,31,12,162		
		1,45,84,089	Add, Consignment to Madras		
Excess of Supplies rendered			- 2,07,393		
- 2,88,69,290					1,33,19,555
S. Rs.		4,34,53,379	S. Rs.		4,34,53,379
DEBT TRANSACTIONS:					
Debt incurred in the several Departments		S. Rs.	Debt paid off in the several Departments		S. Rs.
- - -		2,36,87,124	- - -		2,02,68,768
			Excess of Debt incurred		
			- - -		34,18,356
S. Rs.		2,36,87,124	S. Rs.		2,36,87,124
Excess of Supplies rendered, as shown above - - - - 2,88,69,290					
Deduct, Excess of Debt incurred - - - - - 34,18,356					
Supplies, &c., rendered in excess of the Surplus Revenue - - - 2,54,50,934					
BALANCE remaining on the 30th April 1818 - - - S. Rs. 2,32,57,397					

	S.Rs.	S.Rs.
BY BALANCE remaining on 30th April 1818 - - - - -	-	2,32,57,397
1818-19:		
Amount of Territorial Revenues realized in this year, according to Annual Budget Account, No. 1, presented to Parliament, Ct.Rs. 12,37,03,696, or - - - - -	10,66,41,117	
Further amount of Revenues not included in Account, No. 1 - - - - -	2,50,912	
TOTAL REVENUES - - -	10,68,92,029	
Amount of Territorial Charges incurred in this year, per Budget Account, No. 1, Ct.Rs. 9,08,73,767, or - - - - -	7,83,39,454	
Further Charges, omitted in No. 1. - - - - -	5,01,408	
Interest on Debts, not included in No. 1, but inserted in No. 8. - - - - -	1,32,02,369	
TOTAL CHARGES - - -	9,20,43,231	
Surplus - - -	1,48,48,798	
SUPPLIES:		
From London, including transactions on account His Majesty's Government - - - - -	S.Rs. 35,77,109	S.Rs.
Deduct, Sale of Stores, credited as Extraordinary Revenue - - - - -	72,986	
From Madras - - - - -	41,65,788	
Add, Consignment from Commerce - - - - -	20,343	
From Bombay - - - - -	-	
From Subordinate Settlements - - - - -	-	
From Commercial Department, including Canton - - - - -	-	
Excess of Supplies rendered - - - - -	-	
S.Rs.	4,11,23,532	
To London, including transactions on account His Majesty's Government - - - - -	S.Rs. 57,67,300	
To Madras - - - - -	1,18,11,699	
To Bombay - - - - -	1,15,44,650	
To Subordinate Settlements - - - - -	19,41,008	
To Commercial Department, including Canton - - - - -	1,00,38,532	
Add, Consignment to Madras - - - - -	20,343	
S.Rs.	4,11,23,532	
DEBT TRANSACTIONS:		
Debt incurred in the several Departments - - - - -	S.Rs. 4,00,39,543	S.Rs.
Debt paid off in the several Departments - - - - -	2,52,14,732	
Excess of Debt incurred - - - - -	1,48,24,811	
S.Rs.	4,00,39,543	S.Rs. 4,00,39,543
Excess of Supplies rendered, as shown above - - - - -	2,14,82,198	
Deduct, Excess of Debt incurred - - - - -	1,48,24,811	
Deduct, Excess of Supplies, &c. rendered from the Surplus Revenue - - - - -	66,57,387	
BALANCE remaining on the 30th April 1819 - - - - -	S.Rs.	81,91,411
		3,14,48,808

BY BALANCE remaining on 30th April 1819 - - - - -		S.Rs.	S.Rs.
			3,14,48,808
1819-20 :			
Amount of Territorial Revenue realized in this year, according to Annual Budget Account, No. 1, presented to Parliament, Ct.Rs. 12,18,75,701, or - - - - -		10,50,65,260	
Further amount of Revenues not included in Account, No. 1. - - - - -		3,15,949	
TOTAL REVENUES - - -		10,53,81,209	
Amount of Territorial Charges incurred in this year, per Budget Account, No. 1, Ct.Rs. 8,95,01,601, or - - - - -		S.Rs. 7,71,56,553	
Further Charges, omitted in No. 1. - - - - -		5,84,570	
Interest on Debt, not included in No. 1, but inserted in No. 8. - - - - -		1,55,92,791	
TOTAL CHARGES - - -		9,33,33,914	
Surplus - - -		1,20,47,295	
SUPPLIES :			
From London, including transactions on account His Majesty's Government	S.Rs. 45,75,599	To London, including transactions on account His Majesty's Government - - -	S.Rs. 39,94,389
Deduct, Sale of Stores, credited as Extraordinary Revenue - 1,82,322		To Madras - - - - -	1,28,49,135
	43,93,277	To Bombay - - - - -	1,02,68,418
From Madras - - - - -	67,04,686	To Subordinates - - - - -	18,49,753
From Bombay - - - - -	12,93,604	To Commercial Department, including Canton - - -	1,68,80,214
From Subordinate Settlements - - -	3,88,886		
From Commercial Department - - -	34,68,861		
	1,62,49,314		
Excess of Supplies rendered - - -	2,95,92,595		
	S.Rs. 4,58,41,909		S.Rs. 4,58,41,909
DEBT TRANSACTIONS :			
Debt incurred in the several Departments - - - - -	S.Rs. 6,02,48,075	Debt paid off in the several Departments - - - - -	S.Rs. 3,11,95,135
		Excess of Debt incurred - - - - -	2,90,52,940
	S.Rs. 6,02,48,075		S.Rs. 6,02,48,075
Excess of Supplies rendered, as shown above - - - - -		2,95,92,595	
Deduct, Excess of Debt incurred - - - - -		2,90,52,940	
Deduct, Excess of Supplies, &c. rendered from the Surplus Revenue - - - - -		5,39,655	
			1,15,07,640
BALANCE remaining on the 30th April 1820 - - -		S.Rs.	4,29,56,448

		S.Rs.	S.Rs.	
BY BALANCE remaining on 30th April 1820 - - - - -		- - -	4,29,56,448	
1820-21 :				
Amount of Territorial Revenues realized in this year, according to Annual Budget Account, No. 1, presented to Parliament, Ct.Rs. 13,48,72,180, or - - - - -		11,62,69,121		
Further amount of Revenues, not included in Account, No. 1 - - - - -		2,73,706		
TOTAL REVENUES - - -		11,65,42,827		
Amount of Territorial Charges incurred in this year, according to Budget Account, No. 1, Ct.Rs. 8,75,07,569, or - - - - -		S.Rs. 7,54,37,560		
Further Charges, omitted in No. 1 - - - - -		15,45,584		
Interest on Debt, not included in No. 1, but inserted in No. 8 - - - - -		1,51,58,566		
TOTAL CHARGES - - -		9,21,41,710		
Surplus - - -		2,44,01,117		
SUPPLIES :				
From London, including transactions on account His Majesty's Government - - - - -	S.Rs. 1,18,85,290	S.Rs.	To London, including transactions on account His Majesty's Government - - -	S.Rs. 28,89,766
Deduct, Sale of Stores credited as Extraordinary Revenue - 1,96,152			To Madras - - -	38,28,991
Also, Bullion transferred to Debt Account - - - - - 15,92,457			To Bombay - - -	35,26,918
	17,88,609	1,00,96,681	To Subordinates - - -	17,48,960
From Madras - - - - -		56,17,542	To Commerce, including Canton - - -	1,62,05,586
From Bombay - - - - -		13,75,214		
From Subordinates - - - - -		4,43,494		
From Commerce - - - - -		30,62,082		
		2,05,95,013		
Excess of Supplies rendered - - - - -		76,05,208		
	S.Rs. 2,82,00,221	S.Rs. 2,82,00,221		
DEBT TRANSACTIONS :				
Debt incurred in the several Departments - - - - -	S.Rs. 2,49,15,290	Debt paid off in the several Departments - - - - -	S.Rs. 2,80,71,570	
Add, adjustment with London for Bullion, transferred to this Head - - - - -	15,92,457			
	2,65,07,747			
Excess of Debt paid off - - - - -	15,63,823			
	S.Rs. 2,80,71,570	S.Rs. 2,80,71,570		
Excess of Supplies rendered, as shown above - - - - -		76,05,208		
Add, Excess of Debt paid off - - - - -		15,63,823		
Deduct, Excess of Supplies, &c. rendered from the Surplus Revenue - - -		91,69,031		
BALANCE remaining on the 30th April 1821 - - - S.Rs.			1,52,32,086	
			5,81,88,534	

BY BALANCE remaining on 30th April 1821 - - - - -	S.Rs.	S.Rs.
	- - - - -	5,81,88,534

1821-22 :

Amount of Territorial Revenues realized in this year, according to Annual Budget Account, No. 1, presented to Parliament, Ct.Rs. 13,34,05,024 - - - - -	11,50,04,331
Further amount of Revenues, not included in Account No. 1 - - - - -	1,78,958
TOTAL REVENUES - - -	11,51,83,289

Amount of Territorial Charges incurred in this year, per Budget Account, No. 1, Ct.Rs. 8,54,01,821 - - - - -	S.Rs.
	7,36,22,259
Further Charges, omitted in No. 1 - - - - -	1,700
Interest on Debts, not included in No. 1, but inserted in No. 8 - - - - -	1,56,55,431
TOTAL CHARGES - - -	8,92,79,390
Surplus - - -	2,59,03,899

SUPPLIES :

	S.Rs.	S.Rs.		S.Rs.	S.Rs.
From London, including transactions on account His Majesty's Government - - - - -	1,31,34,205		To London, including transactions on account His Majesty's Government - - - - -	1,96,90,528	
Deduct, Sale of Stores credited as Extraordinary Revenue - - - - -	1,20,937	1,30,13,268	Deduct, Expense of Detachment serving in Persia, included in Bombay Charges - - - - -	11,765	1,96,78,763
From Madras - - - - -	-	3,92,96,552	To Madras - - - - -	-	3,85,94,910
From Bombay - - - - -	1,61,75,593		To Bombay - - - - -	-	2,08,40,183
Deduct, Charges of Detachment serving in Persia, included in Bombay Charges - - - - -	11,765	1,61,63,828	To Subordinates - - - - -	-	20,76,100
From Subordinates - - - - -	-	4,13,661	To Commerce, including Canton - - - - -	-	1,67,34,777
From Commerce - - - - -	-	39,01,938			
		7,27,89,247			
Excess of Supplies rendered - - - - -	-	2,51,35,486			
S.Rs.		9,79,24,733	S.Rs.		9,79,24,733

DEBT TRANSACTIONS :

Debt incurred in the several Departments - - - - -	S.Rs.	Debt paid off in the several Departments - - - - -	S.Rs.
	20,90,46,703		20,75,13,069
		Excess of Debt incurred - - - - -	15,33,634
S.Rs.	20,90,46,703	S.Rs.	20,90,46,703

Excess of Supplies rendered, as shown above - - - - -	2,51,35,486
Deduct, Excess of Debt incurred - - - - -	15,33,634
Deduct, Excess of Supplies, &c. rendered from the Surplus Revenue - - - - -	2,36,01,852
BALANCE remaining on the 30th April 1822 - - - S.Rs.	23,02,047
	6,04,90,581

		S.Rs.	S.Rs.
BY BALANCE remaining on 30th April 1822 - - - - -		-	6,04,90,581
1822-23:			
Amount of Territorial Revenues realized in this year, according to Annual Budget Account, No. 1, presented to Parliament, Ct.Rs. 14,16,32,775, or - - - - -		12,20,97,220	
Further amount of Revenues, being for the sale of Stores, &c. not included in Account, No. 1		55,297	
TOTAL REVENUES - - -		12,21,52,517	
Amount of Territorial Charges incurred in this year, per Budget Account, No 1, Ct.Rs. 8,74,60,421, or - - - - -		7,53,96,915	
Further Charges, omitted in No. 1 - - - - -		4,62,272	
Interest on Debt, not included in No. 1, but inserted in No. 8 - - - - -		1,30,82,167	
TOTAL CHARGES - - -		8,89,41,354	
Surplus - - -		3,32,11,163	
SUPPLIES:			
From London, including transactions on account of His Majesty's Government - -	S.Rs. 2,78,73,945	To London, including transactions on account of His Majesty's Government 1,46,61,201	S.Rs.
Deduct, Value of Political Stores, included in Home Charges - - 13,11,051		Deduct, Expense of Detachment employed in Persia, now included in Bombay Charges 4,960	
Also, for sale of Stores credited as Extraordinary Revenue - - 55,297			1,46,56,241
	13,66,348		
	2,65,07,597		
From Madras - - - -	1,49,15,433	To Madras - - - -	1,89,93,661
From Bombay - - 14,74,047		To Bombay - - - -	1,52,01,220
Deduct, Expense of Detachment in Persia - - 4,960			
	14,69,087		
From Subordinates - - -	4,41,535	To Subordinates - - -	27,31,262
From Commerce - - -	32,36,786	To Commerce, including Canton	1,82,81,668
	4,65,70,438		
Excess of Supplies rendered -	2,32,93,614		
	S.Rs. 6,98,64,052		S.Rs. 6,98,64,052
DEBT TRANSACTIONS:			
Debt incurred in the several Departments - - -	S.Rs. 7,31,01,488	Debt paid off in the several Departments - - -	S.Rs. 8,06,45,204
Excess of Debt paid off - -	75,43,716		
	S.Rs. 8,06,45,204		S.Rs. 8,06,45,204
Excess of Supplies rendered, as shown above - - -		2,32,93,614	
Add, Excess of Debt paid off - - -		75,43,716	
Deduct, Supplies, &c. rendered from the Surplus Revenue - - -		3,08,37,330	
			23,73,833
BALANCE remaining on the 30th April 1823 - - -		S.Rs.	6,28,64,414

BY BALANCE remaining on 30th April 1823 - - - - -		S.Rs.	S.Rs.
		- - - - -	6,28,64,414
1823-24:			
Amount of Territorial Revenues realized in this year, according to Annual Budget Account, No. 1, presented to Parliament, Ct.Rs. 12,95,03,084, or - - - - -		11,16,40,590	
Amount of Territorial Charges incurred in this year, per Budget Account, No. 1, Ct.Rs. 9,44,55,385, or - - - - -		S.Rs. 8,14,27,056	
Further Charges, omitted in No. 1 - - - - -		11,046	
Interest on Debts not included in No. 1, but inserted in No. 8 - - - - -		1,26,36,985	
TOTAL CHARGES - - -		9,40,75,087	
Surplus - - -		1,75,65,503	
SUPPLIES:			
From London, including transactions on account of His Majesty's Government - -	S.Rs. 80,36,191	To London, including transactions on account of His Majesty's Government - -	S.Rs. 71,19,067
Deduct, Political Stores, included in Home Charges -	16,26,642		
	64,09,549		
From Madras - - 49,92,817		To Madras - - 59,51,462	
Add, Consignment from Commercial Department - 45,768		Add, Consignment to Commerce - 11,266	
	50,38,585		59,62,728
From Bombay - - 56,79,610		To Bombay - - - - -	62,98,518
Add, Consignment from Commercial Department - 31,386			
	57,10,996		
From Subordinates - - -	4,77,224	To Subordinates - - -	19,66,787
From Commerce - 29,31,884		To Commerce, including Canton - 1,97,20,995	
Add, Consignment from Madras - 11,266		Add, Consignment to Madras - 45,768	
	29,43,150	Ditto - to Bombay 31,386	
	2,05,79,504		1,97,98,149
Excess of Supplies rendered -	2,05,65,745		
	S.Rs. 4,11,45,249		S.Rs. 4,11,45,249
DEBT TRANSACTIONS:			
Debt incurred in the several Departments - - -	S.Rs. 14,42,15,447	Debt paid off in the several Departments - - -	S.Rs. 16,89,45,989
Excess of Debt paid off - - -	2,47,30,542		
	S.Rs. 16,89,45,989		S.Rs. 16,89,45,989
Excess of Supplies rendered, as shown above - - - - -		2,05,65,745	
Add, Excess of Debt paid off - - - - -		2,47,30,542	
		4,52,96,287	
Supplies, &c. rendered in Excess of the Surplus Revenue - - - - -			2,77,30,784
BALANCE remaining on the 30th April 1824 - - - - -		S.Rs.	3,51,33,630

		S.Rs.	S.Rs.
BY BALANCE remaining on 30th April 1824 - - - - -		-	3,51,33,630
1824-25 :			
Annual Amount of Territorial Revenues realized in this year, according to Annual Budget Account, No. 1, presented to Parliament, Ct. Rs. 13,47,91,925, or - - - - -		11,61,99,935	
Further Amount of Revenues, including sale of Europe Stores, omitted in Account No. 1 - - - - -		47,826	
TOTAL REVENUES - - - - -		11,62,47,761	
Amount of Territorial Charges incurred in this year, per Budget Account, No. 1, Ct. Rs. 11,39,44,963, or - - - - -		S.Rs. 9,82,28,416	
Interest on Debts not included in No. 1, but inserted in No. 8 - - - - -		1,05,66,230	
TOTAL CHARGES - - - - -		10,87,94,646	
Surplus - - - - -		74,53,115	
SUPPLIES :			
From London, including transactions on account of His Majesty's Government - - -	S.Rs. 1,29,17,020	To London, including transactions on account of His Majesty's Government - - -	S.Rs. 24,13,422
Deduct, Political Stores included in Home Charges - - -	20,41,473	Deduct, Expense of Persian Detachment, included in Bombay Charges - - -	51,795
From Madras - - -	S.Rs. 52,64,308		
Add, Consignment from Commercial Department - - -	8,747		23,61,627
	52,73,055	To Madras - - -	91,53,188
From Bombay - - -	42,89,824	Add, Consignment to Commerce - - -	41,724
Deduct, Expense of Detachment in Persia - - -	51,795		91,94,912
	42,38,029	To Bombay - - -	88,77,583
From Subordinates - - -	6,19,443	To Subordinates - - -	28,12,142
From Commerce - - -	21,82,765	To Commerce, including Canton - - -	2,15,57,094
Add, Consignment from Madras - - -	41,724	Add, Consignment to Madras - - -	8,747
	22,24,489		2,15,65,841
	2,32,30,563		
Excess of Supplies rendered - - -	2,15,81,542		
	S.Rs. 4,48,12,105		S.Rs. 4,48,12,105
DEBT TRANSACTIONS :			
Debt incurred in the several Departments - - -	S.Rs. 4,49,19,920	Debt paid off in the several Departments - - -	S.Rs. 4,33,44,169
		Excess of Debt incurred - - -	15,75,751
	S.Rs. 4,49,19,920		S.Rs. 4,49,19,920
Excess of Supplies rendered, as shown above - - - - -		2,15,81,542	
Deduct, Excess of Debt incurred - - - - -		15,75,751	
		2,00,05,791	
Supplies, &c. rendered in Excess of the Surplus Revenue - - - - -		-	1,25,52,676
BALANCE remaining on 30th April 1825 - - -		S.Rs.	2,25,80,954

BY BALANCE remaining on 30th April 1825 - - - - -		S.Rs.	S.Rs.
		- - -	2,25,80,954
1825-26 :			
Amount of Territorial Revenues realized in this year, according to Annual Budget Account, No. 1, presented to Parliament, Ct. Rs. 13,11,96,581, or - - - - -		11,31,00,501	
Further amount of Revenues, including sale of Stores, not included in Account No. 1 - - -		13,998	
TOTAL REVENUES - - -		11,31,14,499	
Amount of Territorial Charges incurred in this year, per Budget Account No. 1, S.Rs. Ct. Rs. 12,63,45,165, or - - - - -		10,89,18,246	
Interest on Debts, not included in No. 1, but inserted in No. 8 - - -		1,15,42,954	
TOTAL CHARGES - - -		12,04,61,200	
Deficit - - -		73,46,701	
SUPPLIES :			
From London, including transactions on account of His Majesty's Government - - -	S.Rs. 85,79,223	To London, including transactions on account of His Majesty's Government - - -	S.Rs. 8,98,429
Deduct, the value of Political Stores, included in Home Charges - - -	32,77,708	Deduct, Expense of Persian Detachment, included in Bombay Charges - - -	13,490
From Madras - - -	S.Rs. 53,01,515		
Add, Consignment from Commerce - - -	2,534		8,84,939
	1,10,78,103	To Madras - - -	1,45,60,585
From Bombay - - -	19,34,207	Add, Consignment to Commerce - - -	18,117
Deduct, Expense of Persian Detachment - - -	13,490		1,45,78,702
	19,20,717	To Bombay - - -	1,31,69,358
From Subordinates - - -	7,99,485	To Subordinates - - -	14,47,444
From Commerce - - -	6,36,450	To Commerce - - -	1,84,57,053
Add, Consignment from Madras - - -	18,117	Add, Consignment to Madras - - -	2,534
	6,54,567		1,84,59,587
	1,97,55,187		
Excess of Supplies rendered - - -	2,87,84,843		
	S.Rs. 4,85,40,030		S.Rs. 4,85,40,030
DEBT TRANSACTIONS :			
Debt incurred in the several Departments - - -	S.Rs. 9,72,91,311	Debt paid off in the several Departments - - -	S.Rs. 5,46,41,758
		Excess of Debt incurred - - -	4,26,49,553
	S.Rs. 9,72,91,311		S.Rs. 9,72,91,311
Excess of Debt incurred - - -	- - -	- - -	4,26,49,553
Deduct, Excess of Supplies, &c. rendered, as shown above - - -	- - -	- - -	2,87,84,843
Means to meet the Deficit - - -	- - -	- - -	1,38,64,710
Means in Excess of Deficit - - -	- - -	- - -	65,18,009
BALANCE remaining on 30th April 1826 - - -	- - -	S.Rs.	2,90,98,963

BY BALANCE remaining on 30th April 1826 - - - - -		S.Rs.	S.Rs.
		-	2,90,98,963
1826-27:			
Amount of Territorial Revenues realized in this year, according to Annual Budget Account, No. 1, presented to Parliament, Ct.Rs. 14,75,70,888, or - - - - -		12,72,16,283	
Further amount of Revenues, including sale of Stores, omitted in Account, No. 1 - - -		87,495	
TOTAL REVENUES - - -		12,73,03,778	
Amount of Territorial Charges incurred in this year, per Budget Account, No. 1, Ct.Rs. 11,89,15,357, or - - - - -		10,25,13,239	
Interest on Debts, not included in No. 1, but inserted in No. 8 - - -		1,30,48,410	
TOTAL CHARGES - - -		11,55,61,649	
Surplus - - -		1,17,42,129	
SUPPLIES:			
From London, including transactions on account of His Majesty's Government - - -	S.Rs. 1,23,37,848	To London, including transactions on account of His Majesty's Government - - -	S.Rs. 22,95,113
Deduct, the value of Political Stores, included in Home Charges - - - - -	65,31,598	Deduct, expense of Detachment in Persia, included in Bombay Charges - - -	37,401
	58,06,250		22,57,712
From Madras - - - - -	40,97,013	To Madras - - - - -	1,08,22,494
From Bombay - 25,66,744		To Bombay - - - - -	1,09,98,605
Deduct, expense of Detachment in Persia - - - 37,401	25,29,343	To Subordinates - - - - -	15,15,802
From Subordinates - - - - -	5,56,118	To Commerce - - - - -	2,02,04,759
From Commerce - - - - -	10,90,179		
	1,40,78,903		
Excess of Supplies rendered - - -	3,17,20,469		
S.Rs.	4,57,99,372	S.Rs.	4,57,99,372
DEBT TRANSACTIONS:			
Debt incurred in the several Departments - - - - -	S.Rs. 5,15,30,073	Debt paid off in the several Departments - - - - -	S.Rs. 3,70,03,733
		Excess of Debt incurred - - -	1,45,26,340
	S.Rs. 5,15,30,073		S.Rs. 5,15,30,073
Excess of Supplies rendered, as shown above - - - - -		3,17,20,469	
Deduct, Excess of Debt incurred - - - - -		1,45,26,340	
		1,71,94,129	
Supplies, &c. rendered in Excess of the Surplus Revenue - - - - -			54,52,000
BALANCE remaining on the 30th April 1827 - - -		S.Rs.	2,36,46,963

BY BALANCE remaining on 30th April 1827 - - - - -		S. Rs.	S. Rs.
		- - -	2,36,46,963
1827-28:			
Amount of Territorial Revenues realized in this year, according to Annual Budget Account, No. 1, presented to Parliament, Ct. Rs. 14,92,19,826, or - - - - -		12,86,37,781	
Further amount of Revenues, including sale of Stores, not included in Account, No. 1 - - -		1,95,950	
TOTAL REVENUES - - -		12,88,33,731	
Amount of Territorial Charges incurred in this year, including S. Rs. 51,80,218 repaid on account "Deccan Booty," per Budget Account, No. 1, S. Rs. Ct. Rs. 11,77,46,257, or - - - - -		10,15,05,394	
Interest on Debt, not included in No. 1, but inserted in No. 8 - - -		1,47,60,805	
TOTAL CHARGES - - -		11,62,66,199	
Surplus - - -		1,25,67,532	
SUPPLIES:			
From London, including transactions on account His Majesty's Government - - -	S. Rs. 1,07,64,142	To London, including transactions on account His Majesty's Government - - -	S. Rs. 47,95,473
Deduct, value of Political Stores, included in Home Charges - - -	47,27,215	Deduct, expense of Persian Detachment, included in Bombay Charges - - -	15,345
	60,36,927		47,80,128
From Madras - - -	40,95,173	To Madras S. Rs. 94,36,974	
From Bombay S. Rs. 22,08,258		Ditto, on account Deccan Prize 5,45,835	99,82,809
Deduct, expense of Detachment in Persia - - -	15,345	To Bombay - 1,66,61,969	
	21,92,913	Ditto, on account Deccan Prize Fund - - -	6,39,252
From Subordinates - - -	54,298		1,73,01,221
From Commerce - - -	6,48,258	To Subordinates - - -	12,44,122
	1,30,27,569	To Commerce - - -	2,29,76,805
Excess of Supplies rendered - - -	4,32,57,516		
S. Rs. 5,62,85,085		S. Rs. 5,62,85,085	
DEBT TRANSACTIONS:			
Debt incurred in the several Departments - - -	S. Rs. 7,18,14,370	Debt paid off in the several Departments - - -	S. Rs. 3,47,57,035
Ditto, to meet the payment on account Deccan Prize, in this year, beyond the amount stated in the Bengal Accounts	26,75,938	Ditto, on account Deccan Prize - - -	1,67,123
			3,49,24,158
		Excess of Debt incurred - - -	3,95,66,150
S. Rs. 7,44,90,308		S. Rs. 7,44,90,308	
Excess of Supplies rendered, as shown above - - -		4,32,57,516	
Deduct, Excess of Debt incurred - - -		3,95,66,150	
Deduct, Excess of Supplies, &c. rendered from the Surplus Revenue - - -		36,91,366	
			88,76,166
BALANCE remaining on the 30th April 1828 - - -		S. Rs.	3,25,23,129

				S.Rs.	S.Rs.
BALANCE remaining on 30th April 1828 - - - - -				-	3,25,23,129
1828-29 :					
Amount of Territorial Revenues realized in this year, according to Annual Budget Account, No. 1, presented to Parliament, Ct.Rs. 14,78,48,696, or - - - - -				12,74,55,772	
Further amount of Revenues, not included in Account No. 1 - - - - -				44,045	
TOTAL REVENUES - - -				12,74,99,817	
Amount of Territorial Charges incurred in this year, per Budget Account, No. 1, Ct.Rs. 10,14,96,173, or - - - - -				- S.Rs. 8,74,96,701	
Interest on Debts, not included in No. 1, but inserted in No. 8 - - - - -				- 1,62,98,319	
TOTAL CHARGES - - -				10,37,95,020	
Surplus Revenue - - -				2,37,04,797	
SUPPLIES :					
From London, including transactions on account His Majesty's Government - - -	S.Rs.	To London, including transactions on account His Majesty's Government -	S.Rs.	29,11,671	
Deduct, value of Political Stores, included in Home Charges -	1,06,52,217	Deduct, Sum improperly charged for Deccan Prize -	S.Rs.	20,50,328	
	34,43,073	Also, expense of Detachment in Persia, included in Bombay Charges -	19,548	20,69,876	
	72,09,144			8,41,795	
From Madras - - -	42,28,254	To Madras - - -	78,77,332		
- Bombay 23,76,530		Deduct, value of Europe Stores improperly charged -	12,27,537	66,49,795	
Deduct, expense of Detachment in Persia - 19,548					
	23,56,982	To Bombay - - -	1,08,96,102		
From Subordinates -	2,86,251	Deduct, value of Europe Stores improperly charged -	S.Rs.		
From Commerce -	8,71,218				
	1,49,51,849	Steamer Enterprize returned to Calcutta - - -	3,44,828	10,54,133	
				98,41,969	
Excess of Supplies rendered -	2,71,98,815	To Subordinates - - -		15,57,802	
		To Commerce - - -		2,32,59,303	
S.Rs.	4,21,50,664		S.Rs.	4,21,50,664	
DEBT TRANSACTIONS :					
Debt incurred in the several Departments - - -	S.Rs.	Debt paid off in the several Departments - - -	S.Rs.	4,76,59,759	
Excess of Debt paid off - - -	19,05,905				
	S.Rs.		S.Rs.	4,76,59,759	
	4,76,59,759				
Excess of Supplies rendered, as shown above - - -				2,71,98,815	
Add, Excess of Debt discharged - - -				19,05,905	
				2,91,04,720	
Supplies, &c. rendered in Excess of the Surplus Revenue - - -					53,99,923
BALANCE remaining on the 30th April 1829 - - -				S.Rs.	2,71,23,206

— No. 7. (B.) —

A SUMMARY VIEW of the CASH TRANSACTIONS of the Government of
Madras; from 1814-15 to 1828-29, inclusive.

— No. 7. (B.) —

A SUMMARY VIEW of the CASH TRANSACTIONS of the Government of
Madras; from 1814-15 to 1828-29, inclusive.

— No. 7. (B.) —

A SUMMARY VIEW of the CASH TRANSACTIONS of the

	1814-15.	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.	1818-19.	1819-20.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
BALANCE at the commencement of each Official Year - - - - -	2,689,042	3,011,977	2,832,690	2,962,166	3,229,069	3,368,469
Add, the amount of Revenues realized in each year, per Budget Account, No. 3 - - -	5,322,164	5,106,107	5,360,220	5,381,307	5,361,432	5,407,004
Extraordinary Receipts in excess of Extraordinary Charges, which were omitted in the Budget Account, No. 3 - - - - -	40,695	132,663	160,044	37,870	71,502	10,989
Supplies from London, exclusive of Political Stores, included in Home Charges, in excess of Supplies thereto - - - - -	140,822	108,188	320,252	362,114	264,380	370,088
Supplies from Bengal and Bombay, in excess of Supplies thereto - - - - -	265,021	37,534	27,004	520,154	447,725	439,691
Supplies from Subordinate Settlements (including St. Helena) in excess of Supplies thereto -	-	-	437	-	81,297	-
Debt incurred in excess of Debt discharged -	81,169	119,167	19,310	167,808	97,742	234,461
Balance of unadjusted transactions between the several Departments, stated in detail in the Madras Accounts - - - - -	-	102,134	6,609	-	311,846	-
TOTAL RECEIPTS in each Year, combined with the Balance at the commencement of each Year - - - } £.	8,538,913	8,617,770	8,726,566	9,431,419	9,864,993	9,830,702
Deduct, Amount of the Territorial Charges incurred in each year, per Budget Account, No. 3, which excluded the value of Political Stores, charged in the Home Account - - - - -	5,134,246	5,289,476	5,201,399	5,475,254	5,979,045	5,694,844
Extraordinary Charges in excess of Extraordinary Receipts, omitted in the Budget Account, No. 3 - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest on Debt (not included in No. 3, but stated in the Combined View of the Revenues and Charges of India, in Budget Account, No. 8), adjusting, where required, the Sums due to the Carnatic Fund - - - - -	95,862	104,591	101,198	98,432	98,877	141,558
Supplies to London, in excess of Supplies therefrom - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supplies to Bengal and Bombay in excess of Supplies therefrom - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supplies to subordinate Settlements (including St. Helena) in excess of Supplies therefrom -	453	902	-	2,433	-	8,115
Supplies to Commercial Department (including Canton) in excess of Supplies therefrom -	227,627	390,111	461,803	459,068	418,602	238,815
Debt paid off in excess of Debt incurred - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance of unadjusted transactions between the several Departments, stated in detail in the Madras Accounts - - - - -	68,748	-	-	167,163	-	239,745
TOTAL PAYMENTS - - - £.	5,526,936	5,785,080	5,764,400	6,202,350	6,496,524	6,323,077
BALANCE remaining at the close of each Official Year - - - - - } £.	3,011,977	2,832,690	2,962,166	3,229,069	3,368,469	3,507,625

East India House, }
2 April 1832. }

- - - - - No. 7. (B.) -

Government of *Madras* ; from 1814-15 to 1828-29, inclusive.

1820-21.	1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24.	1824-25.	1825-26.	1826-27.	1827-28.	1828-29.	GRAND TOTAL.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
3,507,625	3,081,657	3,159,885	3,993,095	2,815,206	3,363,476	3,046,700	2,580,550	2,360,577	Balance, 1 May 1814. 2,689,042
5,403,506	5,557,029	5,585,210	5,498,765	5,440,743	5,714,915	5,981,681	5,347,838	5,575,049	
-	9,513	10,785	-	162,459	-	11,810	-	-	648,330
474,771	430,797	301,471	-	242,601	252,453	323,188	24,518	371,682	3,987,325
-	-	-	305,838	274,348	-	-	813,374	-	3,130,689
-	-	-	-	50	-	-	26,210	-	107,994
40,449	204,239	493,033	55,101	493,042	-	-	112,444	100,509	2,218,474
59,122	-	-	-	104,716	13,508	-	11,054	-	608,989
9,485,473	9,283,235	9,550,384	9,852,799	9,533,165	9,344,352	9,363,379	8,915,988	8,407,817	95,433,813
5,572,489	5,405,592	5,072,992	6,228,823	5,737,035	5,704,829	5,432,562	6,007,597	5,502,224	83,438,407
3,750	-	-	258	-	139,501	-	4,683	9,330	157,522
124,227	104,797	166,996	169,775	214,758	212,637	213,571	175,847	158,629	2,181,755
-	-	-	331,950	-	-	-	-	-	331,950
373,100	273,419	66,496	-	-	33,742	148,517	-	37,986	933,260
2,240	1,855	229	188	-	7,998	65,199	-	5,394	95,012
328,004	226,647	165,783	146,931	217,896	107,525	225,244	367,284	262,492	4,243,832
-	-	-	-	-	91,420	653,109	-	-	744,529
-	111,040	84,793	159,668	-	-	44,627	-	23,171	898,955
6,403,816	6,123,350	5,557,289	7,037,593	6,169,689	6,297,652	6,782,829	6,555,411	5,999,226	93,025,222
3,081,657	3,159,885	3,993,095	2,815,206	3,363,476	3,046,700	2,580,550	2,360,577	2,408,591	2,408,591

(Errors excepted.)

(signed) *James C. Melvill,*
Aud^r Indⁿ Acc^{ts}.

No. 7. (B.)—continued.

A SUMMARY of the CASH TRANSACTIONS of *Madras* and its Subordinates, from the Year 1814-15 to 1828-29; including Supplies made to, and received from, other Presidencies, &c.

BY CASH BALANCES remaining in the Treasuries of the several Territorial Departments, on the 30th April 1814			Pagodas.	Pagodas.
			-	67,22,605
1814-15:				
Amount of Territorial Revenues realized this year, according to Budget Account, No. 3, annually presented to Parliament			1,33,05,409	
Amount of Territorial Charges incurred in this year, according to Budget Account, No. 3, annually presented to Parliament		Ps. 1,28,35,614		
Deduct, Amount over-stated in Budget View, arising chiefly from the value of Europe Stores now included therein		1,01,739		
		1,27,33,875		
Interest on Debt		Ps. 2,48,587		
Less, Amount overcharged on account Carnatic Fund		8,932		
		2,39,655		
TOTAL CHARGES			1,29,73,530	
				3,31,879
SUPPLIES:				
From London, including transactions on account His Majesty's Government	Pagodas.	To London, including transactions on account His Majesty's Government	Pagodas.	
- 3,88,098		-	4,81,315	
Ditto, on Carnatic Fund	4,51,764	Add, amount of Adjustment, transferred from Bengal	6,492	
	8,39,862			4,87,807
From Bengal	-	To Bengal	9,19,409	
From Bombay	-	Deduct, Adjustment transferred to London	6,492	
From Commercial Department	-	Ditto - Subordinates	1,133	
Amount of Commercial Balance, 30 April 1814	- 1,26,709		7,625	
Ditto, 30 April 1815	58,216			9,11,784
Add, the difference between the Balances at the two periods, being the amount disbursed from Commercial Balance	68,493	To Bombay	-	10,10,986
	6,24,810	To Subordinates	-	1,133
Deduct, the value of Europe Stores, supplied the Political Department, and included in Home Charges	1,80,327	To Commercial Department	-	10,13,550
	4,44,483	Excess of Supplies received	-	34,25,260
Ps. 38,69,668				4,44,408
			Ps. 38,69,668	
DEBT TRANSACTIONS:				
Debt incurred in the several Departments	Pagodas. 8,93,452	Debt paid off in the several Departments	Pagodas.	
		Debt incurred on account of Carnatic Fund	4,46,347	6,73,610
		Debt discharged on account ditto in England	4,51,764	
		Over-credited for Interest	8,932	
		Ditto, Moiety for Register's Salary	2,571	
		Net Amount paid on account Carnatic Fund	4,63,267	16,920
		Excess of Debt incurred	-	6,90,530
	Ps. 8,93,452			2,02,922
			Ps. 8,93,452	
Excess of Supplies received, as shown above				4,44,408
Ditto of Debt incurred ditto				2,02,922
Deduct, Balance of unadjusted transactions between the several Officers in the different Departments, stated in detail in the Madras Accounts				6,47,330
				1,71,871
				4,75,459
CASH BALANCE remaining on the 30th April 1815				Ps. 75,29,943

BY BALANCE remaining on 30th April 1815 - - - - -		Pagodas.	Pagodas.
		-	75,29,943
1815-16:			
Amount of Territorial Revenues realized in this year, according to Annual Budget Account, No. 3, presented to Parliament - - - - -		1,27,65,268	
Amount of Territorial Charges incurred in this year, per Budget Account, No. 3. Ps. 1,32,23,689			
Deduct, amount over-stated in ditto, by including Europe Stores - - - - -		3,31,656	
		1,28,92,033	
Interest on Debt - - - - -		Ps. 2,92,107	
Less, amount over-stated on account Carnatic Fund - - - - -		30,630	
		2,61,477	
TOTAL CHARGES - - - - -		1,31,53,510	
Deficit, to be deducted from Cash Balance - - - - -		-	3,88,242
BALANCE remaining - - - - -		-	71,41,701
SUPPLIES:			
From London, including transactions on account His Majesty's Government - - - - -	Pagodas.	To London, including His Majesty's Government - - - - -	Pagodas.
Ditto, on account Carnatic Fund - - - - -		Add, Adjustment on account Bengal - - - - -	
			91,232
	6,02,454	To Bengal - - - - -	11,33,436
Deduct Adjustment on account Commerce - - - - -	12,827	Deduct, Adjustment on account London and Subordinates - - - - -	93,488
	5,89,627		10,39,948
From Bengal - - - - -	28,34,411	To Bombay - - - - -	18,22,846
From Bombay - - - - -	1,22,218	To Subordinates - - - - -	2,256
From Commercial Department - - - - -	6,51,588	To Commercial Department - - - - -	11,62,683
Add, Adjustment on account London - - - - -	12,827	To Commercial Balance 30 April 1815 - - - - -	58,217
	6,64,415	Ditto - 1816 - - - - -	1,85,379
Deduct, Europe Stores supplied Political Dep ^t - - - - -	3,49,849	Add, Augmentation in Commercial Balance - - - - -	1,27,162
	3,14,566		12,89,845
Excess of Supplies rendered - - - - -	38,60,822		Ps. 44,74,051
	6,13,229		
	Ps. 44,74,051		
DEBT TRANSACTIONS:			
Debt incurred in the several Departments - - - - -	Ps. 8,62,469	Debt paid off in the several Departments - - - - -	6,37,281
Ditto, on account Carnatic Fund - - - - -	4,33,536	Excess of Debt incurred - - - - -	2,97,918
Deduct, paid in England - - - - -	3,27,605		
Over-credited for Interest - - - - -	30,630		
Moiety of Registrar's Salary - - - - -	2,571		
	3,60,806		
	72,730		
	Ps. 9,35,199		Ps. 9,35,199
Excess of Supplies rendered, as shown above - - - - -			6,13,229
Deduct Excess of Debt incurred, ditto - - - - -		2,97,918	
Also, Balance of unadjusted transactions of the several Officers in the different Departments, stated in detail in the Madras Accounts - - - - -		2,55,334	
		5,53,252	
			59,977
CASH BALANCE remaining on the 30th April 1816 - - - - -		Ps.	70,81,724

BY BALANCE remaining on 30th April 1816 - - - - -				Pagodas.	Pagodas.
1816-17:					70,81,724
Amount of Territorial Revenues realized in this year, according to Annual Budget Account No. 3, presented to Parliament - - - - -				1,34,00,550	
Amount of Territorial Charges incurred in this year, per Budget Account No. 3				Pagodas.	
Deduct Amount overstated in ditto on account stores, &c. - - - - -				1,30,03,498	
				4,00,111	
				1,26,03,387	
Interest on Debts - - - - -				Pgs. 3,00,383	
Less Amount overstated for Carnatic Fund - - - - -				47,388	
				2,52,995	
TOTAL CHARGES - - -				1,28,56,382	
Surplus - - -				- - -	5,44,168
SUPPLIES:					
From London, including trans-	Pagodas.	Pagodas.	To London, including	Pagodas.	76,25,892
actions on account of His			His Majesty's Govern-		
Majesty's Government -	4,49,471		ment - - - - -	90,075	
D° on account Carnatic Fund	4,55,482		To Bengal - - - - -	16,14,159	
D° adjustm ^t on account Bengal	4,271		To Bombay - - - - -	14,21,138	
Deduct, adjustment on	9,09,224		Commer-		
acc ^t Commerce Ps. 18,266			cial De-		
Ditto, Subordinates - 252			partment -	Pgs.	
	18,518			13,56,090	
From Bengal - - - - -	27,82,915	8,90,706	Add,		
Add, Adjustment with Com-			Consign-		
merce, per contra, amount of			ment ad-		
Consignment - - - - -	1,29,332		justed with		
			Bengal, per		
Deduct, Gain by exchange on	29,12,247		contra -	1,29,332	
Drafts on Bengal - 19,017					14,85,422
Transfer to London					
adjusted - - - 4,271					
Ditto, Subordinates 840					
	24,123	28,88,119			
From Bombay - - - - -	- - -	214,687			
From Subordinates - - - - -	- - -	1,092			
From Commercial Department	5,11,191				
Add, adjustment with London	18,266				
Comm ^l balance 30					
Apr. 1816 - 1,85,379					
Ditto 1817 - 1,84,857					
Disbursed from Commercial					
balance - - - - -	522				
	5,29,979				
Deduct, Europe Stores supplied					
to Political Department -	1,99,065				
		3,30,914			
		43,25,518			
Excess of Supplies rendered	- - -	2,85,276			
	Pgs.	46,10,794		Pgs.	46,10,794
DEBT TRANSACTIONS:					
Debt incurred in the	Pgs.	Debt paid off in the several Depart-	Pgs.		
several Departments	8,62,267	ments - - - - -	- - - - -	7,64,376	
		Incurred on account Carnatic Fund -	4,55,832		
		Deduct, paid in London - 4,55,482			
		Over credited for interest - 47,388			
		Moiety of Registrar's Salary 2,577			
			5,05,477		
				49,615	
				8,13,991	
		Excess of debt incurred - - - - -		48,276	
	Pgs.		Pgs.	8,62,267	
	8,62,267				
Deduct, Excess of supplies rendered, as shown above	- - -			2,85,276	
Less excess of Debt incurred - - - - -	- - -			48,276	
Balance of unadjusted transactions of the several Officers in the					
different Departments, stated in detail in the Madras Accounts -				16,522	
				64,798	
					2,20,478
CASH BALANCE remaining on 30th April 1817 - - -				Pgs.	74,05,414

BY BALANCE remaining on 30th April 1817 - - - - -				Pagodas.	Pagodas.
1817-18:					74,05,414
Amount of Territorial Revenues realized in this year, according to Annual Budget Account No. 3, presented to Parliament - - - - -				1,34,53,268	
Amount of Territorial Charges incurred in this year, per Budget Account No. 3				1,36,88,135	
Deduct, Amount overstated on account stores, &c. - - - - -				94,674	
				1,35,93,461	
Interest on Debts - - - - -				Pgs. 3,17,545	
Less amount overcharged on account Carnatic Fund - - - - -				71,466	
				2,46,079	
TOTAL CHARGES - - -				1,38,39,540	
Deficit to be deducted from Cash Balance - - -					3,86,272
BALANCE remaining - - -					70,19,142
SUPPLIES:					
From London Pgs. 7,33,438	Pgs.	To London - - - Pgs. 50,547	Pgs.		
Ditto on account Carnatic Fund - 2,27,622		Add, Adjustment with Bengal 3,427			
Ditto adjustment with Bengal - 1,153				53,974	
Deduct, Adjust- 9,62,213		Deduct, Adjustment on account Subordinates - - - 3,244			
ment on account Commerce - 6,197				50,730	
From Bengal - 35,83,182	9,56,016	To Bengal, including His Majesty's Government - Pgs. 12,83,042			
Add, Adjustment of Commercial consignment per contra - 1,41,172		Deduct, Adjustment with London - - - 3,427			
		Ditto Subordinates 2,839		6,266	
				12,76,776	
		To Bombay - - - - -		15,63,119	
Deduct, Adjustm ^t with London and exchange on Drafts - 20,072	37,04,282	To Subordinates - - - - -		6,083	
From Bombay - - - - -	4,35,999	To Commercial Department		12,39,360	
From Commercial Department - 3,57,895		Add, Consignment to Bengal, per contra - - - 1,41,172			
Add, consignment on account of Commerce - 6,197		Commercial balance 30th April 1817 - 1,84,857			
		Ditto 1818 - 1,91,804		6,947	
Deduct, Europe Stores supplied Political Department - 1,24,283	2,39,809			10,87,479	
Pgs. 53,36,106				42,84,187	
		Excess of Supplies received - - -		10,51,919	
		Pgs. 53,36,106			
DEBT TRANSACTIONS:					
Debt incurred in the several Departments - - -	Pgs.	Pgs. 10,87,522	Debt paid off in the several Departments - - -	Pgs.	
Incurred on account Annuity Fund - - - - -	5,37,662		Excess of Debt incurred - - -	419,520	
Deduct, paid in London - Pgs. 2,27,622					
Overcredited for interest - 71,466					
Moiety of Registrar's salary - - - 2,571	3,01,659				
		2,36,003			
	Pgs. 13,23,525		Pgs. 13,23,525		
Excess of Supplies received as above - - - - -				10,51,919	
Ditto of Debt incurred in ditto - - - - -				419,520	
Deduct the Balance of unadjusted transactions of the several Officers in the different Departments, stated in detail in the Madras Accounts - - -				14,71,439	
				4,17,908	
CASH BALANCE remaining on 30th April 1818 - - -					10,53,531
				Pgs.	80,72,673

BY BALANCE remaining on 30th April 1818 - - - - -		Pgs.	80,72,673
Or at 3 ½ Rupees the Pagoda - - - - -		Rs.	2,82,54,355
1818-19:			
Amount of Territorial Revenues realized in this year according to the Annual Budget Account No. 3, presented to Parliament - - - - -		Pgs.	1,34,03,580
		or Rs.	4,69,12,530
Amount of Territorial Charges incurred in this year, per Budget Account No. 3, pagodas, 1,49,47,612, or - - - - -		Rs.	5,23,16,642
Deduct amount overstated in ditto, by including the value of Europe Stores, &c. - - - - -			6,25,644
			5,16,90,998
Interest on Debts - - - - -		Rs.	11,38,525
Less amount overstated, per Carnatic Fund - - - - -			2,73,347
			8,65,178
TOTAL CHARGES - - -			5,25,56,176
Deficit to be Deducted from the Cash Balance - - -			56,43,646
BALANCE remaining - - -			2,26,10,709
SUPPLIES:			
Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	
From London - 12,79,916	To London - 1,22,073		
Deduct, Adjust- ment with Com- merce on ac- count, Canton 1,973	Add, Adjustment with Bengal, on account His Majesty's Government - 55,159		
		1,77,232	
Add, on account Carnatic Fund 12,77,943	Deduct, Adjustment on account Subordinates - 29,523		1,47,709
Adjustment with Bengal, on ac- count His Ma- jesty's Govern- ment - 77,053	From Bengal - 51,63,520		
	Deduct, Adjustment with London, on account His Ma- jesty's Govern- ment - 55,159	Rs.	
From Bengal - 1,19,63,374	Ditto, Subordinates - 9,280		
Add, consignment from Commercial Department - 41,611	Loss by Exchange - 72,943		
		1,37,382	50,26,138
Deduct, Adjust- ment with Lon- don - 77,053	To Bombay - - - - -		38,21,334
D ^o subor- dinates 7,50,149	To Subordinates - - - - -		38,803
	To Commercial - - - - -	41,28,364	
	Add, Consignment to Bengal - 41,611		
	Commercial Balance 41,69,975		
	30 April 1818 - 6,71,316		
	Ditto, 30 April 1819 - 8,50,662		
From Bombay - - - - -	Add also augmentation in the Commercial Balance - - -	1,79,346	
From Subordinates - - - - -			43,49,321
From Commercial, including Canton 13,19,046			
Less Europe Stores 6,32,490			
			1,33,83,305
			32,79,506
			1,66,62,811
Rs.			
1,66,62,811			
DEBT TRANSACTIONS:			
Debt incurred in the several departments - - - - -	Rs.	Debt paid off in the several Departments - - - - -	Rs.
Ditto, on account Carnatic Fund - 19,57,696	42,79,678	Excess of Debt incurred - - -	39,93,747
Deduct paid in London 11,06,042			8,55,240
Over credit- ed for in- terest - 273,347			
Moiety of Registrar's Salary - 8,998			
	13,88,387		
	5,69,309		
	Rs.		Rs.
	48,48,987		48,48,987
Excess of Supplies received, as shown above - - - - -			32,79,506
Ditto, of Debt incurred in ditto - - - - -			8,55,240
Balance of unadjusted transactions of the several Officers in the different Departments stated in detail in the Madras Accounts - - - - -			27,28,651
			68,63,397
CASH BALANCE remaining on the 30th April 189 - - - - -		Rs.	2,94,74,106

BY BALANCE remaining on 30th April 1819				Rs.		Rs.	
						2,94,74,106	
1819-20 :							
Amount of Territorial Revenues realized in this year according to Annual Budget Account							
No. 3, presented to Parliament, pagodas 1,35,17,510, or						4,73,11,285	
Amount of Territorial Charges incurred in this year, per Budget Account							
No. 3, pagodas 1,42,37,110, or				Rs.		4,98,29,885	
Deduct amount over-stated in ditto						96,151	
Interest on Debts				Rs. 15,50,726		4,97,33,734	
Deduct amount over-stated on account Carnatic Fund				3,12,090		12,38,636	
						5,09,72,370	
				TOTAL CHARGES		5,09,72,370	
				Deduct Deficit from the Cash Balance		36,61,085	
				BALANCE remaining		2,58,13,021	
SUPPLIES :							
Rs.		Rs.		Rs.			
From London		25,65,725		To London		1,48,989	
Add, Adjustment with Bengal on account His Majesty's Govt		32,996		Deduct on account of St. Helena		44,207	
Also adjustment on account Carnatic Fund		7,44,327				1,04,782	
		33,43,048		To Bengal		73,94,054	
From Bengal		1,41,47,955		Deduct on account of St. Helena		27,620	
Add, Consignment from Commerce		30,744				73,66,434	
		1,41,78,699					
Deduct, Adjustment with London		32,996					
Ditto, Subordinates		820					
		33,816					
From Bombay		-		To Bombay		42,44,009	
From Subordinates		-					
From Commercial		10,72,409		To Subordinates		71,827	
Comm'l Balance on 30 April 1819		8,50,662		To Commercial		36,01,773	
D ^o 30 Ap. 1820		3,80,223		Add, Consignment to Bengal, adjusted per contra		30,774	
						36,32,477	
Add, Amount disbursed from the Commercial Balances		4,70,439		Excess of Supplies received		1,54,19,529	
		15,42,848				49,24,931	
Rs.		2,03,44,460		Rs.		2,03,44,460	
DEBT TRANSACTIONS :							
Rs.		Rs.		Rs.			
Debt incurred in the several Departments		73,74,578		Debt paid off in the several Departments		58,31,638	
Ditto on account Carnatic Fund		16,14,006		Excess of Debt incurred		20,51,531	
Less paid in England		7,44,327					
Over credited for Interest		3,12,090					
Moiety of Register's Salary		8,998					
		10,65,415					
		5,48,591					
Rs.		78,83,169		Rs.		78,83,169	
Excess of Supplies received, as shown above				49,24,931			
Ditto of Debt incurred ditto				20,51,531			
				69,76,462			
Deduct, Balance of unadjusted transactions of the several Officers in the different Departments, stated in detail in the Madras Accounts				20,97,767			
				48,78,695			
BALANCE remaining on the 30th April 1820				Rs.			
				3,06,91,716			

(continued)

BY BALANCE remaining on 30th April 1820		Rs.	Rs.
		-	3,06,91,716
1820-21:			
Amount of Territorial Revenues realized in this year, according to Annual Budget Account No. 3, presented to Parliament, pagodas 1,35,08,765, or		Rs.	4,72,80,677
Amount of Territorial Charges incurred in this year, per Budget Account No. 3, pagodas 1,39,31,222, or		Rs. 4,87,59,277	
Add, Further Charges of an extraordinary nature, omitted in ditto		32,814	
		4,87,92,091	
Interest on Debts		14,40,061	
Less Amount overcharged for Carnatic Fund		3,53,073	
		10,86,988	
TOTAL CHARGES		4,98,79,079	
Deduct, Deficit from Cash Balance		-	25,98,402
Balance remaining on the 30th April 1821		-	2,80,93,314
SUPPLIES:			
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From London -	32,09,981	To London -	1,51,029
Add, Adjustment with Bengal on Account His Majesty's Govt -	2,14,561	Deduct, Adjustment on account Subordinates -	16,387
	34,24,542		1,34,642
Ditto on Account Carnatic Fund -	9,43,263	To Bengal -	51,48,836
	43,67,805	Deduct, Adjustment on account Subordinates -	3,334
Deduct, Stationery received for several Departments -	78,920		51,45,502
	42,88,885	To Bombay -	41,26,841
From Bengal -	56,57,453	To Subordinates -	19,721
Add, Consignment from Commercial Department -	1,27,029	To Commercial -	38,28,919
	57,84,482	Add, Consignment to Bengal -	1,27,029
Deduct, Adjustment with London	2,14,561		39,55,948
Ditto, Subordinates	21	Commercial Balance on 30th April 1820 Rs. 3,80,223	
	2,14,582	D ^o , 30 Apr. 1821 -	7,54,001
From Bombay -	-	Add, Augmentation in Commercial Balances -	3,73,778
From Subordinates -	-		43,29,726
From Commercial -	-		
	1,17,56,364		
Excess of Supplies rendered -	20,00,068		
Rs.	1,37,56,432	Rs.	1,37,56,432
DEBT TRANSACTIONS:			
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Debt incurred in the several Departments -	67,46,716	Debt paid off in the several Departments -	70,23,964
Ditto, on account Carnatic Fund -	19,62,772	Excess of Debt incurred -	3,53,931
Deduct, paid in England Rs. 9,43,263			
Over credited for interest -	3,53,073		
Registrar's Salary -	35,257		
	13,31,593		
	6,31,179		
Rs.	73,77,895	Rs.	73,77,895
Excess of Supplies rendered	-		20,00,068
Deduct, Excess of Debt incurred	-	Rs. 3,53,931	
Add, Balance of unadjusted transactions of the several Officers in the different Departments, stated in detail in the Madras Accounts -	-	5,17,319	8,71,250
			11,28,818
BALANCE remaining on the 30th April 1821		Rs.	2,69,64,496

		Rs.	Rs.
BY BALANCE remaining on the 30th April 1821 - - - - -		-	2,69,64,496
1821-22 :			
Amount of Territorial Revenues realized in this year, according to Annual Budget Account No. 3, presented to Parliament, pagodas 1,38,92,573, or - - - - -			
		Rs.	4,86,24,005
Amount of Territorial Charges incurred in this year, per Budget Account No. 3, pagodas 1,35,13,980, or - - - - -		Rs.	4,72,98,390
Deduct, Amount overstated in ditto by including Europe Stationery - - -		83,239	
		4,72,15,691	
Interest on Debts - - - - -		Rs. 13,06,094	
Deduct, Amount over-stated on account Carnatic Fund - - -		3,89,119	
		9,16,975	
TOTAL CHARGES - - -		4,81,32,666	
SUPPLIES:		Surplus - - -	4,91,339
From London - - -	Rs. 32,23,372	To London - - -	Rs. 1,30,338
Add, Adjustment with Bengal on account His Majesty's Government - - -	8,402	Add, Adjustment with Bengal, on account His Majesty's Government - - -	2,547
	32,31,774		1,32,885
D° Carnatic Fund - - -	7,44,831	To Bengal - - -	77,50,873
	39,76,605	Deduct, Adjustment on account Subordinates Rs. 17,440	
Deduct, Stationery supplied the several Departments - - -	74,245	D° London 2,547	19,987
From Bengal - - -	67,58,683		77,30,886
Add, Consignment from Commerce - - -	9,779	To Bombay - - -	28,25,266
	67,68,402	To Subordinates - - -	17,440
Deduct, Adjustment with London 8,402		To Commercial - - -	32,07,867
D° - Subordinates - - -	1,207	Add, Consignment to Bengal - - -	9,779
	9,609		32,17,646
From Bombay - - -	-		
From Subordinates - - -	-		
From Commercial - - -	9,85,515		
Commercial balance on 30 April 1821 - - -	7,54,001		
D° 30 April 1822 - - -	5,05,034		
Add, amount disbursed from the Commercial Balances - - -	2,48,967		
	12,34,482		
Excess of Supplies rendered - - -	1,33,01,789		
	6,22,334		
Rs.	1,39,24,123	Rs.	1,39,24,123
DEBT TRANSACTIONS :			
Debt incurred in the several Departments	Rs. 72,01,276	Debt paid off in the several Departments	62,36,873
D° on acc ^t Carnatic Fund Rs. 19,65,641		Excess of Debt incurred - - -	17,87,096
Less paid in England 7,44,831			
Moiety of Registrar's Salary - - -	8,998		
Over-credited for Interest - - -	3,89,119		
	11,42,948		
	8,22,693		
Rs.	80,23,969	Rs.	80,23,969
Excess of Debt incurred, as shown above - - -	-		17,87,096
Deduct, Excess of Supplies rendered - - -	-		6,22,334
Balance of unadjusted transactions of the several Officers in the different Departments, stated in detail in the Madras Accounts - - -	-		9,71,601
			15,93,935
			1,93,161
BALANCE remaining on the 30th April 1822 - - -		Rs.	2,76,48,996

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BY BALANCE remaining on 30th April 1822 - - - - -		Rs. 2,76,48,996	
1822-23 :			
Amount of Territorial Revenues realized in this year, according to Annual Budget Account No. 3, presented to Parliament - - - - -		Pgs. 1,39,63,024, or	Rs. 4,88,70,584
Amount of Territorial Charges incurred in this year, per Budget Account No. 3 - - - - -		Pgs. 1,26,82,481, or	Rs. 4,43,88,683
Deduct, Amount overstated in ditto, by including Europe Stationery - - -			94,372
			4,42,94,311
Interest on Debts - - - - -		Rs. 18,74,385	
Deduct, Amount overstated on account Carnatic Fund - - -		4,13,173	14,61,212
TOTAL CHARGES - - -		4,57,55,523	
SUPPLIES :		Surplus - - -	31,15,061
From London - Rs.	98,52,178	To London - Rs.	1,43,251
Deduct, Adjustment with Bengal, for Bills on the Court, on account Bengal Debt - - -	78,41,957	Add, Adjustment with Bengal, on account His Majesty's Government - - -	178
	20,10,221		1,43,429
Add, further adjustment with Bengal on account His Majesty's Government - - -	14,389	To Bengal - - -	1,12,33,033
Ditto, on account Carnatic Fund - - -	8,40,123	Deduct, Adjustment with London - - -	178
	28,64,733	Ditto Subordinates - - -	2,487
Deduct, Stationery and Mint Stores - - -	83,435		2,665
	27,81,298	To Bombay - - -	
From Bengal - - -	47,30,971	To Subordinates - - -	
Add, Adjustment with London for Bills on the Court - - -	78,41,957	To Commercial Department - - -	22,85,253
Deduct, Adjustment with London - - -	14,389	Commercial Balance, 30 April 1822 - - -	5,05,034
Ditto with Subordinates - - -	483	Ditto - 1823 - - -	5,64,485
	14,872	Add, Augmentation in the Commercial Balance - - -	59,451
	1,25,58,056		23,44,704
From Bombay - - -	12,50,310	Excess of Supplies received - - -	1,68,80,827
From Subordinates - - -	483		6,03,423
From Commercial Department - - -	8,94,103		
Rs.	1,74,84,250	Rs.	1,74,84,250
DEBT TRANSACTIONS :			
Debt incurred in the several Departments - - - - -	Rs. 95,65,835	Debt paid off in the several Departments - - - - -	Rs. 60,84,041
Ditto, on account Carnatic Fund - - -	20,94,536	Excess of Debt incurred - - -	43,14,036
Deduct, paid in England - - -	8,40,123		
Over-credited for Interest - - -	4,13,173		
Moiety of Registrar's Salary - - -	8,998		
	12,62,294		
	8,32,242		
Rs.	1,03,98,077	Rs.	1,03,98,077
Excess of Supplies received, as shown above - - - - -		6,03,423	
Ditto of Debt incurred - - - - -		43,14,036	
		49,17,459	
Deduct, Balance of unadjusted transactions of the several Officers in the different departments, stated in detail in the Madras Accounts - - -		7,41,936	
		41,75,523	
BALANCE remaining on the 30th April 1823 - - -		Rs. 3,49,39,580	

BY BALANCE remaining on 30th April 1823 - - - - - Rs. 3,49,39,580

1823-24.

Amount of Territorial Revenues realized in this year, according to Annual Budget Account, No. 3, presented to Parliament - - - - -	Pgs. 1,37,46,912, or	Rs. 4,81,14,192
Amount of Territorial Charges incurred in this year, per Budget Account, No. 3 - - - - -	Pgs. 1,55,72,058, or	Rs. 5,45,02,203
Add, Charges omitted in ditto, on adjustment - - - - -		2,255
Interest on Debts - - - - -	14,87,141	
Less, Amount overcharged for Carnatic Fund - - - - -	1,607	14,85,534
TOTAL CHARGES - - - - -		5,59,89,992

Deduct, Deficit from Cash Balance - - - 78,75,800

Balance Remaining - - - 2,70,63,780

SUPPLIES:

From London, including transactions on account His Majesty's Government - - - - -	Rs. 22,56,973	Rs.	To London - - - - -	Rs. 52,16,537	
			Add, Adjustment with Bengal - - - - -	150	
Ditto, on account Carnatic Fund - - - - -	8,81,371		To Bengal - - - - -	58,35,611	52,16,687
	31,38,344		Deduct, Amount included for Expenses of Burmese War in Madras Charges, - - - - -	2,89,182	
Deduct, Political Stores - - - - -	8,26,221	23,12,123	Adjustment with London - - - - -	150	
From Bengal - - - - -	92,24,768		D ^o Subordinates - - - - -	1,646	
Deduct, Gain by Exchange now credited as Revenue - - - - -	1,04,707	91,20,061		2,90,978	55,44,633
From Bombay - - - - -		15,73,976	To Bombay - - - - -		24,73,320
Commercial - - - - -		5,08,964	To Subordinates - - - - -		1,646
		1,35,15,124	To Commercial - - - - -		17,94,606
Excess of Supplies rendered - - - - -		15,15,768			
	Rs. 1,50,30,892			Rs. 1,50,30,892	

DEBT TRANSACTIONS:

Debt incurred in the several Departments - - - - -	Rs. 87,70,054	Rs.	Debt paid off in the several Departments - - - - -	Rs. 86,99,853
Ditto, on account Carnatic Fund - - - - -	11,56,393		Excess of Debt incurred - - - - -	4,82,138
Add, Petty Claims discharged improperly deducted at Madras - - - - -	1,38,522			
	12,94,915			
Deduct, paid in London - - - - -	8,81,371			
Over-credited for Interest - - - - -	1,607			
	8,82,978			
	4,11,937			
	Rs. 91,81,991			Rs. 91,81,991

Excess of Supplies rendered as above - - - - - 15,15,768
 Balance of unadjusted transactions of the several Departments, stated in detail in the Madras Accounts - - - - - 13,97,094

Deduct, Excess of Debt incurred - - - - - 29,12,862
 4,82,138
 24,30,724

BALANCE remaining on the 30th April 1824 - - - Rs. 2,46,33,056

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APPENDIX TO REPORT

BY BALANCE remaining on 30th April 1824		Rs. 2,46,33,056		
1824-25.				
Amount of Territorial Revenues realized in this year, according to Annual Budget Account, No. 3, presented to Parliament		Pgs. 1,36,01,857, or	Rs. 4,76,06,500	
Amount of Territorial Charges incurred in this year, per Budget Account, No. 3		Pgs. 1,43,42,589, or	Rs. 5,01,99,062	
Deduct, Amount included above on account of Burmah War Charges, &c. which are not brought on the Madras Accounts till 1825-6		14,21,518		
		4,87,77,544		
Add, Interest on Debts		18,73,401		
Amount short-stated for interest on Carnatic Fund		5,724	18,79,125	
TOTAL CHARGES			5,06,56,669	
Deduct, Deficit from Cash Balance			30,50,169	
SUPPLIES:			2,15,82,887	
From London, including His Majesty's Government		Rs. 19,76,697	To London	Rs. 1,45,431
Ditto on Account Carnatic Fund		7,76,212	To Bengal	67,74,383
Deduct, Political Stores		27,52,909 4,84,718	To Bombay	56,49,369
From Bengal		1,14,01,866	To Commercial	24,15,480
Less, a re-credit for Military Charges on Account Burmese War, adjusted in its proper place		2,89,182	Excess of Supplies received	1,49,84,663 26,17,150
Deduct, Gain by exchange credited as Revenue		35,084		
Also, Adjustment with Subordinates		439		
		35,523		
From Bombay		37,47,134		
From Subordinates		439		
From Commercial		5,08,888		
		Rs. 1,76,01,813		Rs. 1,76,01,813
DEBT TRANSACTIONS:				
Debt incurred in the several Departments		Rs. 1,10,50,570	Debt paid off in the several Departments	Rs. 77,97,132
Ditto on account Carnatic Fund		Rs. 15,88,831	Excess of Debt paid off	43,14,114
Add, amount petty Claims discharged, erroneously debited the Fund in India		2,42,333		
Amount short-charged for Interest		5,724		
Deduct, paid in London		18,36,888 7,76,212		
		10,60,676		
		Rs. 1,21,11,246		Rs. 1,21,11,246
Excess of Supplies received, as above				26,17,150
Ditto of Debt incurred				43,14,114
				69,31,264
Deduct, Balance of unadjusted transactions of the several Departments, stated in detail in the Madras Accounts				9,16,266
				78,47,530
BALANCE remaining on the 30th April 1825			Rs.	2,94,30,417

BY BALANCE remaining on 30th April 1825				Rs. 2,94,30,417				
1825-26.								
Amount of Territorial Revenues realized in this year, according to Annual Budget Account, No. 3, presented to Parliament				Rs. 5,00,05,504				
Amount of Territorial Charges incurred in this year, per Budget Account, No. 3.				Rs. 4,99,17,255				
Add, further Charges stated in the Madras Accounts in this year as Burmah War Charges, and included in the Budget view in 1824-25				12,20,637				
Also, Interest on Debts				19,07,211				
Less, Amount over-stated for Carnatic Deposit				46,640				
				18,60,571				
TOTAL CHARGES				5,29,98,463				
Deduct, Deficit from Cash Balance				29,92,959				
Balance remaining				2,64,37,458				
SUPPLIES:								
From London, including His Majesty's Government		Rs. 21,09,411	Rs. 23,90,109	To London		Rs. 1,81,052	Rs. 1,81,144	
Ditto on account Carnatic Fund		7,97,746		Add, Adjustment with Bengal		92		
Deduct, Political Stores		29,07,157 5,17,048		To Bengal		91,98,443	91,22,032	
From Bengal		1,28,43,026		Deduct, Adjustment on account Subordinates		76,319		
Deduct, Gain by Exchange, transferred to Revenue		6,717	Ditto London		92	91,22,032		
Adjustment with Subordinates		6,332			76,411			61,81,571
		13,049					76,319	
From Bombay								
From Subordinates						1,69,78,862		
From Commercial								9,02,900
							1,78,81,762	
		Rs. 1,78,81,762			Rs. 1,78,81,762			
DEBT TRANSACTIONS:								
Debt incurred in the several Departments		Rs. 86,79,389	Debt paid off in the several Departments		Rs. 1,06,42,023	Rs. 1,06,42,023		
Ditto on account Carnatic Fund		Rs. 20,07,090					Rs. 1,06,42,023	
Less, paid in London		7,97,746						Rs. 1,06,42,023
Over credited for Interest		46,640						
		8,44,386				Rs. 1,06,42,023		
		11,62,704					Rs. 1,06,42,023	
		98,42,093						Rs. 1,06,42,023
Excess of Debt discharged		7,99,930						
		Rs. 1,06,42,023				Rs. 1,06,42,023		
Excess of Supplies received							9,02,900	
Balance of unadjusted transactions of the several Departments, stated in detail in the Madras Accounts							1,18,193	
							10,21,093	
Deduct, Excess of Debt discharged						7,99,930		
						2,21,163		
Balance remaining on the 30th April 1826						Rs. 2,66,58,621		

		Rs.	
BY BALANCE remaining on 30th April 1826		2,66,58,621	
1826-27.			
Amount of Territorial Revenues realized in this year, according to Annual Budget Account, No. 3, presented to Parliament		Pgs. 1,49,54,203, or	Rs. 5,23,39,711
Amount of Territorial Charges incurred in this year, per Budget Account, No. 3		Pgs. 1,35,81,404, or	Rs. 4,75,34,914
Deduct, Amount overstated in ditto, now adjusted			1,03,332
Interest on Debts		19,66,412	
Deduct, overstated on account Carnatic Fund		97,668	
			4,74,31,582
TOTAL CHARGES			4,93,00,326
		Surplus	30,39,385
			2,96,98,006
SUPPLIES :			
From London, including transactions on account of His Majesty's Government	Rs. 32,75,593	To London	Rs. 2,18,425
Ditto on account Carnatic Fund	9,28,543	Add, Adjustment on account Bengal	30,899
	42,04,136	To Bengal	52,75,689
Deduct, Political Stores	11,26,917	Deduct, Transferred to Subordinates	6,30,559
	30,77,219	Adjustment with Bengal	30,899
From Bengal	97,79,238		6,61,458
Deduct, Adjustment on account Subordinates	60,065	To Bombay	90,50,639
	97,19,173	To Subordinates	6,30,559
From Bombay	26,46,177	To Commercial	21,95,030
From Subordinates	60,065		
From Commercial	2,24,141		
	1,57,26,775		
Excess of Supplies rendered	10,13,008		
	Rs. 1,67,39,783		Rs. 1,67,39,783
DEBT TRANSACTIONS :			
Debt incurred in the several Departments	Rs. 81,92,890	Debt paid off in the several Departments	Rs. 95,50,871
Ditto - on account Carnatic Fund	20,96,471	Ditto, the Accumulated Profits of the Government Bank carried to account of Revenues in this year	54,26,981
Less, paid in England, 9,28,543			
Over credited for Interest	97,668		
	10,26,211		
	10,70,260		
	92,63,150		
Excess of Debt paid off	57,14,702		
	Rs. 1,49,77,852		Rs. 1,49,77,852
Deduct, Excess of Supplies rendered, as above			10,13,008
Ditto, Debt discharged			57,14,702
Balance of unadjusted transactions of the several Departments, stated in detail in the Madras Accounts			3,90,485
			71,18,195
BALANCE remaining on the 30th April 1827		Rs. 2,25,79,811	

BY BALANCE remaining on 30th April 1827 - - - - -

Rs.
2,25,79,811

1827-28.

Amount of Territorial Revenues realized in this year, according to Annual Budget Account, No. 3, presented to Parliament - - - - -	Pgs. 1,33,69,596, or	Rs. 4,67,93,586
Amount of Territorial Charges incurred in this year, per Budget Account, No. 3 - - - - -	Pgs. 1,50,18,992, or	Rs. 5,25,66,472
Add, Amount short stated in ditto, now adjusted - - - - -		40,983
Interest on Debts - - - - -	Rs. 20,23,515	5,26,07,455
Less, amount overcharged for Carnatic Deposit - - - - -	1,59,241	
And the Interest on the sum of Rs. 54,26,981, the accumulated profits of the Government Bank, credited as Revenue last year - - - - -	3,25,619	
	4,84,860	15,38,655
TOTAL CHARGES - - - - -		5,41,46,110
Deduct deficit from the Cash Balance - - - - -		73,52,524
Balance remaining - - - - -		1,52,27,287

SUPPLIES :

From London, including transactions on account of His Majesty's Government - - - - -	Rs. 35,72,382	Rs.	To London - - - - -	Rs. 32,44,436	Rs.
Ditto on account Carnatic Fund - - - - -	10,35,832		Add, Adjustment with Bengal, on account His Majesty's Government - - - - -	80,892	33,25,328
	46,08,214		To Bengal - - - - -	47,96,320	
Deduct, Political Stores - - - - -	10,68,356		Deduct, Transferred to Subordinates - - - - -	4,86,368	
From Bengal - - - - -	1,07,98,497	35,39,858	Ditto to London - - - - -	80,892	5,67,260
Ditto, on account Deccan Prize - - - - -	5,87,822		To Bombay - - - - -		42,29,060
		1,13,86,319	To Subordinates - - - - -		37,84,387
From Bombay - - - - -		37,44,158	To London - - - - -		4,86,368
From Subordinates - - - - -		7,15,701			33,85,799
From Commercial - - - - -		1,72,066	To Excess of Supplies received - - - - -		1,52,10,942
	Rs. 1,95,58,102				43,47,160
				Rs. 1,95,58,102	

DEBT TRANSACTIONS :

Debt incurred in the several Departments - - - - -	Rs. 78,04,754	Rs.	Debt paid off in the several Departments - - - - -	Rs. 69,27,221
Deduct, Interest on Bank Profits, as above - - - - -	3,25,619		Ditto at Bengal on account Deccan Prize - - - - -	5,87,822
Debt incurred on account Carnatic Fund - - - - -	22,14,858	74,79,135		75,15,043
Less, paid in England - - - - -	10,35,832		Excess of Debt incurred - - - - -	9,83,877
Over credited for Interest - - - - -	1,59,241			
	11,95,073	10,19,785		
	Rs. 84,98,920			Rs. 84,98,920

Excess of Supplies received - - - - -	43,47,160
Ditto of Debt incurred - - - - -	9,83,877
Balance of unadjusted transactions of the several Departments, stated in detail in the Madras Accounts - - - - -	96,723
	54,27,760
BALANCE remaining on the 30th April 1828 - - - - -	Rs. 2,06,55,047

By BALANCE remaining on 30th April 1828 - - - - -				Rs.	2,06,55,047
1828-29.					
Amount of Territorial Revenues realized in this year, according to Annual Budget Account, No. 3, presented to Parliament - - - - -				Rs.	4,87,81,680
Amount of Territorial Charges incurred in this year, per Budget Account, No. 3 - - - - -				Rs.	4,81,44,457
Add, Charges short stated in ditto, now adjusted - - - - -				81,638	
Interest on Debts - - - - -				19,44,522	
Less, Amount over-charged on Carnatic Deposit - 2,30,896					
And the Interest on the sum of Rupees 54,26,981, the accumulated Profits of the Government Bank, credited as Revenue in 1826-27 - - - - -				3,25,619	
				5,56,515	
				13,88,007	
TOTAL CHARGES - - - - -					4,96,14,102
Deduct, Deficit from the Cash Balance - - - - -					8,32,422
Balance Remaining - - - - -					1,98,22,625
SUPPLIES :					
From London - - -	Rs.	34,10,838	To London - - -	Rs.	2,09,024
Ditto, on account Carnatic Fund - - -		8,27,253	Add, Adjustment transferred from Bengal - - -		28,330
		42,38,091			2,37,354
Deduct, Value of Political Stores - - 7,18,654			To Bengal - - -		51,78,282
Payment of Sir E. Stanley's Salary, 29,864		7,48,518	Deduct, transferred to London - 28,330		
		34,89,573	Ditto to Subordinates 4,50,371		4,78,701
From Bengal - - -		89,20,422			46,99,581
Deduct, transferred to Subordinates - - -		4,03,178	To Bombay - - -		68,00,390
		85,17,244	To Subordinates - - -		4,50,371
From Bombay - - -		26,50,342	To Commercial - - -		24,45,504
From Subordinates - - -		4,03,178			1,46,33,200
From Commercial - - -		1,48,699	Excess of Supplies received - - -		5,75,836
	Rs.	1,52,09,036		Rs.	1,52,09,036
DEBT TRANSACTIONS :					
Debt incurred in the several Departments - - - - -	Rs.	80,27,039	Debt paid off in the several Departments - - - - -	Rs.	73,94,205
Deduct, Interest on Bank Profits, as above. - - - - -		3,25,619	Native Pension Fund, credited as an extraordinary charge - - -		5,80,261
		77,01,470			79,74,466
Debt incurred on account Carnatic Fund - - -		22,10,598	Excess of Debt incurred - - -		8,79,453
Less, Paid in England - - 8,27,253					
Over-credited for Interest - - 2,30,896		10,58,149			88,53,919
		11,52,449			
	Rs.	88,53,919			
Excess of Supplies received, as above - - - - -					5,75,836
Ditto of Debt incurred - - - - -					8,79,453
					14,55,289
Deduct Balance of unadjusted transactions of the several Departments, stated in detail in the Madras Accounts - - - - -					2,02,743
					12,52,546
BALANCE remaining on the 30th April 1829 - - - - -				Rs.	2,10,75,171

—No. 7. (C.)—

**A SUMMARY VIEW of the CASH TRANSACTIONS of the Government of
Bombay, from 1814-15 to 1828-29, inclusive.**

— No. 7. (C.) —

A SUMMARY VIEW of the CASH TRANSACTIONS of the

	1814-15.	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.	1818-19.	1819-20.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Balance at the commencement of each official year - - - - -	614,224	765,173	825,349	567,868	1,192,703	1,330,038
Add:						
The Amount of Revenues realized in each year, per Budget Account No. 5. - - -	819,204	818,816	860,292	1,302,445	1,660,202	1,577,932
Extraordinary Receipts in excess of Extraordinary Charges which were omitted in Budget Account No. 5. - - -	17,456	23,043	13,638	46,163	- - -	- - -
Supplies from London, exclusive of Political Stores, included in Home Charges in excess of supplies thereto - - -	18,452	11,885	85,171	78,903	184,785	130,335
Supplies from Bengal and Madras, in excess of supplies thereto - - -	1,87,027	1,313,761	941,732	1,301,436	1,018,349	1,263,420
Supplies from subordinate settlements, (including St. Helena,) in excess of supplies thereto - - -	101	- - -	- - -	- - -	188	33
Supplies from Commercial Department, (including Canton,) in excess of supplies thereto - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12,718
Debt incurred by the receipt of deposits, &c. in excess of the deposits discharged - - -	- - -	95,611	5,848	142,506	3,429	- - -
TOTAL RECEIPTS in each year, combined with the Balance at the commencement of each year - - - - -	2,656,464	3,028,289	2,732,030	3,439,321	4,059,656	4,314,476
Deduct:						
Amount of the Territorial Charges incurred in each year, per Budget Account No. 5, which excludes the value of Political Stores charged in Home Account - - -	1,675,200	1,937,430	1,902,454	1,885,788	2,492,194	2,395,844
Extraordinary Charges in excess of extraordinary Receipts, which were omitted in the Budget Account No. 5. - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8,436	195,831
Interest on Deposits not included in No. 5, but stated in the combined view of the Revenues and Charges of India in Budget Account No. 8. - - -	21,524	18,827	22,002	26,527	36,811	29,672
Supplies to London in excess of supplies therefrom - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Ditto to Bengal and Madras in excess of supplies therefrom - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Ditto to subordinate settlements (including St. Helena) ditto ditto - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Ditto to Commercial Department (including Canton) in excess of supplies therefrom - - -	130,494	246,744	239,706	334,303	192,177	- - -
Debt paid off by deposits, &c. discharged, in excess of the deposits received - - -	63,714	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	40,426
TOTAL PAYMENTS - - -	1,890,932	2,203,001	2,164,162	2,246,618	2,729,618	2,661,773
	* 765,532	* 825,288				* 1,652,703
* Deduct 359 * Add - 61						* Deduct 239,885
BALANCE remaining at the close of each official year - - - } £.	765,173	825,349	567,868	1,192,703	1,330,038	1,412,818

* Red ink in MS.

Note.—In the years 1814-15 and 1815-16 apparent variations of small amount occur between the closing balances accounts of some small items of receipt and charge. The discrepancy between the closing balance of 1819-20, and the Bombay, to be occasioned by an alteration in the system of stating the military charges. The *unaudited* military advances of exhibiting the real cash in hand,

East India House, }
2 April 1832. }

— No. 7. (C.) —

GOVERNMENT of *Bombay*, from 1814-15 to 1828-29 inclusive.

1820-21.	1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24.	1824-25.	1825-26.	1826-27.	1827-28.	1828-29.	TOTAL.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1,412,818	1,344,960	1,161,336	1,291,242	1,211,130	914,401	1,259,866	1,617,176	1,858,231	* Balance 1 May 1814. 614,224
2,401,312	2,855,741	3,372,447	2,789,550	1,785,217	2,262,393	2,588,983	2,542,326	2,331,802	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25,035	35,720	25,661	186,716
132,770	149,380	87,956	- - -	97,921	91,002	96,858	128,644	169,274	1,463,336
718,986	728,113	1,203,508	506,958	1,059,984	1,882,310	1,669,931	2,025,070	1,187,074	18,007,659
984	794	7,694	- - -	117	1,258	- - -	2,468	88	13,725
- - -	90,237	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	102,955
102,811	- - -	41,008	27,796	184,950	214,446	80,381	- - -	- - -	898,786
4,769,681	5,169,225	5,873,949	4,615,546	4,339,319	5,365,810	5,721,054	6,351,404	5,572,130	51,256,063
3,197,366	3,609,895	4,265,051	3,228,156	3,285,990	4,008,921	3,975,411	4,033,477	3,651,207	45,544,384
37,215	11,601	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	253,083
26,941	18,535	9,961	16,353	19,993	24,067	20,610	27,230	22,597	341,650
- - -	- - -	- - -	37,856	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	37,856
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	166	- - -	- - -	166
163,199	- - -	307,695	122,051	118,935	72,956	107,691	188,901	123,388	2,348,240
- - -	367,858	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	243,565	9,600	725,163
3,424,721	4,007,889	4,582,707	3,404,416	3,424,918	4,105,944	4,103,878	4,493,173	3,806,792	49,250,542
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	* 2,005,521 * Deduct 240,183
1,344,960	1,161,336	1,291,242	1,211,130	914,401	1,259,866	1,617,176	1,858,231	1,765,338	

of those years, and the opening balances of the succeeding years, which are occasioned by omissions in the original opening balance of 1820-21 to the extent of Rs. 21,32,310, or 239,885 l. is explained by the Accountant-general at being included in the former year's balance, and excluded from the opening balance of the latter year, for the purpose

(Errors excepted.)

(signed)

James C. Melvill,
Aud. Indian Acc^{ts}.

No. 7. (C.)—continued.

A SUMMARY of the CASH TRANSACTIONS of *Bombay* and its Subordinates, from the Year 1814-15 to 1828-29, including SUPPLIES made to, and received from, other Presidencies, &c.

BY CASH BALANCES, remaining in the Treasuries of the several Departments, on the 30th April 1814		Rs.	
		54,59,769	
1814-15:			
Amount of Territorial Revenues realized in this year, according to Budget Account, No. 5, annually presented to Parliament - - - - -		Rs.	
		72,81,815	
Further amount of Revenues, chiefly of an extraordinary nature, not included in the above view - - - - -		3,36,677	
TOTAL REVENUES - - -		76,18,492	
Amount of Territorial Charges incurred in this year, according to Budget Account, No. 5, annually presented to Parliament - - - - -		Rs. 1,48,90,672	
Further charges omitted in the above view - - - - -		1,81,511	
Interest - - - - -		1,91,329	
TOTAL CHARGES - - -		1,52,63,512	
Deficit - - -		76,45,020	
SUPPLIES:			
From London - - - - -	Rs. 4,07,519	To London - - - - -	Rs. 2,43,503
From Bengal, including transactions on account His Majesty's Government - 85,44,860		To Bengal, including transactions on account His Majesty's Government - - -	14,59,352
Add, Consignment from Commerce - 37,184		To Madras - - - - -	4,58,713
	85,82,044	To Commercial Department - - 28,70,609	
From Madras - - - - -	38,87,366	Consignment to Bengal - - 37,184	
From Subordinate Settlements - - -	900		29,07,793
From Commercial Department - - -	17,47,849	Excess of Supplies received - - -	50,69,361
Rs. 1,46,25,678		Rs. 1,46,25,678	95,56,317
DEBT TRANSACTIONS:			
Debt incurred in the several Departments - - - - -	Rs. 2,24,861	Debt paid off - - - - -	Rs. 7,91,200
Excess of Debt paid off - - - - -	5,66,339		
Rs. 7,91,200		Rs. 7,91,200	
Excess of Supplies received, as shown above - - -			95,56,317
Deduct, Excess of Debt paid off, as shown above - - -			5,66,339
Means raised by these sources to meet the Deficit - - -			89,89,978
Supplies, &c. received in Excess of the Territorial Deficit - - -			13,44,958
BALANCE remaining on 30th April 1815 - - -		Rs.	68,04,727

BY BALANCE remaining on the 30th April 1815 - - - - -		Rs.	Rs.
Deduct, to be accounted for as an Extraordinary Charge, omitted last year - - - - -		68,04,727	3,186
			68,01,541
1815-16 :			
Amount of Territorial Revenues realized in this year, according to Annual Budget Account, No. 5, presented to Parliament - - - - -		72,78,364	
Further amount of Revenues, not included in Account No. 5 - - - - -		4,73,152	
TOTAL REVENUES - - -		77,51,516	
Amount of Territorial Charges incurred in this year, per Annual Parliamentary Account, No. 5 - - - - -		Rs. 1,72,21,605	
Further Charges, omitted in No. 5 - - - - -		2,68,320	
Interest - - - - -		1,67,349	
TOTAL CHARGES - - -		1,76,57,274	
Deficit - - -		99,05,758	
SUPPLIES :			
From London - - - - -	Rs. 4,04,919	To London - - - - -	Rs. 2,99,279
From Bengal, including transactions on account His Majesty's Government - 71,77,926		To Bengal, including transactions on account His Majesty's Government - - - - -	14,16,052
Add, Consignment from Commerce - 1,87,703		To Madras - - - - -	5,16,281
	73,65,629	To Commercial Department - - - 39,36,666	
From Madras - - - - -	62,44,587	Add, Consignment to Bengal - - - 1,87,703	
			41,24,369
From Commercial Department, including Canton - - - - -	19,31,088		63,55,981
		Excess of Supplies received - - -	95,90,242
Rs. 1,59,46,223		Rs. 1,59,46,223	
DEBT :			
Debt incurred in the several Departments - - - - -	Rs. 10,43,671	Debt paid off in the several Departments - - - - -	Rs. 1,93,795
		Excess of Debt incurred - - - - -	8,49,876
Rs. 10,43,671		Rs. 10,43,671	
Excess of Supplies received, as shown above - - - - -		95,90,242	
Ditto of Debt incurred - - - - -		8,49,876	
Means to meet the Deficit - - - - -		1,04,40,118	
Supplies, &c. received in Excess of Deficit - - - - -		5,34,360	
BALANCE remaining 30th April 1816 - - - - -		Rs. 73,35,901	

	Rs.	Rs.
BY Balance remaining on the 30th April 1816 - - - - -	73,35,901	
Add, to be accounted for as an Extraordinary Receipt, omitted in last year - - -	537	73,36,438
1816-17:		
Amount of Territorial Revenues realized in this year, according to Annual Budget Account, No. 5, presented to Parliament - - - - -	76,47,042	
Further amount of Revenues, not included in Account, No. 5 - - - - - 1,22,675		
Add, Adjustment of Supplies to His Majesty's Government, credited in Bengal Accounts - - - - - 1,91,098	3,13,773	
TOTAL REVENUES - - -	79,60,815	
Amount of Territorial Charges incurred in this year, per Budget Account, No. 5, Rs. 1,69,10,702		
Further Charges, omitted in No. 5 - - - - - 1,92,544		
Interest - - - - - 1,95,573		
TOTAL CHARGES - - -	1,72,98,819	
Deficit - - -	93,38,004	
SUPPLIES:		
From London - - - - - Rs. 8,07,806	To London - - - Rs. 92,736	Rs.
	Deduct, Amount transferred to Bengal - 42,000	50,736
From Bengal - - - Rs. 58,73,228	To Bengal, including transactions on account His Majesty's Government - 12,80,814	
Add, Consignment from Commerce 3,64,340	Add, a Transfer from London - - - 42,000	
62,37,570	Adjustments on account His Majesty's Government - 1,91,098	15,13,912
From Madras - - - - - 45,49,497	To Madras - - - - -	9,02,204
From Commercial Department, including Canton - - - - - 14,41,221	To Commercial Department, including Canton - 32,07,608	
	Add, Consignments to Bengal - - - 3,64,342	35,71,950
	Excess of Supplies received -	60,38,802
Rs. 1,30,36,094		69,97,292
	Rs. 1,30,36,094	
DEBT:		
Debt incurred in the several Departments - - - - - Rs. 4,98,258	Debt paid off in the several Departments - - - - - Rs. 4,46,272	
	Excess of Debt incurred - - - - - 51,986	
Rs. 4,98,258	Rs. 4,98,258	
Excess of Supplies received, as shown above - - - - - 69,97,292		
Ditto of Debt incurred - - - - - 51,986		
Means towards meeting the Deficit - - -	70,49,278	
Amount of Deficit in Excess of Supplies, &c. received - - -	22,88,726	
BALANCE remaining 30th April 1817 - - - Rs.	50,47,712	

BY BALANCE remaining on the 30th April 1817 - - - - -		Rs.	Rs.
		- - - - -	50,47,712
1817-18:			
Amount of Territorial Revenues realized in this year, according to Annual Budget Account, No. 5, presented to Parliament - - - - -		1,15,77,292	
Further amount of Revenues, not included in Account, No. 5 - - - - - Rs. 8,03,268			
Add, Adjustment of Supplies to His Majesty's Government, credited in Bengal Account - - - - - 68		8,03,336	
TOTAL REVENUES - - -		1,23,80,628	
Amount of Territorial Charges incurred in this year, per Budget Account, No. 5, Rs. 1,67,62,549			
Further Charges, omitted in No. 5 - - - - - 3,92,996			
Interest - - - - - 2,35,811			
TOTAL CHARGES - - -		1,73,91,356	
Deficit - - -		50,10,728	
SUPPLIES:			
From London - - - - -	Rs. 7,25,071	To London - - - - -	Rs. 23,709
From Bengal - - - 90,26,865		To Bengal, including Transactions on account of His Majesty's Government - - -	16,44,180
Add, Consignment from Commerce 3,55,966	93,82,831		
From Madras - - - - -	59,92,935	To Madras - - - - -	21,85,365
From Commissioner at Poonah -	26,27,050	To Commissioner at Poonah -	26,08,955
From Commercial Department -	16,10,557	To Commercial Department - 42,26,170	
		Add, Consignment to Bengal - 3,55,966	
			45,82,136
			1,10,40,345
		Excess of Supplies received -	92,98,099
	Rs. 2,03,38,444		Rs. 2,03,38,444
DEBT:			
Debt incurred in the several Departments - - - - -	Rs. 20,23,259	Debt paid off in the several Departments - - - - -	Rs. 7,56,540
		Excess of Debt incurred - - -	12,66,719
	Rs. 20,23,259		Rs. 20,23,259
Excess of Supplies received, as shown above - - - - -		92,98,099	
Ditto of Debt incurred - - - - -		12,66,719	
Means to meet the Deficit - - - - -		1,05,64,818	
Supplies, &c. received in Excess of the Deficit - - - - -			55,54,090
BALANCE remaining on the 30th April 1818 - - - - -		Rs.	1,06,01,802

(continued)

	Rs.	Rs.
BALANCE remaining on the 30th April 1818 - - - - -	- - - - -	1,06,01,802
1818-19:		
Amount of Territorial Revenues realized this year, according to the Annual Budget Account, No. 5, presented to Parliament - - - - -	1,47,57,350	
Further amount of Revenues not included in the above view - - - - -	5,36,320	
TOTAL REVENUES - - -	1,52,93,670	
Amount of Territorial Charges incurred in this year, per Budget Account, No. 5, Rs. 2,21,52,834		
Add, further amount of Charges, omitted in the above view - - - - -	6,11,308	
Interest - - - - -	3,27,209	
TOTAL CHARGES - - -	2,30,91,351	
Deficit - - -	77,97,681	
SUPPLIES:		
From London - - - - -	Rs. 16,42,534	To Bengal - - - - - 16,23,625
From Bengal Rs. 1,07,09,654		To Madras - - - - - 16,96,797
Add, Consignment from Commerce 6,74,580		To Commissioner at Poonah - 50,78,713
	1,13,84,234	To Commercial - 31,34,889
From Madras - - - - -	36,95,106	Add, Consignment to Bengal - 6,74,580
From Subordinates - - - - -	1,674	
From Commissioner at Poonah	23,71,787	
From Commercial - - - - -	21,01,228	Excess of Supplies received
Rs. 2,11,96,563		Rs. 2,11,96,563
DEBT:		
Debt incurred in the several Departments - - - - -	Rs. 22,46,222	Debt paid off in the several Departments - - - - - 22,15,746
		Excess of Debt incurred - 30,476
Rs. 22,46,222		Rs. 22,46,222
Excess of Supplies received, as shown above - - - - -	- - - - -	89,87,959
Excess of Debt incurred - - - - -	- - - - -	30,476
Means to meet the Deficit - - - - -	- - - - -	90,18,435
Amount of Supplies received in Excess of Deficit - - - - -	- - - - -	12,20,754
BALANCE remaining on the 30th April 1819 - - - - -	Rs. - - - - -	1,18,22,556

BALANCE remaining on the 30th April 1819 - - - - -		Rs.	Rs.
		- - - - -	1,18,22,556
1819-20 :			
Amount of Territorial Revenues realized in this year, according to the Annual Budget Account, No. 5, present to Parliament - - - - -		1,40,26,065	
Add, amount of Revenues from the recently acquired Mahratta Territory - Rs. 51,86,150			
Further Receipts, of an extraordinary nature, also omitted in the Budget View - 2,10,570			
		53,96,720	
Deduct, an adjustment of clerical errors which occurred in the preparation of Budget Account, No. 5 - - - - -		2,10,611	
		51,86,109	
TOTAL REVENUES - - -		1,92,12,174	
Amount of Territorial Charges incurred in this year, per Budget Account, No. 5 2,12,96,394			
Add, amount of Charges of the recently acquired Mahratta Territory - - 51,52,615			
Further amount of Charges, chiefly of an extraordinary nature, also omitted in the Budget View - - - - -		17,74,206	
Interest - - - - -		2,63,747	
TOTAL CHARGES - - -		2,84,86,962	
Deficit - - -		92,74,788	
SUPPLIES :			
From London - - -	Rs. 11,58,532	To Bengal - - -	Rs. 18,10,031
From Bengal Rs. 1,02,67,644		To Madras - - -	16,98,122
Add, Consignments from Commerce 2,463		To Poonah - - -	14,34,420
	1,02,70,107	To Commercial Department - Rs. 17,15,693	
From Madras - 13,47,354		Add, Consignments to Bengal - 2,463	
Add, Consignments from Commerce 1,61,629		Ditto, Madras - 1,61,629	
	15,08,983		18,79,785
From Subordinates - - -	292		68,22,358
From Poonah - - -	43,93,885		
From Commercial Department 19,92,834		Excess of Supplies received -	1,25,02,275
Rs. 1,93,24,633		Rs. 1,93,24,633	
DEBT :			
Debt incurred in the several Departments - - -	Rs. 6,31,852	Debt paid off in the several Departments - - -	Rs. 9,91,197
Excess of Debt paid off - - -	3,59,345		
Rs. 9,91,197		Rs. 9,91,197	
Excess of Supplies received, as shown above - - -		1,25,02,275	
Deduct, Excess of Debt paid off - - -		3,59,345	
		1,21,42,930	
Means to meet the Deficit - - -			
Supplies received in Excess of the Deficit - - -			28,68,142
BALANCE remaining on the 30th April 1820 - - -		Rs. 1,46,90,698	

(continued)

	Rs.	Rs.
BALANCE remaining on the 30th April 1820 - - - - -	1,46,90,698	
Deduct * unaudited Advances - - - - -	21,32,310	1,25,58,388

* Previously to this year the *audited* Military Disbursements only were included as Charges in the annual Statements; the Balance which remained, at the close of each year, therefore, consisted partly of *unaudited Advances*; but at this period the system was changed, the Advances being thenceforth at once stated as Charges; and the Accountant-General at Bombay, with the view of clearing the Balance at the close of 1819-20 of the *unaudited Advances*, excluded the amount thereof, viz. Rs. 21,32,310, from the opening Balance of 1820-21, which sum ought to have been included in the Charges of 1820-21.

1820-21 :		Rs.
Amount of Territorial Revenues realized in this year, according to the Annual Budget Account, No. 5, presented to Parliament - - - - -		2,13,44,994
Further amount of Revenues omitted in the above view - - - - -	Rs. 2,63,864	
Add, adjustment of supplies to His Majesty's Government, credited in Bengal Account - - - - -	70,795	3,34,659
TOTAL REVENUES - - -		2,16,79,653
Amount of Territorial Charges incurred in this year, per Budget Account, No. 5 - - - - -	Rs. 2,84,21,035	
Further amount of Charges, omitted in the above view - - - - -	6,65,454	
Interest - - - - -	2,39,478	
TOTAL CHARGES - - -		2,93,25,967
Deficit - - -		76,46,314

SUPPLIES :

	Rs.		Rs.
From London - - - - -	11,80,179	To Bengal - Rs. 14,73,285	
From Bengal - Rs. 30,36,170		Add, Consignments to Commercial Department - - -	66,842
Add, Consignments from Commerce - 5,59,174	35,95,344	Adjustment of Supplies to His Majesty's Government - 70,795	16,10,922
From Madras - - - 52,73,766		To Madras - - - - -	16,55,073
Add, Consignments from Commerce - 7,87,868	60,61,634	To Commercial Department - - -	19,23,270
From Subordinates - - - - -	81,745	Add, Consignments to Bengal - - -	5,59,174
From Commercial Department - - - 17,52,812		Ditto - Madras - - -	7,87,868
Add, Consignments from Bengal - - - 66,842	18,19,654		32,70,312
			65,36,307
		Excess of Supplies received - - -	61,29,249
Rs. 1,26,65,556		Rs. 1,26,65,556	

DEBT :

	Rs.		Rs.
Debt incurred in the several Department - - - - -	12,81,479	Debt paid off in the several Departments - - - - -	3,67,606
		Excess of Debt incurred - - -	9,13,873
Rs. 12,81,479		Rs. 12,81,479	
Excess of Supplies received, as shown above - - -			61,29,249
Ditto of Debt incurred - - - - -			9,13,873
Supplies received in aid of the Deficit - - -			70,43,122

Amount of Deficit in Excess of Supplies - - - 6,03,192

BALANCE remaining on 30th April 1821 - - - Rs. 1,19,55,196

BALANCE remaining on the 30th April 1821 - - - - -		Rs.	Rs.
1821-22 :			1,19,55,196
Amount of Territorial Revenues realized in this year, according to the Annual Budget Account, No. 5, presented to Parliament - - - - -		2,53,84,363	
Further amount of Extraordinary Receipts, omitted in the above view - - - - -		2,42,681	
TOTAL REVENUES - - -		2,56,27,044	
Amount of Territorial Charges incurred in this year, according to the Budget Account, No. 5 - - - - -		Rs. 3,20,87,955	
Add, further amount of Charges, including Interest on Deposits, omitted in No. 5 - - - - -		Rs. 4,96,860	
Add, Expense of Detachments employed in Persia - - - - -		12,706	
		5,09,566	
Deduct,			
For adjustment of clerical errors, which occurred in the preparation of Budget Account, No. 5 - - - - -		1,63,765	
Interest - - - - -		3,45,801	
		1,64,757	
TOTAL CHARGES - - -		3,25,98,513	
Deficit - - -		69,71,469	
SUPPLIES :			
From London - - -	Rs. 51,35,820	To Bengal - - -	Rs. 2,05,75,112
Deduct, transferred to Bengal, being the amount of Bills on the Court, in discharge of Bengal Debt - - -	38,08,000	Add, Consignments to Commercial Department - - -	7,209
	13,27,820		2,05,75,112
From Bengal - - -	2,14,89,418	Deduct, Expenses of Detachment in Persia - - -	12,706
Add, a Transfer from London, as above	38,08,000		2,05,69,615
	2,52,97,418	To Madras - - -	12,76,677
From Madras - - -	29,64,818	To Commercial Department - - -	14,77,316
Add, Consignment from Commerce - - -	56,170	Add, Consignment to Madras - - -	56,170
	30,20,988		15,33,486
From Subordinates - - -	-		2,33,79,778
From Commercial Department - - -	23,28,385	Excess of Supplies received - - -	86,09,104
Add, Consignment from Bengal - - -	7,209		
	23,35,594		
Rs. 3,19,88,882		Rs. 3,19,88,882	
DEBT:			
Debt incurred in the several Departments - - -	Rs. 4,49,004	Debt paid off in the several Departments - - -	Rs. 37,18,851
Excess of Debt paid off - - -	32,69,847		
Rs. 37,18,851		Rs. 37,18,851	
Excess of Supplies received, as shown above - - - - -		86,09,104	
Deduct, Excess of Debt paid off - - - - -		32,69,847	
Supplies, &c. received in aid of Deficit - - - - -		53,39,257	
Amount of Deficit in Excess of Supplies - - - - -		16,32,212	
BALANCE remaining on 30th April 1822 - - -		Rs. 1,03,22,984	

				Rs.	Rs.
BALANCE remaining on the 30th April 1822 - - - - -				-	1,03,22,984
1822-23 :					
Amount of Territorial Revenues realized in this year, according to the Annual Budget Account, No. 5, presented to Parliament - - - - -				2,99,77,304	
Amount of Territorial Charges incurred in this year, per Budget Account, No. 5 - - - - -		Rs.	Rs.		
		- 3,79,06,206			
Add, Expense of Detachments employed in Persia - - - - -		5,357			
			3,79,11,563		
Interest on Deposits, omitted in ditto - - - - -			88,545		
TOTAL CHARGES - - -				3,80,00,108	
Deficit - - -				80,22,804	
SUPPLIES :					
From London - - -	Rs.	Rs.	To London - - -	Rs.	
Deduct, Amount of adjustments transferred to Bengal, being the amount of bills on the Court, in discharge of Bengal Debt - - -	11,21,225			4,089	
			To Bengal - - -		67,09,444
			Deduct, Expense of Detachment in Persia - - -		5,357
	3,35,300	7,85,925			67,04,087
From Bengal, including transactions on account His Majesty's Government - - -	1,58,44,276		To Madras - - -		11,49,377
Add, Adjustments on account of bills drawn on the Court, in re-payment of Loans - - -	3,35,300	1,61,79,576	To Commercial Department, including Canton - - -		45,47,237
From Madras - - -	23,47,014		Add, Consignment to Madras - - -		24,720
Add, Consignments from Commerce - - -	24,720	23,71,734			45,71,957
From Subordinates - - -		68,392			1,24,29,510
From Commercial Department - - -		18,36,891	Excess of Supplies received - - -		88,13,008
	Rs.	2,12,42,518		Rs.	2,12,42,518
DEBT :					
Debt incurred in the several Departments - - -	Rs.	Rs.	Debt paid off in the several Departments - - -	Rs.	
		11,35,503	Excess of Debt incurred - - -		7,70,985
					3,64,518
	Rs.	11,35,503		Rs.	11,35,503
Excess of Supplies received, as shown above - - - - -				88,13,008	
Excess of Debt incurred - - - - -				3,64,518	
Means to meet the Deficit - - - - -				91,77,526	
Supplies received in Excess of the Deficit - - - - -					11,54,722
BALANCE remaining on the 30th April 1823 - - -				Rs.	1,14,77,706

		Rs.	Rs.
BALANCE remaining on the 30th April 1823 - - - - -		- - -	1,14,77,706
1823-24 :			
Amount of Territorial Revenues (including Receipts from the sale of Malwa Opium) realized in this year, according to the Annual Budget Account, No. 5, presented to Parliament - - -		2,47,96,003	
Amount of Territorial Charges (including Disbursements on account of Malwa Opium) incurred in this year, per Budget Account, No. 5 - - - - -	Rs. 2,86,94,667	Rs.	
Add, Adjustment of Supplies on account His Majesty's Government, debited in Bengal Accounts - - - - -	52	2,86,94,719	
Interest on Deposits, &c. omitted in No. 5 - - - - -	- - -	1,45,363	
TOTAL CHARGES - - -		2,88,40,082	
Deficit - - -		40,44,079	
SUPPLIES :			
From London - - 12,59,933	Rs.	To London - - - - -	Rs. 9,21,885
Deduct, Political Stores, included in Home Charges - 6,74,549	5,85,384	To Bengal - - - - -	49,89,055
From Bengal, including transactions on account His Majesty's Government - - - - -	82,15,163	To Madras - - - - -	19,12,068
From Madras - - - - -	31,92,253	To Commercial Department -	24,46,254
From Commercial Department	13,61,358		1,02,69,262
Rs. 1,33,54,158		Excess of Supplies received -	30,84,896
		Rs. 1,33,54,158	
DEBT :			
Debt incurred in the several Departments - - - - -	Rs. 6,64,282	Debt paid off in the several Departments - - - - -	Rs. 4,17,204
		Excess of Debt incurred -	2,47,078
Rs. 6,64,282		Rs. 6,64,282	
Excess of Supplies received, as above - - - - -		30,84,896	
Ditto of Debt incurred - - - - -		2,47,078	
Means towards meeting the Deficit - - -		33,31,974	
Amount of Deficit in Excess of Supplies, &c. received - -		7,12,105	
BALANCE remaining on the 30th April 1824 - - - - Rs.		1,07,65,601	

BALANCE remaining on the 30th April 1825 - - - - -		Rs.	Rs.
			81,28,008
1825-26 :			
Amount of Territorial Revenues realized in this year, according to the Annual Budget Account, No. 5, presented to Parliament - - - - -		2,01,10,161	
Amount of Territorial Charges incurred in this year, per Budget Account, No. 5 - - - - -	Rs. 3,56,17,950	Rs.	
Add, Adjustment of Supplies on Account His Majesty's Government, debited in Bengal Accounts - - - - -	2,875		
Ditto, Expense of Detachment in Persia - - - - -	14,527		
		3,56,34,852	
Interest on Deposits, omitted in ditto - - - - -		2,13,934	
TOTAL CHARGES - - -		3,58,48,786	
Deficit - - -		1,57,38,625	
SUPPLIES :			
From London - - - - -	Rs. 14,14,311	Rs.	
Deduct, Political Stores charged in Home Accounts - - - - -	6,05,117		
From Bengal - - - - -	1,50,87,019	8,09,194	
Add, Adjustment of Supplies to His Majesty's Government - - - - -	2,375		
From Madras - - - - -	51,31,357	1,50,89,394	
Expense of Troops in the Dooab, included in Bombay Charges 1824-25 - - - - -	8,30,448		
Ditto, 1825-26 - - - - -	8,41,727		
		68,03,532	
From Subordinates - - - - -		13,743	
From Commercial Department - - - - -		5,90,281	
	Rs. 2,33,06,144		
To London - - - - -		Rs. 282	
To Bengal, including transactions on account His Majesty's Government - - - - -		25,62,530	
Deduct, Expense of Detachments in Persia - - - - -		14,527	
		25,48,003	
To Madras - - - - -		26,13,278	
To Subordinates - - - - -		2,562	
To Commercial Department - - - - -		12,38,777	
		64,02,902	
Excess of Supplies received - - - - -		1,69,03,242	
		Rs. 2,33,06,144	
DEBT :			
Debt incurred in the several Departments - - - - -	Rs. 42,55,941	Debt paid off in the several Departments - - - - -	Rs. 23,49,761
		Excess of Debt incurred - - - - -	19,06,180
	Rs. 42,55,941		Rs. 44,55,941
Excess of Supplies received, as shown above - - - - -			1,69,03,242
Ditto, of Debt incurred - - - - -			19,06,180
Means to meet the Deficit - - - - -			1,88,09,422
		Supplies, &c. received in Excess of the Deficit - - - - -	30,70,797
		BALANCE remaining on the 30th April 1826 - - -	Rs. 1,11,98,805

		Rs.	Rs.
BALANCE remaining on the 30th April 1826 - - - - -			1,11,98,805
1826-27 :			
Amount of Territorial Revenues realized in this year, according to the Annual Budget Account, No. 5, presented to Parliament - - - - -		2,30,13,182	
Add, Adjustment of Supplies to His Majesty's Government, credited in Bengal Accounts - - - - -		2,62,810	
		2,32,75,992	
Amount of Territorial Charges incurred, per Budget Account, No. 5, - - - - -		3,53,36,985	
Add, Expense of Detachment in Persia - - - - -		40,278	
Interest on Deposits, omitted in ditto - - - - -		1,83,203	
TOTAL CHARGES - - -		3,55,60,466	
Deficit - - -		1,22,84,474	
SUPPLIES :			
From London - - -	Rs. 17,60,199	To London - - -	Rs. 4,016
Deduct, Political Stores included in Home Charges - - -	8,95,226		
	8,64,973		
From Bengal, including His Majesty's Government - - -	1,04,47,238	To Bengal - - -	19,46,684
Add, Consignment from Commercial Department - - -	32,934	Add, Adjustment of Supplies to His Majesty's Government - - -	2,62,810
	1,04,80,172		22,09,494
		Deduct, Expense of Detachment in Persia - - -	40,278
			21,69,216
From Madras - - -	83,78,682	To Madras - - -	26,48,893
Add, Expense of Troops in Dooab included in Bombay Charges - - -	8,04,007	Add, Consignment to Commercial Department - - -	993
	91,82,759		26,49,886
From Subordinates - - -	400	To Subordinates - - -	1,873
From Commercial Department - - -	2,83,189	To Commercial Department - - -	12,08,500
Add, Consignment from Madras - - -	993	Add, Consignment to Bengal - - -	32,934
	2,84,182		12,41,434
		Excess of Supplies received - - -	60,66,425
			1,47,46,061
	Rs. 2,08,12,486		Rs. 2,08,12,486
DEBT :			
Debt incurred in the several Departments - - -	Rs. 55,32,662	Debt paid off in the several Departments - - -	Rs. 48,18,166
		Excess of Debt incurred - - -	7,14,496
	Rs. 55,32,662		Rs. 55,32,662
Excess of Supplies received, as shown above - - - - -		1,47,46,061	
Ditto of Debt incurred - - - - -		7,14,496	
Means to meet the Deficit - - -		1,54,60,557	
Supplies, &c. received in Excess of the Deficit - - -		31,76,083	
BALANCE remaining on the 30th April 1827 - - -		Rs. 1,43,74,888	

	Rs.	Rs.
BALANCE remaining on the 30th April 1827 - - - - -	-	1,43,74,888
1827-28 :		
Amount of Territorial Revenues realized in this year, according to the Annual Budget Account, No. 5, presented to Parliament - - - - -	2,25,98,449	
Add, Adjustment of Supplies to His Majesty's Government, credited in Bengal Accounts - - - - -	3,34,041	
	2,29,32,490	
Amount of Territorial Charges incurred in this year, per Budget Account, No. 5, Rs. 3,58,53,128		
Expense of Detachment in Persia - - - - -	16,525	
Add, Interest on Deposits, omitted in ditto - - - - -	2,42,044	
TOTAL CHARGES - - - - -	3,61,11,697	
Deficit - - - - -	1,31,79,207	
SUPPLIES :		
From London - - - - -	Rs. 22,92,503	
Deduct, Political Stores Charged in Home Accounts - - - - -	11,45,090	
	11,47,413	
To Bengal - - - - -	1,90,32,580	
Ditto, on Account Deccan Prize - - - - -	6,88,425	
Consignment from Commerce - - - - -	5,707	
	1,97,26,712	
From Madras - - - - -	39,73,388	
From Subordinates - - - - -	25,899	
From Commercial Department, including Canton - - - - -	1,68,513	
Add, Consignment from Madras - - - - -	13,251	
	1,81,764	
	Rs. 2,50,55,176	
To London - - - - -	Rs. 3,900	
To Bengal - - - - -	21,81,600	
Add, Adjustment of Supplies to His Majesty's Government - - - - -	3,34,041	
	25,15,641	
Deduct, Expense of Detachment in Persia - - - - -	16,525	
	24,99,116	
To Madras - - - - -	31,87,108	
Add, Consignment to Madras - - - - -	13,251	
	32,00,359	
To Subordinates - - - - -	3,965	
To Commercial Department - - - - -	18,55,178	
Add, Consignment to Bengal - - - - -	5,707	
	18,60,885	
	75,68,225	
Excess of Supplies received - - - - -	1,74,86,951	
	Rs. 2,50,55,176	
DEBT :		
Debt incurred in the several Departments - - - - -	Rs. 25,31,741	
Excess of Debt paid off - - - - -	21,65,024	
	Rs. 46,96,765	
Debt paid off in the several Departments - - - - -	Rs. 40,08,340	
Ditto at Bengal, on account Deccan Prize - - - - -	6,88,425	
	Rs. 46,96,765	
Excess of Supplies received, as shown above - - - - -	1,74,86,951	
Deduct excess of Debt paid off - - - - -	21,65,024	
Means to meet the Deficit - - - - -	1,53,21,927	
Supplies received in Excess of the Deficit - - - - -	21,42,720	
BALANCE remaining on the 30th April 1828 - - - - -	Rs. 1,65,17,608	

		Rs.	Rs.
BALANCE remaining on the 30th April 1828	- - - - -	-	1,65,17,608
1828-29 :			
Amount of Territorial Revenues realized in this year, according to the Annual Budget Account, No. 5, presented to Parliament	- - - - -	2,07,27,130	
Add, Adjustment of Supplies to His Majesty's Government, credited in Bengal Accounts	-	2,28,098	
		2,09,55,228	
Amount of Territorial Charges incurred, per Budget Account, No. 5	- -	Rs. 3,24,69,215	
Deduct, Sums merged in the Civil Charges on account Europe Stores	35,094		
Less, Expense of Detachment in Persia	21,052		
		14,042	
		3,24,55,173	
Interest	- - - - -	2,00,865	
	TOTAL CHARGES	- - -	3,26,56,038
	Deficit	- - -	1,17,00,810
SUPPLIES :			
From London	- 27,55,378	Rs.	To London - - - - - 10,368
Deduct, Political Stores included in Home Charges	- 12,40,350		To Bengal - - - 23,05,486
	15,15,028		Add, Adjustment of Supplies to His Majesty's Government - - - 2,28,098
			25,33,584
From Bengal, including transactions on account His Majesty's Government	- - - 89,89,417		Deduct, Expense of Detachment in Persia - - - 21,052
			25,12,532
From Madras	- - - 67,09,486		To Madras - - - 26,07,392
From Subordinates	- - - 2,548		Add, Adjustment on account Ernaud - - - 7,692
From Commercial Department, including Canton	- 85,706		Ditto, Consignment to Commerce - 1 9,515
Add, Consignment from Madras	- 19,515		26,34,599
	1,05,221		To Subordinates - - - 1,769
			To Commercial Department - 12,02,006
	Rs. 1,73,21,700		63,61,274
			1,09,60,426
			Rs. 1,73,21,700
DEBT :			
Debt incurred in the several Departments	- - - - - Rs. 19,90,106	Debt paid off in the several Departments	- - - - - Rs. 20,75,436
Excess of Debt paid off	- - - 85,330		
	Rs. 20,75,436		Rs. 20,75,436
Excess of Supplies received, as shown above	- - - - -	1,09,60,426	
Deduct, Excess of Debt paid off	- - - - -	85,330	
		Supplies received in aid of the Deficit	- - - 1,08,75,09
		Amount of Deficit in Excess of Supplies	- - - 8,25,714
		BALANCE remaining on the 30th April 1829	- - - - - Rs. 1,56,91,894

—No. 7. (D.)—

COMBINED VIEW of the CASH TRANSACTIONS of *Bengal, Madras and Bombay*; from 1814-15 to 1828-29.

— No. 7. (D.) —

A SUMMARY VIEW of the CASH TRANSACTIONS of *Bengal, Madras*

	1814-15.	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.	1818-19.	1819-20.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Balance at the commencement of each official Year	5,548,476	6,562,294	6,663,175	7,692,472	7,119,630	8,346,569
Add, the amount of Revenues realized in each Year, per Budget Accounts presented to Parliament	17,231,191	17,168,196	18,010,023	18,305,266	19,392,004	19,172,506
Extraordinary Receipts in excess of Extraordinary Charges which were omitted in the Budget Accounts	95,026	153,420	168,091	45,816	34,008	-
Supplies from London, exclusive of Political Stores charged in Home Accounts, in excess of Supplies thereto	-	-	1,112,311	451,170	186,637	546,694
Balance of Supplies between the Presidencies	128,465	-	-	-	-	-
Debt incurred in excess of Debt discharged	1,001,225	1,564,839	410,811	706,843	1,820,849	3,564,176
Balance of unadjusted transactions between the several Departments at Madras, stated in detail in the Madras Accounts	-	102,134	6,609	-	311,846	-
TOTAL RECEIPTS in each Year, combined with the Balance at the commencement of each Year	£. 24,004,383	25,550,883	26,371,020	27,201,567	28,864,974	31,629,945
Deduct, Amount of the Territorial Charges incurred in each Year, per Budget Accounts presented to Parliament	14,182,451	15,081,587	15,129,833	15,844,966	17,558,616	17,040,848
Extraordinary Charges in excess of Extraordinary Receipts, which were omitted in the Budget Accounts	-	-	-	-	-	216,002
Interest on Debts	1,510,162	1,581,563	1,710,855	1,736,601	1,667,163	1,979,994
Supplies to London in excess of Supplies therefrom	251,706	160,093	-	-	-	-
Ditto to Commerce, including Canton, ditto	1,255,489	1,829,611	1,524,343	1,789,276	594,332	1,781,814
Balance of Supplies between the Presidencies	-	56,564	166,602	334,695	588,150	50,723
Supplies to the subordinate Settlements (including St. Helena) in excess of Supplies therefrom	173,174	178,351	146,915	209,234	110,144	177,543
Debt paid off in excess of Debt incurred	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance of unadjusted transactions between the several Departments at Madras, stated in detail in the Madras Accounts	68,748	-	-	167,165	-	239,745
TOTAL PAYMENTS	£. 17,441,730	18,887,769	18,678,548	20,081,937	20,518,405	21,486,669
	*6,562,653	*6,663,114				*10,143,276
	*Ded. 359	*Add 61				Ded. 239,885
BALANCE remaining at the close of each official Year	£. 6,562,294	6,663,175	7,692,472	7,119,630	8,346,569	9,903,391

* Red Ink in MS.

East India House, }
2 April 1832. }

— No. 7. (D.) —

and *Bombay* combined ; from 1814-15 to 1828-29 inclusive.

1820-21.	1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24.	1824-25.	1825-26.	1826-27.	1827-28.	1828-29.	TOTAL.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
9,903,391	11,176,487	11,338,128	12,576,609	8,101,837	6,897,268	7,682,046	6,940,774	7,991,491	* 5,548,476 Bal. 1 May 1814
21,292,036	21,753,273	23,120,935	21,238,623	20,705,152	21,096,966	23,327,753	22,812,147	22,691,721	307,317,792
-	18,473	-	-	168,007	-	46,994	53,767	21,440	805,042
1,443,543	-	1,764,184	-	1,328,136	855,778	831,676	298,950	1,279,569	10,098,648
303,765	-	-	637,443	341,210	137,749	-	402,915	-	1,951,547
-	14,283	-	-	860,779	5,070,374	1,112,328	4,458,552	-	20,585,059
59,122	-	-	-	104,716	13,508	-	11,054	-	608,989
33,001,857	32,962,516	36,223,247	34,452,675	31,609,837	34,071,643	33,000,797	34,978,159	31,984,221	346,915,553
17,520,612	17,555,669	18,084,085	18,902,517	20,417,521	22,348,266	21,299,509	21,815,700	19,303,048	272,085,228
188,503	-	36,424	1,540	-	137,877	-	-	-	580,346
1,909,562	1,939,362	1,694,489	1,652,018	1,460,434	1,575,688	1,747,797	1,915,330	2,071,831	26,152,849
-	193,022	-	452,110	-	-	-	-	-	1,056,931
2,015,849	1,625,019	2,218,684	2,224,162	2,580,428	2,245,863	2,550,226	3,146,296	2,982,898	30,364,290
-	6,372	928,990	-	-	-	241,176	-	70	2,373,342
152,701	193,904	258,143	172,977	254,186	81,903	176,688	109,342	152,806	2,548,011
38,143	-	341,030	2,785,846	-	-	-	-	130,176	3,295,195
-	111,040	84,793	159,668	-	-	44,627	-	23,171	898,957
21,825,370	21,624,388	23,646,638	26,350,838	24,712,569	26,389,597	26,060,023	26,986,668	24,664,000	339,355,149
11,176,487	11,338,128	12,576,609	8,101,837	6,897,268	7,682,046	6,940,774	7,991,491	7,320,221	* 7,560,404 * Ded. 240,183 7,320,221

For explanations of Adjustments, denoted by an asterisk *, see note to Bombay Abstract Statement.

(Errors excepted.)

James C. Melvill,
Audr Indian Acco^{ts}.

II.
FINANCE.

170] APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM SELECT COMMITTEE [II. Finance.

— No. 8. —

Appendix, No. 4.
Finances of India.

REVENUES and CHARGES of *St. Helena*, in each Year, from 1814-15 to 1828-29.

				REVENUES.	CHARGES.	NET CHARGE.
				£.	£.	£.
1814-15	-	-	-	1,872	93,959	92,087
1815-16	-	-	-	-	-	97,705
1816-17	-	-	-	-	-	97,705
1817-18	-	-	-	-	-	97,705
1818-19	-	-	-	-	-	97,705
1819-20	-	-	-	-	-	97,705
1820-21	-	-	-	-	-	97,705
1821-22	-	-	-	-	-	97,705
1822-23	-	-	-	1,860	121,953	120,093
1823-24	-	-	-	3,929	116,197	112,268
1824-25	-	-	-	1,816	111,265	109,449
1825-26	-	-	-	3,015	113,428	110,413
1826-27	-	-	-	3,943	118,443	114,500
1827-28	-	-	-	3,398	123,969	120,571
1828-29	-	-	-	2,583	115,637	113,054
				£. 22,416	914,851	
TOTAL Net Charge - - - £.						1,576,370

(Errors excepted.)

East India House, }
2 April 1832. }

(signed)

James C. Melvill,
Auditor India Accts.

— No. 9. —

STATEMENT of the Amount of POLITICAL CHARGES incurred in *England*, deemed chargeable on the Territorial Revenues of *India*; from 1814-15 to 1828-29.

				Cost of all Political Stores exported to Bengal, Madras and Bombay.	Other Territorial Payments.	TOTAL.
				£.	£.	£.
1814-15	-	-	-	405,238	1,200,415	1,605,653
1815-16	-	-	-	363,496	1,254,403	1,617,899
1816-17	-	-	-	497,203	1,119,914	1,617,117
1817-18	-	-	-	275,039	1,149,326	1,424,365
1818-19	-	-	-	312,181	1,211,923	1,524,104
1819-20	-	-	-	371,412	1,234,655	1,606,067
1820-21	-	-	-	364,714	1,130,794	1,495,508
1821-22	-	-	-	321,371	1,248,983	1,570,354
1822-23	-	-	-	365,764	1,420,334	1,786,098
1823-24	-	-	-	395,276	1,300,000	1,300,000
1824-25	-	-	-	414,181	891,973	1,287,249
1825-26	-	-	-	740,728	1,236,892	1,651,073
1826-27	-	-	-	1,111,792	1,076,504	1,817,232
1827-28	-	-	-	805,016	1,318,102	2,429,894
1828-29	-	-	-	449,603	1,255,125	2,060,141
Stores supplied to the Subordinates, as per annexed Statement - -				7,193,014		
Stores sent from China and the Cape, as per annexed Statement - -				102,578		
				22,270		
				£. 7,317,862	19,567,145	26,885,007

STATEMENTS referred to in No. 9.

COST of all CONSIGNMENTS sent from *England* to *Bencoolen, Prince of Wales Island,*
and *Singapore and Malacca.*

	BENCOOLEN.	PRINCE of WALES ISLAND.	SINGAPORE and MALACCA.	TOTAL.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1814-15 -	5,599 - 9	22,061 12 8	- - -	27,660 13 5
1815-16 -	6,183 11 10	- - -	- - -	6,183 11 10
1816-17 -	3,629 18 7	7,314 13 4	- - -	10,944 11 11
1817-18 -	1,351 8 4	1,915 4 4	- - -	3,266 12 8
1818-19 -	1,030 17 11	812 7 5	- - -	1,843 5 4
1819-20 -	- - -	1,544 19 6	- - -	1,544 19 6
1820-21 -	385 4 10	- - -	- - -	385 4 10
1821-22 -	1,271 13 5	6,081 11 -	- - -	7,353 4 5
1822-23 -	1,586 12 10	4,111 2 7	- - -	5,697 15 5
1823-24 -	8,215 - 10	- - -	- - -	8,215 - 10
1824-25 -	- - -	3,755 19 5	- - -	3,755 19 5
1825-26 -	- - -	7,531 6 2	1,798 2 9	9,329 8 11
1826-27 -	- - -	9,500 3 10	- - -	9,500 3 10
1827-28 -	- - -	3,064 4 9	- - -	3,064 4 9
1828-29 -	- - -	3,833 1 1	- - -	3,833 1 1
£.	29,253 9 4	71,526 6 1	1,798 2 9	102,577 18 2

AMOUNT of TERRITORIAL STORES Exported from *China* and the *Cape to India*;
1814-15 to 1828-29.

	£.	£.
1814-15 -	-	-
1815-16 -	2,016	-
1816-17 -	-	-
1817-18 -	1,186	-
1818-19 -	1,230	-
1819-20 -	-	-
1820-21 -	-	-
1821-22 -	1,322	-
1822-23 -	-	-
1823-24 -	-	-
1824-25 -	1,246	-
1825-26 -	-	-
1826-27 -	2,833	-
1827-28 -	1,387	-
1828-29 -	11,050	-
		22,270

Included in continuation of the Account between the two Branches for the year
1829-30.

(Errors excepted.)

East India House, }
2 April 1832. }

(signed) James C. Melvill,
Auditor India Acc^{ts}.

Appendix, No. 5.

Appendix, No. 5.

Extract Letter from
Accountant-general
to Government of
Bengal; 15 June
1831.

EXTRACT LETTER from the Accountant-general at *Bengal* to the Government of
Bengal; dated 15th June 1831.

THE following Statement of the Actual Charges of the year 1829-30, contrasted with those of 1823-24, is framed upon the principle laid down in the 14th paragraph of the Honourable Court's Despatch, under date 12th December 1827; from which it will appear that, in order to regain the level of the Expenditure of the year 1823-24, prescribed by the Honourable Court as the scale by which the Charges of the Government should be regulated, Your Honourable Vice President in Council will have to effect farther reduction of Charges to the extent of about 80 lacs of rupees.

STATEMENT :

	1823-24.	1829-30.	1823-24.	1829-30.
BENGAL :				
Civil Charges exclusive of Europe Stores, as per Court's Letter, S.Rs. 3,93,77,602				
Deduct, Scindiah's horse, not included in 1829-30, that being provided for by Scindiah's Government - 8,83,263	3,84,94,339	3,79,51,742		
Interest - - - - -	1,26,36,985	1,53,48,508	5,11,31,324	5,33,00,250
Military ditto, omitting Sums disbursed on account of Burmah War - -	- - -	- - -	3,60,69,658	3,57,18,774
MADRAS :				
Civil Charges, ditto - ditto - M.Rs.	1,78,00,919	1,84,80,127		
Interest - - - - -	14,85,534	19,17,833	1,92,86,453	2,03,97,960
Military ditto - - - - -	- - -	- - -	2,67,22,851	2,82,47,691
BOMBAY :				
Civil Charges, ditto - ditto B.Rs. 1,20,81,756				
Add, Village Charges, which formerly were collected and disbursed without being brought to account - - 15,11,668	1,35,93,424	1,59,61,176		
Interest - - - - -	1,45,363	1,87,865	1,37,38,787	1,61,49,041
Military ditto - - - - -	- - -	- - -	1,44,44,002	1,56,52,422
	Rupees - - -		16,13,93,075	16,94,66,138

Appendix, No. 6.

STATEMENT showing the estimated Effect subsequently to the Year 1829-30 of the REDUCTIONS which have been ordered in the CHARGES of *India*, and the Amount of the further Reductions necessary to reduce those Charges to the standard of those of the Year 1823-24.

Appendix, No. 6.
Reductions of
Indian Charges.

BENGAL :			
The additional effect after 1829-30 of the Reductions in progress is estimated at - - - - -	S. Rs.	48,50,000	
But under several heads the full amount of Charge is not included in 1829-30. If included, it is estimated that the Charges would be increased by - - - - -	Rs. * 53,00,000		
And the Prospective Estimate for 1834 assumes a higher interest on the debt than in 1829-30 by - - - - -	22,19,193		
	75,19,193		
From which deduct some extraordinary Charges in that year, which will not recur, amounting to - - - - -	9,63,643		
And the amount in which the net Charge in 1829-30 is less than is estimated for future years, will be - - - - -	65,55,550		
Hence the further reductions at Bengal will be less than equivalent to the additional Charge by - - - - -	17,05,550	or £. 197,844	
MADRAS :			
The additional effect after 1829-30 of the Reductions in progress, is estimated at - - - - -	Rs. 25,00,000		
The Prospective Estimate for 1834 states the interest in future years at a higher amount by 2,25,000			
And the Charge of liquidating the Tanjore debts must be added - - - - -	6,39,720		
	8,64,720		
Hence the further Reductions at Madras will exceed the additional Charge by - - - - -	16,35,280	or £. 186,889	
BOMBAY :			
The additional effect after 1829-30 of the Reductions in progress is estimated at - - - - -	26,50,000	or £. 298,125	
Net effect of further reductions at Madras and Bombay - - - - -	£.	485,014	
From which deducting the result at Bengal, the net effect of further Reductions in all India will be - - - - -	£.	287,170	
Hence, of the further reduction required to bring the Charge of 1829-30 to the standard of 1823-24, as shown by the Accountant-general of Bengal, viz. Rs. 80,73,063		919,290	
The estimated additional improvement requisite, when all the Reductions of Charge now in progress are carried into full effect, will be - - - - -	£.	632,120	

India Board, }
8 June 1832. }

(Errors excepted.)

Wm. Leach.

* Arrears of Civil Allowances - - - - -	Rs. 25,00,000
Ditto of Pensions and Stipends - - - - -	14,00,000
Extraordinary Civil Charges less than usual in 1829-30 - - - - -	4,00,000
Ditto - - Military ditto - - - - -	10,00,000
	S.Rs. 53,00,000

II.
FINANCE.

Appendix, No. 7.

Reductions of
Indian Allowances
and Establishments.

Appendix, No. 7.

STATEMENT of the REDUCTIONS of INDIAN ALLOWANCES and ESTABLISHMENTS (Civil, Marine and Military), ordered by the Court and the several Local Governments since the close of the Year 1827-28; distinguishing (as far as can be done) such as were to have immediate, from those which it was intended should have only prospective effect:—And a further STATEMENT, showing the estimated effect of certain Measures of Reduction which have been recommended by the late Calcutta Civil Finance Committee; but which have been either rejected, or are still under consideration.

CIVIL REDUCTIONS.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

MEASURES OF REDUCTION.	ESTIMATED AMOUNT of Reductions actually Ordered.			Reductions Ordered at the recommendation of the Finance Committee, and included in the preceding Columns.	Further Reductions recommended by the Committee, but either rejected or still under consideration.
	Immediate.	Prospective.	Total.		
GENERAL DEPARTMENT: (including POLITICAL.)	Sicca Rupees.	Sicca Rupees.	Sicca Rupees.	Sicca Rupees.	Sicca Rupees.
Reductions made on the occasion of filling up the appointments of Postmaster-general, Mintmaster and Superintendent of Stamps - -	30,000	16,000	46,000		
Ditto, in Post-office establishments -	34,840	-	34,840		
Ditto, in Mint and Assay-office establishments - - -	57,660	-	57,660		
Ditto, in other subordinate establishments - - -	14,400	-	14,400		
Ditto, in the offices of Account, Pay and Audit - - -	9,200	7,300	16,500	16,500	
Discontinuance of the Allowance of 100 rupees per month to Civil Assistant Surgeons - - -	60,000	-	60,000		
Expenses of the Telegraphic Establishments, the Mineralogical Survey and the Shakspearian Bridges, discontinued - - -	66,500	-	66,500		
Reductions in the College and Botanical Garden, and office of Superintendent of Hindoo Researches, abolished - - -	79,400	-	79,400	79,400	
Ditto, in the Vaccine establishments	49,600	-	49,600		
Modification of the office of Commissioner on the Tenasserim Coast -	88,300	-	88,300		
Reductions in the Salaries of Residents Agencies at Baugur, Kanthul and Bhopawar, abolished - - -	74,300	-	74,300		
Reduction in the establishment of the Persian Mission - - -	43,300	-	43,300		
Reduction in the establishment of the Persian Mission - - -	38,000	-	38,000		
Establishments attached to Political Agencies and Residencies - -	56,900	-	56,900		
Office of Agent at Moorshedabad, and Second and Military Assistantships to the Nagpore and Hyderabad Residencies, abolished - -	31,900	-	31,900	31,900	
2d Assistant at Gwalior to be abolished -	-	7,200	7,200	7,200	
Miscellaneous items - - -	35,000	-	35,000		
Modification of the Secretariat -	35,500	1,10,520	1,46,020	1,46,020	1,68,000
Reductions proposed in the Ecclesiastical establishments - - -	-	-	-	-	84,100
Deputy Postmasterships recommended to be abolished - - -	-	-	-	-	28,900
Agencies at Jyepore, Loodiana, Oydepore, &c., and Third and Extra Assistantships to the Indore Residency, proposed to be abolished -	-	-	-	-	1,38,900
Proposed Reductions in the establishment of the Seharunpore Garden, and of the Taj Mehal at Agra, and in the Charge on account of Teak Plantations - - -	-	-	-	-	7,250
TOTAL General Department, including Political - - -	8,04,800	1,41,020	9,45,820	2,81,020	4,27,150

MEASURES OF REDUCTION.	ESTIMATED AMOUNT of Reductions actually Ordered.			Reductions Ordered at the recommendation of the Finance Committee, and included in the preceding Columns.	Further Reductions recommended by the Committee, but either rejected or still under consideration.
	Immediate.	Prospective.	Total.		
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT:	<i>Sicca Rupees.</i>	<i>Sicca Rupees.</i>	<i>Sicca Rupees.</i>	<i>Sicca Rupees.</i>	<i>Sicca Rupees.</i>
Office of Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs abolished	3,400	18,700	22,100	22,100	
Reduction in the salary of the Superintendent of Deyra Doon - -	12,000	-	12,000		
Ditto, in the establishment of the Court of Requests - - -	4,850	-	4,850		
Ditto, of the establishments of Zillah and other Courts - - -	1,15,000	-	1,15,000		
Ditto of Police establishments -	1,15,280	-	1,15,280		
Miscellaneous items - - -	3,230	-	3,230		
TOTAL Judicial Department	2,53,760	18,700	2,72,460		
Deduct, Amount of various additions to Allowances, &c. in this Department, authorized since 1st May 1828 - - - - -	1,17,140	-	1,17,140		
TOTAL Net Reductions in the Judicial Department - - }	1,36,620	18,700	1,55,320	22,100	
REVENUE DEPARTMENT: (including CUSTOMS, &c.)					
Abolition of Record Committees -	59,160	-	59,160	59,160	
Ditto of Boards of Revenue - -	49,080	-	49,080		
Ditto of the Mofussil Special Commission - - - - -	1,25,500	-	1,25,500		
Reduction of subordinate Revenue establishments - - - - -	2,32,000	-	2,32,000		
Additional offices abolished by Government Resolution of December 1828 - - - - -	-	1,16,560	1,16,560		
Abolition of the office of Commissioner in the Sunderbunds - -	-	-	-	-	59,120
Miscellaneous items - - -	22,060	-	22,060		
TOTAL Revenue Department	4,87,800	1,16,560	6,04,360		
Deduct, Amount of various additions to Allowances, &c. in this Department, authorized since 1st May 1828, &c. - - - - -	1,79,330	-	1,79,330		
TOTAL Net Reduction in the Revenue Department - - }	3,08,470	1,16,560	4,25,030	59,160	59,120
JUDICIAL and REVENUE DEPARTMENTS Combined.					
Proposed Abolition of Provincial Courts of Appeal - - -	-	-	-	-	6,73,000
Proposed Modification of Judicial and Revenue establishments -	-	-	-	-	10,59,840
TOTAL - - -	-	-	-	-	17,32,840
Deduct, Proposed addition to the establishment of the Sudder Adawlut - - - - -				1,70,000	
Ditto, Ditto, to the Salaries of Native Judges - - -				3,07,500	
					4,77,500
NET SAVING from the proposed Judicial and Revenue Arrangements - - - - - }					12,55,340

(continued)

II.
FINANCE.

Appendix, No. 7.

Reductions of
Indian Allowances
and Establishments.

176] APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM SELECT COMMITTEE [II. Finance.

MEASURES OF REDUCTION.	ESTIMATED AMOUNT Of Reductions actually Ordered.			Reductions Ordered at the recommend- ation of the Finance Committee, and included in the preced- ing Columns.	Further Reductions recommended by the Committee, but either rejected or still under consideration.
	Immediate.	Prospective.	Total.		
	<i>Sicca Rupees.</i>	<i>Sicca Rupees.</i>	<i>Sicca Rupees.</i>	<i>Sicca Rupees.</i>	<i>Sicca Rupees.</i>
CIVIL DEPARTMENTS generally :					
Ultimate Saving by the general revision of Civil Allowances, exclusive of items separately stated -	-	4,30,000	4,30,000		
MARINE DEPARTMENT :					
Reductions in the Crews of Boats and Vessels, including the Survey establishment - - - - -	2,15,130	-	2,15,130		
Further Reductions proposed by the Civil Finance Committee - -	1,01,890	1,04,790	2,06,680	2,06,680	65,450
TOTAL Marine Department -	3,17,020	1,04,790	4,21,810	2,06,680	65,450

MADRAS PRESIDENCY:

GENERAL DEPARTMENT : (including POLITICAL.)	Madras Rs.	Madras Rs.	Madras Rs.	Madras Rs.	Madras Rs.
Reductions ordered in various subordinate establishments - - -	68,422	-	68,422		
Abolition of the office of Superintendent of Civil Pensions - - -	6,000	-	6,000	6,000	
Abolition of the appointment of Junior Deputy Accountant-general, and consolidation of the offices of Civil Auditor and Secretary, &c. to the Government Bank - -	14,700	27,100	41,800	41,800	
Reductions in the establishment of the Accountant-general's office -	10,000	-	10,000	10,000	11,200
Consolidation of the offices of Mintmaster and Superintendent of Stamps -	-	8,300	8,300	8,300	
Discontinuance of the office of the Mintmaster's Assayer, and Secretary to the Mint Committee -	-	15,900	15,900	15,900	
Proposed abolition of the office of Additional Government Commissioner for Claims withdrawn from the Carnatic Fund - - -					37,230
Abolition of the appointment of Mah-ratta Vakeel at Madras - -	9,000	-	9,000	9,000	
Reduction in the allowances of the Mysore Resident - - -	43,770	-	43,770		
Office of Assistant to the Mysore Resident abolished - - -	9,660	-	9,660	9,660	
Second Secretaryship to the College abolished - - -	4,200	-	4,200	4,200	
Discontinuance of the establishment attached to the Carnatic Commissioners, one half only of which was chargeable to the Company, 16,000 rupees - - -	8,000	-	8,000		
Reduction in the Secretariat -	-	17,650	17,650	17,650	
Proposed reductions of the Salaries of the Translators to Government, and abolition of the Deputy Translatorships - - -	-	-	-	-	33,000

This office was actually abolished by the Madras Government in September 1830; but the Tanjore Commissioners at home and abroad having made remonstrances against the measure as being directly calculated to delay the business of that Commission, the Court, in a despatch to Madras, dated 13th April 1831, authorized the Government to revive the appointment, and information has since been received from Madras that a proceeding of that kind was also in their contemplation

MEASURES OF REDUCTION.	ESTIMATED AMOUNT Of Reductions actually Ordered.			Reductions Ordered at the recommendation of the Finance Committee, and included in the preceding Columns.	Further Reductions recommended by the Committee, but either rejected or still under consideration.
	Immediate.	Prospective.	Total.		
General Department—continued.	Madras Rs.	Madras Rs.	Madras Rs.	Madras Rs.	Madras Rs.
Abolition of the establishment attached to the Government Agent at Chepauk - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5,200
Reductions proposed in the Ecclesiastical establishment - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	46,330
TOTAL General Department -	1,73,752	68,950	2,42,702	1,22,510	1,32,960

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT:					
Reductions ordered in various subordinate establishments - - -	9,700	- -	9,700		
Discontinuance of the third Judge of the Sudder Adawlut - - -	- -	49,000	49,000	49,000	
Abolition of the Deputy Registrarship of the Sudder Adawlut recommended - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	10,500
Proposed abolition of the Zillah Court of Guntoor - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	63,050
Substitution of seven Provincial Judges for four Provincial Courts - -	- -	2,54,200	2,54,200	2,54,200	
Ditto of Sudder Aumeens for Provincial and Zillah Registrars - -	- -	28,800	28,000	27,360	
Ditto of Talook Moonsifs for Hindoo and Mohamedan Law Officers -	- -	34,020	34,020		
TOTAL Judicial Department -	9,700	3,66,020	3,75,720	3,30,560	73,550

REVENUE DEPARTMENT: (including CUSTOMS, &c.)					
Reductions in the various subordinate establishments - - -	2,45,330	- -	2,45,330		
Office of Assistant Collector of Sea Customs at Madras abolished -	10,000	- -	10,000	10,000	
Reductions in the Salaries of the Collector and Deputy Collector of Madras, ordered by the Court -	8,000	2,000	10,000		
Discontinuance of the separate Allowance to the Superintendent of Stationery, ordered by the Court -	4,200	- -	4,200		
Office of fourth Member of the Board of Revenue proposed to be discontinued - - -	- -	35,000	35,000	35,000	
Additional Sub-collectorships in Canara, Cuddapah and Tanjore, with the establishments attached, recommended to be abolished -	20,000	- -	20,000	20,000	46,000
Abolition of extra and three Assistant Civil Engineerships proposed -	- -	- -	- -	- -	21,390
	2,87,530	37,000	3,24,530		
Deduct, Increase of Salaries to Members of the Board of Revenue, sanctioned since 1st May 1828 - -	9,600	- -	9,600		
TOTAL Revenue Department -	2,77,930	37,000	3,14,930	65,000	67,390

MARINE DEPARTMENT:					
Reduction in the Salary of the Master Attendant and office of Deputy Master Attendant to be abolished -	3,600	27,480	31,080	31,080	

II.
FINANCE.

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Appendix, No. 7.

Reductions of
Indian Allowances
and Establishments.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

MEASURES OF REDUCTION.	ESTIMATED AMOUNT of Reductions actually Ordered.			Reductions Ordered at the recommend- ation of the Finance Committee, and included in the preced- ing Columns.	Further Reductions recommended by the Committee, but either rejected or still under consideration.
	Immediate.	Prospective.	Total.		
	Bombay Rs.	Bombay Rs.	Bombay Rs.	Bombay Rs.	Bombay Rs.
GENERAL DEPARTMENT: (including POLITICAL.)					
Discontinuance of the Observatory -	9,300	-	9,300	9,300	
Office of Statistical Reporter abolished	9,200	-	9,200	9,200	
Proposed Saving in the departments of Account, Pay and Audit at the Presidency - - - - -	4,690	6,300	10,990	6,000	9,400
Reduction in the Governor's House- hold establishment, ordered by the Court - - - - -	9,300	-	9,300	9,300	6,000
Appointments of Assistants to the Members of Council abolished -	2,160	-	2,160	2,160	
Reductions in the Secretariat de- partment - - - - -	6,060	-	6,060	6,060	14,990
Ditto in the establishment of the Persian office - - - - -	2,208	2,700	4,908	4,440	
Engineer Institution proposed to be abolished - - - - -	3,600	-	3,600	3,600	32,150
Proposed abolition of the Lithogra- phic Press - - - - -	11,880	-	11,880	11,880	40,680
Salary and establishments of the Secretary to the Committee for Examining Junior Civil Servants, discontinued - - - - -	15,260	-	15,260		
Abolition of the appointments of Bheel Agents and their establish- ments - - - - -	2,800	-	2,800	-	6,590
Agency for the purchase of Timber in Malabar abolished - - - -	10,440	-	10,440		
Miscellaneous items of reduction proposed - - - - -	-	-	-	-	33,500
Office of Assistant Civil Surgeon at the Presidency abolished - -	1,440	-	1,440	1,440	
Reductions in various subordinate establishments - - - - -	38,260	2,100	40,360		
Proposed consolidation, &c. of Po- litical Residencies and Agencies -	-	-	-	-	2,41,000
Proposed modifications and reduc- tions in the Post-office and Medi- cal departments - - - - -	-	-	-	-	74,400
Reductions proposed in the Eccle- siastical establishment - - -	-	-	-	-	37,170
TOTAL General Department,] (including Political) - - - - -	1,26,598	11,100	1,37,698	63,380	4,95,880
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT:					
Reductions in various subordinate establishments, (including the Stamp department) - - - -	1,42,930	1,800	1,44,730		
Reductions proposed in the Agency for Sirdars in the Deccan - -	-	-	-	-	29,430
Proposed abolition of the King's Supreme Court at Bombay, and substitution of the former Recor- der's Court - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1,25,900
Proposed abolition of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit -	-	-	-	-	1,32,960
Other proposed Reductions - - -	-	-	-	-	1,26,930
					4,15,220
Deduct, certain proposed Additions to Salaries and Establishments -	-	-	-	-	1,21,600
TOTAL Judicial Department -	1,42,930	1,800	1,44,730	-	2,93,620

MEASURES OF REDUCTION.	ESTIMATED AMOUNT of Reductions actually Ordered.			Reductions Ordered at the recommendation of the Finance Committee, and included in the preceding Columns.	Further Reductions recommended by the Committee, but either rejected or still under consideration
	Immediate.	Prospective.	Total.		
REVENUE DEPARTMENT : (including CUSTOMS, &c.)	Bombay Rs.	Bombay Rs.	Bombay Rs.	Bombay Rs.	Bombay Rs.
Reductions in various subordinate establishments - - - -	1,90,270	- - -	1,90,270		
Abolition of the Revenue Survey, and Assessment establishment in the Deccan - - - -	- -	1,50,000	1,50,000	1,50,000	
Proposed Reductions of Offices and Allowances - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,37,750
TOTAL Revenue Department, including Customs, &c. - }	1,90,270	1,50,000	3,40,270	1,50,000	2,37,750
CIVIL DEPARTMENT generally:					
General Revision of the Allowances of covenanted Civil Servants, Consolidation of Offices, &c. - -	- -	3,30,000	3,30,000		
MARINE:					
Proposed Reduction of the Indian Navy - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	6,91,000

PENANG, SINGAPORE and MALACCA:

The separate Government of these Settlements ordered by the Court to be abolished from 1st May 1830, and various Offices, Allowances and Establishments reduced -	Sicca Rupees.	Sicca Rupees.	Sicca Rupees.		
	3,75,000	75,000	4,50,000		

SUMMARY of CIVIL and MARINE REDUCTIONS.

	Immediate.	Prospective.	TOTAL.	Ordered at the recom- mendation of the Finance Committee, and included in the preceding Columns.	Further Reductions recommended by the Committee, but either rejected or still under consideration.
BENGAL - - - -	Sicca Rupees. 15,66,910	Sicca Rupees. 8,11,070	Sicca Rupees. 23,77,980	Sicca Rupees. 5,68,960	Sicca Rupees. 18,07,060
MADRAS - - - -	Madras Rs. [4,64,982]	Madras Rs. [4,99,450]	Madras Rs. [9,64,432]	Madras Rs. [5,49,150]	Madras Rs. [2,73,900]
at 106.62 Madras to 100 Sicca Rupees } - -	4,36,111	4,68,439	9,04,550	5,15,053	2,56,893
BOMBAY - - - -	Bombay Rs. [4,59,798]	Bombay Rs. [4,92,900]	Bombay Rs. [9,52,698]	Bombay Rs. [2,13,380]	Bombay Rs. [17,18,250]
at 106.62 Bombay to 100 Sicca Rupees } - -	4,31,249	4,62,296	8,93,545	2,00,131	16,11,564
PENANG, SINGAPORE and MALACCA	3,75,000	75,000	4,50,000		
GRAND TOTAL - - Sicca Rupees	28,09,270	*18,16,805	46,26,075	12,84,144	36,75,517

* Note.—Many of the prospective reductions in the Civil Departments are dependent upon contingencies very remote.

The Figures between [] are in Red Ink in the MS.

Appendix, No. 7.

Reductions of
Indian Allowances
and Establishments.

MILITARY REDUCTIONS.

	Estimated Amount of Reductions actually Ordered.
BENGAL:	
	<i>Sonant Rupees.</i>
Reduction of 80 men from each of the 10 regiments of cavalry - -	2,56,714
Ditto, of 100 men from each of the 74 regiments of regular infantry - -	6,99,300
Two guns withdrawn from each of the 12 light field batteries - - -	43,659
Magazines at Dacca and Bareilly abolished - - - -	16,874
Military allowances of officers in the service of Native Powers withdrawn -	76,310
Reduction in the arsenal of Fort William - - - -	10,734
Reductions in the establishment of warrant officers - - - -	55,315
Allowance of quartermaster's carts abolished - - - -	60,480
Salary of the Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief reduced -	10,849
The five privileged stations reduced to half-batta stations - - -	1,98,547
Reduction in the number of army cattle - - - -	1,65,047
The Sanatorium discontinued - - - -	14,574
Reduction of two troops from each of the 10 regiments of Native cavalry; ordered by the Court - - - -	2,40,017
Ditto, of two companies from each of the 74 regiments of infantry; ordered by ditto - - - -	9,75,912
Ditto, of the establishment of subaltern officers belonging to the European infantry, and the horse and foot artillery; ordered by ditto - - -	1,17,230
Reductions in the Barrack department - - - -	30,285
The Benares, Purneah, and Orissa provincial corps, disbanded - - -	2,83,800
Sixth, seventh and eighth regiments of irregular horse, ditto - - -	6,28,242
Establishments of army carriage cattle further reduced - - - -	2,88,247
Timber agency at Nauthpore, and timber depôt at Balloo Ghaut, discontinued - - - -	20,988
Various reductions in the department of Public Works - - - -	41,034
The two corps of European infantry incorporated into one regiment - -	1,14,334
Reduction of the Calcutta Native militia - - - -	70,491
Further reductions in the Ordnance department - - - -	12,738
Second Nusseree battalion disbanded - - - -	85,000
Artillery riding-school at Dum Dum abolished - - - -	22,000
Appointment of regulating officer of invalid thannahs to be abolished -	31,536
First and second battalions of Native invalids broken up - - - -	1,40,000
Escort with the resident at Nypal reduced to one company - - - -	16,338
Two artillery division commands abolished - - - -	13,848
Moorshedabad provincial battalion disbanded - - - -	1,00,000
Lock hospitals abolished - - - -	30,000
Appointment of garrison storekeeper of Fort William consolidated with that of executive commissariat officer at the Presidency - - -	12,000
Corps of Bhaugulpore hill rangers reduced - - - -	15,000
Seharunpore provincial battalion disbanded - - - -	80,000
Ramghur local battalion reduced - - - -	33,000
Establishment of doolee bearers reduced - - - -	34,000
Further probable saving by the disbandment of provincial battalions, and substitution of burkundauzes in their stead - - - -	2,00,000
Bullocks substituted for horses in three batteries of field artillery - -	34,000
Depôt for King's troops at Chinsurah abolished - - - -	20,000
Revision of establishments in the Ordnance department - - - -	50,000
Various minor reductions - - - -	1,09,000
Deduct, Amount of various additions to Establishments and Allowances, authorized since 1st May 1828 - - - -	54,57,643
	1,75,800
TOTAL Net Reduction - - - -	52,81,843
or, Sicca Rupees	50,54,063

	Estimated Amount of Reductions actually Ordered.
MADRAS:	
Reduction of the light cavalry to 50 privates per troop - - - - -	3,20,000
Ditto, in the establishment of the gun-carriage manufactory, and by short issues of gunpowder - - - - -	50,000
Saving in the hire of carriage bullocks - - - - -	20,640
Further reduction in the light cavalry - - - - -	16,716
Expense of the field equipments of the different divisions of the army reduced - - - - -	1,50,000
The two extra regiments of Native infantry reduced - - - - -	1,04,190
Number of saddles with the light cavalry reduced, and short issues of grain to horses - - - - -	35,300
Reductions at Penang, and on the Tenasserim coast - - - - -	1,06,000
Reduction of two troops from each regiment of Native cavalry; ordered by the Court - - - - -	2,39,000
Ditto, of two companies from each regiment of Native infantry; ordered by ditto - - - - -	7,20,900
Light field force at Kulladgee broken up - - - - -	2,27,000
The two European regiments formed into one - - - - -	1,05,000
Seringapatam local battallion reduced - - - - -	70,000
Formation of the rifle corps into one of the regiments of the line - - -	1,40,000
Appointments of Persian interpreters to the Hyderabad, Nagpore and Jaulnah forces, to be abolished - - - - -	12,500
Abolition of various staff appointments - - - - -	16,760
Corps of guides reduced - - - - -	6,300
Reduction in the horse artillery - - - - -	2,50,000
Reduction of the number of draught cattle - - - - -	1,50,000
Veteran battalions reduced - - - - -	1,00,000
The pioneers reduced - - - - -	70,000
Reductions in the Medical department - - - - -	12,500
TOTAL Reduction - - Madras Rupees	29,22,806
or, Sicca Rupees	27,41,330
BOMBAY:	
	<i>Bombay Rupees.</i>
Field allowances to the troops at Mhow struck off - - - - -	2,10,000
Regimental allowances of officers in the service of Native Princes, ditto -	9,300
The light battalion at Poonah, broken up - - - - -	6,744
Each regiment of Native cavalry reduced to 50 privates per troop - - -	2,55,000
Reductions in the Native infantry - - - - -	5,45,000
Evacuation of Mhow by the Bombay troops - - - - -	3,00,000
New scale of allowances fixed for medical officers regimentally employed -	60,000
Situation of troop quartermasters of horse artillery abolished - - - - -	7,900
Two troops reduced from each regiment of Native cavalry, and two com- panies from each regiment of regular infantry, as ordered by the Court -	6,80,000
Saving in office rent - - - - -	17,460
Office of inspector of hill forts in the Deccan abolished - - - - -	6,280
The horse artillery reduced - - - - -	98,000
Establishment of horses and mules employed with the foot artillery at Poonah and Baroda - - - - -	40,000
Reductions in the European infantry, ordered by the Court - - - - -	1,28,000
The surveys in the Deccan and Southern Concan discontinued - - - - -	38,000
Battalion of Native invalids re-organized - - - - -	8,352
The issue of blank ammunition reduced - - - - -	27,000
Reductions in the 1st battalion of the foot artillery - - - - -	41,000
The two extra battalions disbanded - - - - -	2,00,000
Officers of European corps placed on half tent allowance - - - - -	70,000
The two European regiments incorporated into one - - - - -	1,12,000
The Military Board discontinued - - - - -	8,868
Reductions in the pay of dooley bearers and other commissariat followers	10,400
Pay of tent and store lascars reduced, &c. - - - - -	15,000
Rates of clothing stoppages equalized with those of Bengal - - - - -	27,000
Reductions in the Commissariat - - - - -	28,350
The garrison of Broach discontinued - - - - -	13,000
Further saving in office rent - - - - -	13,200
Carried forward - - -	29,75,854

Appendix, No. 7.

Reductions of
Indian Allowances
and Establishments.

BOMBAY---continued.

	Estimated Amount of Reductions actually Ordered.
	<i>Bombay Rupees.</i>
Brought forward - - -	29,75,854
Regimental allowances struck off from King's officers on the staff not borne on the establishment of regiments - - - - -	10,430
Grain rations for horses reduced - - - - -	45,000
Batta struck off at the frontier stations of Deesa and Bhooj (European officers excepted) - - - - -	1,80,000
The situation of executive engineer abolished at eight stations - - -	55,530
The battalion of Native invalids broken up - - - - -	70,000
An immediate reduction of 15 per cent., and a further prospective reduction of 5 per cent. ordered to be made in the amount of all office establishments - - - - -	60,000
The pioneer corps reduced to six companies - - - - -	20,000
The office of inspecting engineer at the Presidency abolished - - -	14,800
Re-organization of the Ordnance department - - - - -	54,000
Corps of tent lascars reduced - - - - -	14,000
Various minor reductions of allowances and establishments - - -	1,40,965
	36,40,579
Deduct, Amount of various additions to Allowances and Establishments authorized since 1st May 1828 - - - - -	3,15,694
TOTAL Net Reduction - - <i>Bombay Rupees</i>	33,24,885
	<i>or, Sicca Rupees</i>
	31,18,444

SUMMARY OF MILITARY REDUCTIONS.

	Estimated Amount of Reductions actually Ordered.
	<i>Sicca Rupees.</i>
BENGAL - - - - -	50,54,063
MADRAS - - - - -	27,41,330
BOMBAY - - - - -	31,18,444
GRAND TOTAL - - <i>Sicca Rupees</i>	1,09,13,837

Note.—Almost the only Military Reductions which (strictly speaking) can be called *immediate* are those made in the irregular Forces and Establishments. In the regular Army the reductions take place as the supernumeraries are removed by death or other casualties, a process which in general is completed within three or four years

(Errors excepted.)

East India House, }
22d Feb. 1832. }James C. Melvill,
Aud^r of India Acct^s.

Appendix, No. 8.

COPY of TREASURY MINUTES, CORRESPONDENCE, &c. relative to the Settlement of the Accounts between the Public and the East India Company, in 1822.

Appendix, No. 8.

Settlement of
Accounts between
the Public and East
India Company, in
1822.

Copy TREASURY MINUTE, 28 May 1822.

THE Earl of Liverpool and the Chancellor of the Exchequer call the attention of the Board to their Minute of the 13th July 1821, appointing Viscount Lowther, Sir George Clerk and Mr. Lushington, on the part of His Majesty's Government, to meet two gentlemen to be appointed by the East India Company, for the purpose of adjusting the whole of the outstanding accounts between the Public and the Company; and to the letter of the Secretary of the East India Company, dated the 18th of the same month, stating the appointment of Jacob Bosanquet, Esq. and George Abercrombie Robinson, Esq. on the part of the Company, for the same object.

The Earl of Liverpool and the Chancellor of the Exchequer lay before the Board the following Statement, received from the Commissioners on the part of the Public :

" The balance claimed by the East India Company, in the account transmitted to us, is 1,985,888 *l.*, exclusive of interest. If the charge for interest be made up, upon the principles adopted by the Committee of the House of Commons in 1805 and 1808, there must be added to this sum in favour of the Company, about 3,200,000 *l.*; making the total demand of the Company against the Public 5,185,888 *l.*"

Vide Statement (A.)
pp. 185-6.

But the very first item in this account seems to us not admissible, either in justice towards the Public or with due regard to the principles upon which the Committees of the House of Commons, who examined the accounts between the Public and the East India Company in the years 1805 and 1808, proceeded.

The Committee of 1805 positively disallowed this claim; the Committee of 1808 closed the account, leaving it out, observing that under the order of reference made to them, they did not think themselves authorized to make any observations upon the principles on which the Committee of 1805 arranged the claims of the Company. They, however, thought it their duty, under all the circumstances of the case, to state the amount of what the Company maintain to be their "just and unsatisfied demand," on account of the other half of the expenses incurred by the capture and maintenance of Ceylon, being—

For principal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 1,020,184
For interest, up to 1808	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	952,800

Total claim for the remaining half, principal and interest up to 1808	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 1,972,984
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The account between the Public and Company was stated by the Committee in 1808, exclusive of this sum; and as it appeared that a balance was then due to the Company, of 1,500,419 *l.*, Parliament thought fit to authorize the payment of 1,500,000 *l.* on this account; and this sum was accordingly paid to the Company.

It does not appear that any recorded decision upon this claim of the Company exists, except that of the Committees in 1805 and 1808.

The Committees of the House of Commons upon India affairs in 1810, 1811 and 1812, took no notice of this claim; but there certainly is no evidence of a distinct rejection of it by Parliament, or of a formal abandonment of the claim by the East India Company.

But whether the rejection of this sum from the present account be to rest upon the decision of the Committees of 1805 and 1808, or upon the justice of the case, it appears to us equally defensible. If this sum should now be debited to the Public, the result to the Company would be, that no part of the expense on account of the capture and maintenance of Malacca, the Moluccas, and the maintenance of Ceylon, would fall upon them, but the Public would actually bear the ordinary expense of that part of the Company's troops which were employed either to conquer or maintain those possessions, even though no new levies were raised in their continental territories: thus making the Public pay the whole expense of that portion of the Company's army, and this notwithstanding the indulgent principles upon which the Committees of 1805 and 1808 adjusted other parts of the accounts between the Public and the Company. They exonerated the Company from every expense on account of the capture of the Danish settlements in 1801, of the capture of Ceylon, of the expedition to Egypt, and for the expedition and supplies to the Cape of Good Hope. In all these enterprizes the safety of the Company's possessions and power in India were, either directly or indirectly, involved; and therefore an adjustment of accounts which relieved them from all expense under these heads, cannot in our judgment be justly complained of, although the particular charge alluded to has been the subject of much remonstrance on the part of the Company at different periods of time; at all events,

Appendix, No. 8.

Settlement of
Accounts between
the Public and East
India Company, in
1822.

if one part of the adjustment made in 1805 and 1808 is to be opened for the benefit of the Company, the whole must be deemed matter for discussion and renewed arrangement, and it may be fairly questioned whether the Company would not rather lose than gain by re-opening the whole of the accounts.

For these reasons we reject entirely the first item of the account, amounting, for principal, to - - - - - £. 1,020,184

Interest to this time - - - - - 2,479,816

Making together - - - £. 3,500,000

The remainder of the account consists of various charges from the year 1808, and for subsequent expeditions, amounting to - - - - - £. 10,257,644

Deduct half the expense of the Eastern Islands since 1808 - - - 109,500

Net debit - - - £. 10,148,144

The credits to the Public for repayments, Pay-office disbursements, &c. amount to - - - - - £. 9,291,940;—
As entered in the Company's account.

To this however are to be added two sums, amounting to 241,950 *l.*; the one being a suspended charge of 100,690 *l.* in the old account of Pay-office charges, afterwards admitted by the Company; the other being the difference between 2,000,000 *l.* as voted by Parliament to the Company, and which in the account is short credited in the sum of 141,260 *l.*, upon the ground that the Company should only be charged with what 2,000,000 *l.* of bullion would value to them in India; but as this 2,000,000 *l.* was neither sent out to India in bullion, nor subject to expense of remittance, the Public ought not to be debited for any expense incurred by the Company under either of these heads.

The total credits therefore to the Public appear to be 9,533,200 *l.*; which, deducted from the total debits, leaves a balance to the Company, in principal, of 615,000 *l.*

A minute examination of all the items of these accounts might vary this result, although it is impossible, without a detailed examination of the vouchers to every account, to pronounce on which side the difference would ultimately fall. Such an examination, to be perfect, should be taken up from the year 1794: if performed in a less satisfactory manner, it would begin from 1808. Considering, however, that the accountants employed by the Public and the East India Company have never yet agreed in the mode of applying the principles established by the Committee of 1805, there is no ground to expect that a detailed investigation of these accounts could be accomplished satisfactorily to either party within any reasonable period of time.

Assuming then that the principal due to the East India Company, on this view of the accounts, is 615,000 *l.*, the charge for interest on both sides would make a very material alteration in favour of the Company; and if reckoned in a relative proportion to a former calculation, and according to the principles in practice in Indian accounts, the statement would stand as follows:

	Principal.	Interest.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.
Debts against the Public - - -	10,148,000	5,079,000	= 15,227,000
Credits - - - - -	9,533,000	3,705,000	= 13,238,000
Balance due to the Company -	615,000	1,374,000	= 1,989,000

The extent to which this balance might be reduced would depend upon the discretion of the Commissioners.

One sum of 450,000 *l.* would be fair matter of argument to be contended for as a saving of interest to the Public, by balancing the account to January 1812, according to the Treasury Minute of 1811, and thereby the Public would be relieved from the higher rate of interest for which the Company have always had credit in their accounts - £. 450,000

There is also a claim for an overcharge on account of the shipping employed on the expeditions against the French islands and Java, estimated at 220,000

Also a claim for sequestered property at the Cape - - - 100,000

£. 770,000

These sums deducted from 1,989,000 *l.*, would leave a balance due to the Company of 1,219,000 *l.*

It should, however, be stated, that the Committee of the House of Commons, in 1808, reserved for further discussion a sum of 443,767 *l.* in the Pay-office demands, on the ground of the objections made by the Company to those accounts.

Of that amount, the sum of 100,690*l.* is included in this statement; and it may be reasonable to conclude that some part of the remainder would fall to the credit of the Public. On the other hand, it should be stated, that full credit is taken for all the payments made to the troops since 1808, as given in by the Paymaster-general in the account now presented by the Company; and it is probable that a detailed examination of the accounts would make some difference under this head against the Public. The remainder of the suspended claims prior to 1808, may be fairly set against any overcharge in the Paymaster-general's Account since that period, and still leave a balance due to the Company of 1,219,000*l.*, as the result of closing the General Account up to April 1820, the Paymaster's Account up to December 1820, and the Interest Account to April 1821.

The continuation of the General Account as to India, up to April 1822, of the Paymaster-general's Accounts up to December 1821, would make a difference in favour of the Public of 150,000*l.*; to which might be added an account of spices, belonging to the Public, in the Company's warehouses, 185,656*l.*, making together, in favour of the Public, 335,656*l.*

This sum, deducted from 1,219,000*l.*, would leave the net balance due to the Company 883,444*l.*

The Company might perhaps object to any deduction on account of the spices, and desire they might be credited to the Public as sold. In that case, the deduction from the net balance would be confined to the Paymaster's disbursements for the last year, leaving a debt due to the Company of 1,069,000*l.*

Considering that the Public have property of some value at St. Helena, we think it might be reasonable to make this over to the Company, and state the debt due to them at one million; and thus close every account up to the present year.

(signed) *Lowther.*
S. R. Lushington.
George Clerk.

Statement (A.)

STATE of the DEMANDS of the East India Company on Government, and the CREDITS claimed by Government.

DEMANDS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

	£.
BALANCE due on former Account for Ceylon and the Eastern Islands, 1st March 1808	1,020,184
Eastern Islands - - - { For the Expenses on account of these Islands, in consequence of their capture in 1795-6, from 1806-7 to 1819-20 - - - }	219,004
Ceylon - - - { For Supplies from India to that Settlement, and Expenses in England for Tonnage, &c. &c. after deducting the value of Cinnamon received 1807-8 to 1819-20 - - - }	485,181
Cape of Good Hope - - - For Supplies, &c. 1806 to 1808, and 1819-20 -	91,043
Stores to His Majesty's Ships in India - - - } D ^o from 1806-7 to 1818-19 - - -	199,967
Expedition to the French Islands { For Supplies, Expenses, Bills drawn, &c. 1809-10 to 1819-20 - - - }	3,432,826
Expedition to Java - - - For D ^o - - and D ^o - - 1810-11 to 1817-18 -	4,061,663
Expedition to the Moluccas - - } For D ^o D ^o and - - D ^o - - after giving credit for Spices received from 1813 to 1821 - - }	91,921
Diplomatic Expense incurred in Persia - - - } From 1811 to 1817 - - -	171,975
Advances for the Naval Service of Government in India - - } Advances from 1811-12 to 1816-17 - - -	183,945
Extra Expenses at St. Helena - From October 1815 to 30th April 1821 - -	950,927
Expense of building Ships of War in India, for the Public - - } From 1806-7 to 1818 - - -	220,671
Miscellaneous Disbursements - On sundry accounts - - -	148,521
	£, 11,277,828

East India House, 16th April, 1822.

Appendix, No. 8.

Statement (A.)—continued.

Settlement of
Accounts between
the Public and East
India Company, in
1822.

CREDITS CLAIMED BY GOVERNMENT.

	£.
Loan in Exchequer Bills in 1810 - - - - -	1,500,000
Charge for Recruits transferred to the Company by Government, from 1799 to 1816 - - - - -	383,513
Amount received from Government, April 1813 - - - - -	1,858,840
Net proceeds of the Cargoes of the Wyndham and Ceylon, received from the Mauritius - - - - -	99,440
Bill drawn by the agents, for the Captors of Java, on Bengal, in favour of Government, indorsed by Government to the Company - - - - -	191,787
Exchequer Bills received August 1816 - - - - -	359,820
Bullion consigned to India by Government, received in Bengal in 1816-17 - - - - -	916,776
Bills on the Dutch Government in favour of the Company, on account of Java, received in 1817 to 1821 - - - - -	347,512
Pay-office demands, from 1808 to 1820, both inclusive - - - - -	3,564,692
Miscellaneous charges - - - - -	69,560
	£. 9,291,940
Balance - - - - -	1,985,888
(Errors Excepted.) (Exclusive of Interest.)	£. 11,277,828

The Earl of Liverpool and the Chancellor of the Exchequer further acquaint the Board, that, upon a consideration of this statement, they deemed it most for the advantage of the Public to open a negotiation with the East India Company, for a final settlement of these accounts.

Various conferences and communications having subsequently taken place, between the Earl of Liverpool, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the President of the Board of Control, on the part of Government; and the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, on the part of the East India Company; and the statement of the Commissioners on the part of the Public having been delivered; the following Memorandum in reply was submitted by the Chairman and Deputy Chairman.

1st. Balance of former Account for Ceylon and the Eastern Islands.

The Committee of the House of Commons in 1808, stated in their Report as follows; viz.

"Your Committee cannot, in justice to the Company, conclude this part of their Report, without calling the attention of the House to the remonstrances made against the mode adopted by the Committee appointed in 1805, to take into consideration the account between the Public and the East India Company, as far as relates to the expenses incurred by the capture and maintenance of Malacca and the Moluccas, and the maintenance of Ceylon; a mode of decision by which claims on the part of the Company, to no less an amount than 1,972,984 *l.* have been set aside."

Appendix, No. 4. The arguments by which these claims were resisted and defended, and from which it is to be presumed the adjustment in question took place, will be found in the Appendix; and also, a Statement prepared by the Court of Directors, connected with the same subject.

Then follows the quotation given in the paper.

From these observations, and as the Company have since at different times brought forward their claim to a more liberal consideration of this article, it was conceived, that when the whole of the accounts depending between Government and the Company were to be submitted to the examination of commissioners, this would be a favourable opportunity for bringing the claim once more under discussion.

It is unnecessary to detail the arguments by which the Company supported their demand on this article: they are to be found in the Appendix to the Reports of the Committees of the House of Commons in 1805 and 1808.

2d. Sums to be added to the Credit of Government; 1st. 100,690 *l.*, a suspended charge in the old account of Pay-office Charges, afterwards admitted by the Company.

* Should be
£. 106,090.

This sum of 100,690 *l.** has not been brought to the credit of Government, because the Pay-office charges since 1808 appear liable to objections to a much more considerable amount; it is admitted to be probable, that a detailed examination of these accounts would make some difference under this head against the Public: but it is added, that the remainder of the suspended claims prior to 1808 may be fairly set against any overcharge in the Paymaster-general's Account, since that period. Now, with great submission, this is hardly possible; the remainder of the suspended accounts prior to 1808 is 219,000 *l.*; the objections to the accounts since that period amount to 603,000 *l.*; in both instances exclusive of interest.

But in addition to the suspensions prior to 1808, stated in the Report of the Committee in that year, it has been calculated, that an overcharge for recruits sent to India from 1793 to 1807, has been made in the Pay-office accounts, of 228,000 *l.*; so that the whole of the objections lately brought forward amount to 831,000 *l.*, exclusive of interest.

Besides,

Besides, a doubt may reasonably be entertained of any revision of the former suspensions producing more satisfactory explanations than those which have already been furnished, by which no more than 106,090 *l.* (not 100,690 *l.* as stated) have been substantiated out of 326,000 *l.*; and from the explanations furnished by the Pay-office, a part of this sum to the amount of 153,600 *l.* seems to be submitted as objectionable, the remainder is about 66,000 *l.* If the rule of proportion were to govern in this instance, the result would be, that out of 831,000 *l.*, the amount of recent objections, no more than 270,000 *l.* or 280,000 *l.* could be substantiated, leaving a claim of credit to the Company of 530,000 *l.*

3d. The Difference between 2,000,000 *l.*, voted by Parliament, and the sum brought to credit, 1,858,740 *l.*, being 141,260 *l.*

The Committee in 1808 admitted that the sums received by the Company from Government should be credited, after allowing the expense of remittance in bullion to India; that is, that although the sums were 100,000 *l.*, 200,000 *l.*, or 500,000 *l.*, they should be credited short of these sums by the expense that would be incurred in remitting them in bullion to India.

In the account annexed to the Report of 1808, this expense has been (erroneously as it is conceived) deducted from the calculation of interest, instead of lessening the principal, as it is presumed is the fair and correct mode, and must have been so intended by the Committee.

This supposed error is corrected in the credit given to Government for the sum received in 1813; which accounts for the deduction mentioned in the paper.

The sum of 2,000,000 *l.* was received in 1813 in exchequer bills; so were many of the sums credited to Government in the account before the Committee in 1808. The observation that the sum of two millions was neither sent out in bullion, nor subject to expense of remittance, applies equally, therefore, to the sums in the former account which were received in exchequer bills; no expense was actually incurred in either instance. Yet the Committee of the House of Commons in 1808 thought it right that the receipts should be subject to the deduction, then stated to be 7,058 per cent.

In fact, as Government are credited with interest, at the Indian rates, from the end of the month in which payments are made, it seems but just that the principal should be credited only at the amount which it would produce if remitted in bullion to India, namely at a reduction equal to the expense of such remittance.

If this were not allowed, the receipts in exchequer bills from Government would be entitled only to interest allowed on such bills, and not to interest at the Indian rates.

4th. Saving of Interest to the Public by balancing the Account to January 1812, 450,000 *l.*

Unless the calculation upon which this sum is founded were known, it is not possible to offer any remark on the objection, otherwise than as regards the principle apparently involved in it.

By the account made up to January 1812, it appears that Government were indebted to the Company above a million, including interest, but without allowing anything from the Pay-office charges for objections, to which they were liable.

Unless the account had then been settled and the balance paid by Government, it does not seem reasonable that the interest should cease, according to the higher rates paid by the Company in the years included in the account; it is believed to be the ordinary practice among merchants and others, that if no settlement of an account to a given period takes place, the interest agreed on between the parties continues until it is settled.

But it is further to be observed, that in November 1815, the Lords of the Treasury acquiesced in the suggestion, that the account between His Majesty's Government and the Company should be made up to the 30th April 1815; thus superseding virtually the former order to make it up to January 1812.

5th. Claim for an Overcharge on account of the Shipping employed in the Expeditions against the French Islands and Java, estimated at 220,000 *l.*

It is impossible to offer any remark upon a claim so briefly stated.

6th. Claim for sequestered Property at the Cape, 100,000 *l.*

This item, it is believed, forms part of the Company's demand against Government. Upon what foundation the objection rests, is not mentioned; the sum stated exceeds the amount charged under this specific description, which is 36,720 *l.*, or, with interest, 88,000 *l.*

As the Company's property was lost, and Government held the Cape as a possession of the British nation, the Company's claim on them for reimbursement was considered to be well founded.

6th. Continuation of the Account as to India up to April 1822, of the Paymaster-general's Account to December 1821, would make a difference in favour of the Public of 150,000 *l.*

This, as to the Indian accounts, can be only conjecture; the Pay-office charges for 1821, amount to 227,000 *l.*; but time has not been allowed since they were received here, to examine whether they are not liable to similar objections to those of former years.

7th. Further Deductions for Spices in the Company's Warehouses, 185,646 *l.*,—

Does not seem to require any observation.

Appendix, No. 8.

Settlement of
Accounts between
the Public and East
India Company, in
1822.

8th. Public Property at St. Helena, to be made over to the Company.

The value of such property cannot be ascertained, but it may be a question if it will amount to 69,000 *l.*, as seems to be calculated; and it is to be remembered, that the Company have further claims for St. Helena subsequent to April 1821.

Under the foregoing remarks, the balance now due to the Company will, it is presumed, be more than 1,500,000 *l.* exclusive of the old balance for Ceylon, &c. and even admitting that the greater part of the objections made are valid.

On a consideration of this Memorandum the following Minute was transmitted to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman; viz.

Fife House, 24th May 1822.

The Earl of Liverpool and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, having fully considered the observations delivered to them yesterday by the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company, propose to them as a final settlement of all accounts, (except as hereafter excepted,) to the 30th April 1822; that the Public shall pay to the Company the sum of 1,200,000 *l.*, to be applied in part discharge of the loan raised for the East India Company in 1812, and to relinquish the right of the Government to any stores or other public property remaining in the island of St. Helena; but that the Company shall, notwithstanding this settlement, retain their right to any sums due from the Navy Board, for stores supplied, or on account of interest due thereupon; and that the spices belonging to the Crown, and in the possession of the East India Company, together with the proceeds of such as may have been sold, shall not be included in this arrangement.

To this proposition the following reply was received, and a further conference held.

The Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company have the honour to acknowledge a communication from the Earl of Liverpool and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, under date this day, stating, that having fully considered the observations delivered to them on the 23d ultimo by the Chairs, they propose, as a final settlement to the 30th April 1822, the payment to the Company by the Public of the sum of 1,200,000 *l.* to be applied in part discharge of the loan raised in 1812, for the East India Company, and to relinquish the right of the Government to any stores or other public property remaining on the island of St. Helena; but that the Company shall, notwithstanding this settlement, retain their right to any sums due from the Navy Board for stores supplied, or on account of interest due thereon; and that the spices belonging to the Crown, and in the possession of the Company, together with the proceeds of such as may have been sold, shall not be included in this arrangement.

The Chairman and Deputy Chairman, fully appreciating the disposition evinced by His Majesty's Government, to come to a fair and equitable adjustment of the existing account between the Public and the Company, indulge a sanguine expectation that Lord Liverpool and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on referring to the grounds urged by the Chairman and Deputy Chairman (at the interviews with which they have been honoured) in support of the claim preferred by the Company, will be disposed, either to grant to the Company the spices now in the warehouse belonging to the Crown, in addition to the sum of 1,200,000 *l.*; or, in the event of the transfer of that property, (which in the opinion of the Chairs, from the delay which must necessarily occur in realizing its amount, can be valued at little more than 100,000 *l.*), being deemed inexpedient that the sum of 1,300,000 *l.* may be named as the final amount to be granted to the Company in liquidation of their claims.

The Chairman and Deputy Chairman defer pressing on Lord Liverpool and the Chancellor of the Exchequer the additional arguments which present themselves in support of the above-mentioned proposition, until they shall have an opportunity of personally stating the same.

East India House, the 24th May 1822.

UPON full consideration of this important subject, the Earl of Liverpool and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, being deeply impressed that it is for the common benefit of the Public and the East India Company, that these long outstanding claims should be brought to an immediate and final settlement, recommend to the Board to consent to propose to Parliament, that the Public shall pay to the Company the sum of 1,300,000 *l.*, and relinquish the right of Government to any stores or other public property remaining in the island of St. Helena. The above sum to be considered as closing the accounts between the Government and East India Company to 30th April 1822, and to be applied in part discharge of the loan raised for the East India Company in 1812.

It being further to be understood, that the Company shall, notwithstanding this settlement, retain their right to any sums due from the Navy Board for stores supplied, or on account of interest due thereupon, and that the spices belonging to the Crown and in the possession of the East India Company, together with the proceeds of such as may have been sold, shall not be included in this arrangement.

My Lords entirely concur in the view taken by the Earl of Liverpool and the Chancellor of the Exchequer of this important subject; and are pleased to direct a letter to be written to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company accordingly.

Copy LETTER from the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company,
to S. R. Lushington, Esq.

Settlement of
Accounts between
the Public and East
India Company, in
1822.

Sir,

East India House, 1st June 1822.

WE have the honour to acknowledge your letter of 28th ult., conveying the proposals of His Majesty's Government, in regard to the settlement of the outstanding accounts between the Public and the East India Company.

We have submitted these proposals to the consideration of the Court of Directors; who being equally impressed with the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, that it is for the common benefit of the Public and the East India Company, that these outstanding claims should be brought to an immediate and final settlement, have authorized us to agree to the proposed terms of adjustment:—These terms the Court understand to be as follows:

That the Public shall pay to the East India Company the sum of 1,300,000 *l.*; and relinquish the right of Government to any stores or other public property remaining in the island of St. Helena:—

The above sum to be considered as closing the accounts between the Public and the East India Company to 30th April 1822, and to be applied in part discharge of the loan raised for the East India Company in 1812:—

It is further understood, that the Company shall, notwithstanding this settlement, retain their right to any sums due from the Navy Board, for stores supplied, or on account of interest due thereupon, and the amount of bills of exchange drawn or to be drawn from India in the Company's favour on the Government offices, for the current services of the Public in India, prior to the 30th April 1822; and, on the other hand, that the spices belonging to the Crown and in possession of the East India Company, together with the proceeds of such as may have been sold, or unaccounted for, by the Company, shall not be included in this arrangement.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servants,

Stephen Rumbold Lushington, Esq.

(signed)

J. Pattison.

&c. &c. &c.

W. Wigram.

Copy TREASURY MINUTE, dated 7th June 1822.

MY LORDS having considered the above letter from the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company, and having carefully reviewed all the circumstances adverted to in the several conferences and communications which have taken place, for the adjustment of the accounts between the Public and the East India Company, will submit to Parliament the expediency of sanctioning the immediate and final settlement of those accounts to the 30th April 1822, on the terms agreed upon, as recapitulated in the said letter.

Let this decision be communicated to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company, for the information of the Court of Directors.

Copy TREASURY MINUTE, 28th June 1822.

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer lays before the Board a letter which he has received from the Secretary to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, containing an account of the value of the stock remaining unredeemed on the 1st of this month, on account of the loan of 2,500,000 *l.* raised for the East India Company in 1812, and with reference to the Minute of this Board of 28th May 1822. He recommends to the Board, that application should be made to Parliament (in consideration of the mutual extinction of all claims between Government and the East India Company to the 30th April last, as stated in the Minute of the Board of 7th instant), to make provision that the East India Company should, from and after the 5th July next, be relieved from all further charge on account of the said loan of 1812, by transferring the future charge thereof to the Consolidated Fund; and that the sum of 557,322 *l.* remaining to be paid by the East India Company, to complete the sum of 1,857,322 *l.*, being the estimated value of the stock remaining unredeemed, should be applied to the service of the year 1822.

The Board approve thereof, and direct that application be made to Parliament accordingly.

Appendix, No. 8.

Settlement of
Accounts between
the Public and East
India Company, in
1822.

Sir,

AGREEABLY to the directions which I had the honour to receive last week, the Accountant-general of the East India Company and myself have agreed in the value of the unredeemed debt due from the Company, on the 1st instant; and I have the honour to enclose our joint certificate of such value, for your information, a duplicate of which is in the possession of the Accountant-general of the East India Company.

I have the honour to be, Sir, with great respect,

Your most faithful and obedient servant,

The Right Honourable
The Chancellor of the Exchequer,
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

National Debt Office, 28th June 1822.

S. Higham.

Appendix, No. 9.

Appendix, No. 9.

Statement of Debts
and Assets in India,
in 1814 and 1829.

STATEMENT, for the Purpose of reconciling the View given in the GENERAL CASH dated 2d April 1832, of DEBT INCURRED in that Period, with the INCREASE of DEBT QUICK STOCK ACCOUNTS of

GENERAL CASH RESULT OF ALL INDIA.

	£.
The difference between Debt incurred and paid off, including Oude cancelled Loan and Commissioners for the Redemption of Debt, is stated in this Account at - - - - -	17,289,864
Deduct,	
The Oude cancelled Loan, left out of the Quick Stock on the liability of the Company for the amount ceasing by the cession of territory to the King of Oude - - - - -	£. 1,109,975
The augmentation of the Cash Balances of the three Presidencies between 1814 and 1829 - - - - -	1,771,745
	2,881,720
	14,408,144
Add,	
The amount by which the Debt incurred has been reduced in the Cash View in consequence of the deduction therefrom, of the excess of the Debits and Credits in Bengal Receipts and Disbursements, under the head of "Bills Outstanding," which item appears to comprise principally unadjusted expenditure - - - - -	912,982
	£. 15,321,126

(Copy.)

WE do hereby certify, that the amount of the unredeemed debt due by the East India Company on the 1st day of June 1822, was 380,794*l.* consolidated 3*l.* per cent annuities, and 1,984,745*l.* reduced 3*l.* per cent annuities, which, calculated at the medium price of those respective stocks on the 1st instant, amounts to 1,857,322*l.* sterling.

28th June 1822.

Tho^s G. Lloyd,
Acc^t Gen^l to East India Company.

S. Higham,
Sec^y to the Commissioners for the
Reduction of the National Debt.

Appendix, No. 8.

Settlement of
Accounts between
the Public and East
India Company, in
1822.

Appendix, No. 9.

RESULT of the FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS of all *India*, from 1814-15 to 1828-29, (from Cash Transactions) for the like Period, deducible from a Comparison of the 30th April 1814 and 30th April 1829.

Appendix, No. 9.

Statement of Debts
and Assets in India,
in 1814 and 1829.

COMPARISON OF QUICK STOCKS, 30th April 1814 and 30th April 1829.

		£.	£.
BENGAL:			
1814: Debts (1) <i>S.Rs.</i> 21,94,61,085 (col. 1)	£. 25,457,485		
Assets (2) - 2,11,75,961 (d°)	2,456,411		
Net Debts - - -		23,001,074	
1829: Debts (3) <i>S.Rs.</i> 35,09,77,435 (col. 1)	£. 40,713,382		
Assets (4) - 2,91,81,894 (d°)	3,385,100		
Net Debts - - -		37,328,282	
Increase of Debt at Bengal		- - -	14,327,208
MADRAS:			
1814: Debts (5) <i>Pags.</i> 46,51,087 a' 8 s. (col. 1)	£. 1,860,434		
Assets (6) - 66,79,051 - (d°)	2,671,620		
Net Assets - - -		811,186	
1829: Debts (7) <i>M.Rs.</i> 3,24,72,394 a' 2 s. 3 d. (col. 1)	£. 3,711,130		
Assets (8) - 2,40,66,055 a' - (d°)	2,750,407		
Net Debts - - -		960,723	
Increase of Debt at Madras		- - -	1,771,909
BOMBAY:			
1814: Debts (9) <i>B.Rs.</i> 34,39,926 a' 2 s. 3 d. (col. 1)	£. 386,992		
Assets (10) - 50,10,164 - (d°)	563,643		
Net Assets - - -		176,651	
1829: Debts (11) <i>B.Rs.</i> 69,81,417 a' 2 s. 3 d. (col. 1)	£. 785,409		
Assets (12) - 1,58,15,479 - (d°)	1,779,241		
Net Assets - - -		993,832	
Deduct, Decrease of Debt at Bombay		- - -	817,181
Net Increase of Debt at the three Presidencies		- - -	£. 15,281,936

Appendix, No. 9.

Statement of Debts
and Assets in India,
in 1814 and 1829.

No. 1.—BENGAL.

DEBTS, 1814.

	Items falling under the description of Debt Incurred in the Cash View.	Other Items, exclusive of such as have been rejected in the Home Adjustment.
	S. Rs.	S. Rs.
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:		
General:		
8 per Cent. Loan of 30 April 1811	46,26,000	
6 - - ditto - - 1 January 1811	8,30,461	
6 - - ditto - - payable in 7 years	6,46,746	
6 - - ditto - - - - ditto	38,11,923	
6 - - ditto - - 30 June 1811	14,32,27,300	
6 - - ditto - - 30 June 1813	5,34,96,700	
6 - - ditto - to be dated 30 June 1814	42,25,600	
Interest thereon estimated to have accrued	-	41,55,614
Promissory notes, at 6 per cent., granted to the prize agents for the capture of Java	18,04,870	
Interest thereon, estimated at	-	1,65,800
Treasury notes, at 5 per cent.	5,500	
Ditto - at 6 per cent.	1,88,100	
Interest estimated at	-	3,872
Bills outstanding on account of the other Presidencies	-	27,04,905
Mint certificates	-	39,443
Deposits of the General Treasury	1,16,714	
Ditto - of the Supreme Court	1,010	
Ditto - of the Lucknow Treasury	1,518	
Ditto - of the late Mayor's Court	90,457	
Bonds and notes ordered for payment but not demanded	5,22,902	
Interest estimated	-	75,243
Due to the assistant in charge of the stationery	4,573	
Due to the Military Orphan and Widows' Fund	3,381	
Due to R. Bathurst from the Lucknow Treasury	548	
Civil Fund	2,394	
Mysore Princes	-	5,60,009
Remittance offered by the General Letter of 17 September 1795	-	1,873
Committee for improving the town of Calcutta	87,625	
Rajah Sookmoy's donation for constructing a road towards Jug- gernauth	73,764	
Subscriptions for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the Native and European soldiers who fell in the war with Tippoo	4,300	
Arrears of allowances on 30 April 1814	-	12,50,000
Judicial:		
Deposits in the different courts, belonging to individuals	10,22,943	
Collector of customs at Mirzapore	14,353	
Ditto - - - ditto - - bearing interest	1,29,572	
* Arrears of allowances on 30 April 1814, including unadjusted advances	-	22,685
* Bills payable on account of judicial remittances of the years 1812-13 and 1813-14	-	13,00,000
Revenue:		
Deposits of the Revenue Department	30,89,739	
Ditto - - - ditto - - bearing interest	97,748	
Bills payable on account of remittances of the Revenue Department of 1797-98, 1801-2, and 1805-6 to 1813-14	-	13,69,717
Arrears of allowances on 30 April 1814, including pensions to Scindia, Sudars, &c.	-	16,00,000
Marine Department:		
Deposits of the Marine Pay-office	21,451	
10 per cent. deposit on account of outward pilotage	24,185	
Ditto - - - on account of wages	43,981	
Arrears of allowances on 30 April	-	1,76,653
Salt:		
Debts due on sundry accounts	-	3,00,248
Arrears, commission, &c.	-	1,67,665
Opium:		
Arrears of commission, &c.	-	1,23,224

					Items falling under the description of Debt Incurred in the Cash View.	Other Items, exclusive of such as have been rejected in the Home Adjustment.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT :						
Arrears due to the Army on 30 April 1814 :						
From the office of Paymaster to King's Troops	-	-	-	2,87,000	} S. Rs.	S. Rs.
Ditto - of Artillery and Garrisons	-	-	-	7,62,740		
Ditto - deficiency ditto at Berhampore and Dinapore	-	-	-	1,22,355		
From Paymaster at Chunar	-	-	-	3,33,000		
Ditto - at Cawnpore	-	-	-	4,52,000		
Ditto - at Meerut	-	-	-	3,71,000	} - - -	26,24,398
Ditto - at Muttra	-	-	-	2,96,303		
Deposit for ordnance and military stores	-	-	-	-		
Off-reckoning Fund	-	-	-	-		
Bills payable	-	-	-	-		
Military Prize Fund	-	-	-	-	2,87,122	22,34,880
Rohilla Donation of 1774 and 1794	-	-	-	-	-	
Unclaimed shares of ditto of 1774	-	-	-	-	8,99,817	
Unclaimed balances	-	-	-	-	9,947	
	-	-	-	-	47,841	
	-	-	-	-	-	4,76,220
	-	-	-	-	S. Rs 21,94,61,085	2,08,72,222

No. 2.—BENGAL.

ASSETS, 1814.

					Cash and Credits resulting from Advances of Cash which have not been stated as Charge.	Stores, Revenue Balances and other Claims not falling under the description of those in the first Column, exclusive of such as have been rejected in the Home Adjustment.
CIVIL DEPARTMENT :						
General :					S. Rs.	S. Rs.
Treasury : Cash	-	-	-	-	51,25,630	
Bank of Bengal: Ditto, one hundred shares, the property of the Company	-	-	-	-	10,00,000	
Interest thereon, estimated at	-	-	-	-	-	33,333
Mint at Presidency : Cash	-	-	-	-	12,13,181	
Balance of Mr. Foster's bullion account	-	-	-	1,94,105		
Deduct, received from refiners, &c.	-	-	-	46,653		
	-	-	-	-	1,48,252	
Remittances on the way from Moorshedabad, Behar, &c.	-	-	-	-	1,44,019	
Mint at Benares	-	-	-	Cash	10,544	
Ditto at Furruckabad	-	-	-	ditto	9,284	
Governor-general	-	-	-	ditto	2,97,121	
Postmaster-general	-	-	-	ditto	54,900	
Resident at Delhi	-	-	-	ditto	11,56,751	
Resident at Vizier's Court	-	-	-	ditto	1,26,625	
Commissioners at Seerampore	-	-	-	ditto	398	
Commissary at Chinsurah	-	-	-	ditto	2,802	
Superintendent at Chundernagore, ditto	-	-	-	ditto	497	
Secretary to the College Council, ditto	-	-	-	ditto	3,891	
Company's attorney	-	-	-	ditto	10,000	
Debts :						
William Cowper	-	-	-	-	6,900	
Loan to justices of the peace	-	-	-	-	1,83,163	
Musters of coin	-	-	-	-	277	
Managers of the Rampore Jageer	-	-	-	-	3,014	
Loan to Syed Moorteza Khan	-	-	-	-	19,669	
His Highness the Nawaub Syed Zein Ood Deen Ali Khaun	-	-	-	-	7,808	
Rajah of Nepaul	-	-	-	-	95,550	
Loan to Vakeel of ditto	-	-	-	-	12,000	
Nawaub Nusseer Ool Moolk	-	-	-	-	34,985	
French Government	-	-	-	-	60,217	

Appendix, No 9.

Statement of Debts
and Assets in India,
in 1814 and 1829.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT—continued.

						Cash and Credits resulting from Advances of Cash which have not been stated as Charge.	Stores, Revenue Balances and other Claims, not falling under the description of those in the first Column, exclusive of such as have been rejected in the Home Adjustment.
						S.Rs.	S.Rs.
Stores :							
Stationery -	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,900
Stores in the Dispensary	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,57,308
Judicial :							
Justices of the peace for the town of Calcutta	-	-	-	-	-	14,507	
Court of Requests	-	-	-	-	-	350	
Mofussil	-	-	-	-	-	1,85,622	
Unadjusted Advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,84,071
Judicial Remittances of 1812-13, 1813-14	-	-	-	-	-	27,146	
Revenue :							
Cash -	-	-	-	-	-	80,17,702	
Unadjusted Advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,36,220
Advances on account of unadjusted Civil and Military disbursements, on 30th April 1806	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,27,147
Remittances of the Revenue Department of the year 1796-7, 1804-5, 1809-10, 1812-13, and 1813-14	-	-	-	-	-	5,10,263	
Revenues of the current year	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,55,721
	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,73,224
	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,98,841
Revenues of former years, deemed recoverable	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,17,195
	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,96,492
	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,79,285
Calary Rents of 1220 B. S. expected to be realized	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,000
Tuckavee advances, deemed recoverable	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,000
	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,95,331
	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,17,008
Debts :							
Richard Ahmuty, late Collector of Allahabad	-	-	-	-	-	9,748	10,032
Rajah Kurrendernarain of Cooch Behar	-	-	-	-	-	16,500	
Customs, cash	-	-	-	-	-	1,76,473	
Salt - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	3,66,181	
Ditto, in store	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,00,034
Ditto, Debts, viz. :	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Advances for Bengal salt and charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,88,315
Ditto - Coast salt contractors	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,725
Outstanding balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	911
Due from purchasers of salt at the sales in March 1814	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,75,141
Opium, cash	-	-	-	-	-	72,092	
Ditto, store	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,606
Ditto, Debts, viz. :	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Due from purchasers of opium at sale in February last	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,87,876
Advances for Behar opium in 1813-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,71,342
Ditto - Benares ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	89,918
Marine :							
Cash in hands of Marine Paymaster and Naval Storekeeper, on 30th April 1814	-	-	-	-	-	3,933	
In the Naval Store Warehouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,46,359
Stores sent without deposit, by order of the Governor-general, to captains of "Sea Otter," and "Nootka"	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,211
MILITARY DEPARTMENT :							
Cash in hands of Paymaster to Artillery and Garrisons	-	-	-	-	-	19,81,449	
Ditto - ditto - King's Troops	-	-	-	-	-		
Ditto - Deputy Paymaster at Berhampore and Dinapore	-	-	-	-	-		
Ditto - ditto - Chunar	-	-	-	-	-		
Ditto - ditto - Cawnpore	-	-	-	-	-		
Ditto - ditto - Meerut	-	-	-	-	-		
Ditto - ditto - Muttra	-	-	-	-	-		
Ditto - ditto - and Extraordinary	-	-	-	-	-		
Ditto - Major Weguelin, Commissary-general	-	-	-	-	-		

MILITARY DEPARTMENT—continued.

	Cash and Credits resulting from Advances of Cash which have not been stated as Charge.	Stores, Revenue Balances and other Claims not falling under the description of those in the first Column, exclusive of such as have been rejected in the Home Adjustment.
	S.Rs.	S.Rs.
Stores and Cattle:		
Amount of elephants purchased - - - - -	- - - - -	3,12,226
Ditto - camels - - - - -	- - - - -	2,25,394
Ditto - horse and horse accoutrements - - - - -	- - - - -	22,80,364
Ditto - bullocks - - - - -	- - - - -	1,87,921
Board of Superintendence for improving the breed of cattle - - - - -	- - - - -	19,33,900
Stores in the Arsenal and subordinates - - - - -	- - - - -	40,00,000
Ditto, lent to country ships - - - - -	- - - - -	2,21,606
Advance for stores - - - - -	- - - - -	7,76,486
Depôt at Anoopshire - - - - -	- - - - -	7,332
Debts:		
Contractors for clothing the army - - - - -	- - - - -	8,30,480
Advances to individuals - - - - -	- - - - -	21,939
Orphan Fund - - - - -	66,517	85,925
Army contractors - - - - -	- - - - -	
Stock Account - - - S.Rs. 4,90,48,080 -	2,11,75,961	2,78,72,119

No. 3.—BENGAL.

DEBTS, 1829.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT:

	Items falling under the description of Debt Incurred in the Cash View.	Other Items, exclusive of such as have been rejected in the Home Adjustment.
	S.Rs.	S.Rs.
General:		
Six per Cent. Loan of 30th June 1822 - - - - -	7,47,11,200	
Ditto - - - from his Excellency the Vizier - - - - -	56,39,089	
Ditto - - - renewed for a further term of seven years - - - - -	6,68,292	
Five per Cent. Loan of 31st March 1823 - - - - -	9,16,95,500	
Four per Cent. Loan, opened the 13th September 1824 - - - - -	12,31,100	
Five per Cent. Loan, opened the 19th May 1825 - - - - -	9,41,54,300	
Four per Cent. Loan, of 1828-29 - - - - -	9,42,200	
Interest thereon, estimated at - - - - -	- - - - -	31,16,512
Treasury Notes, at 8 per cent. - - - - -	4,61,600	
Interest thereon, estimated at - - - - -	- - - - -	4,763
Treasury Notes, at 5 per cent. - - - - -	5,97,300	
Interest thereon, estimated at - - - - -	- - - - -	44,797
Treasury Notes, at 5 per cent. for two years - - - - -	1,73,080	
Interest thereon, estimated at - - - - -	- - - - -	1,356
Treasury Notes, at 5 per cent. for 18 months - - - - -	1,91,100	
Interest thereon, estimated at - - - - -	- - - - -	4,778
Treasury Notes, at 5 per cent. for six months - - - - -	4,700	
Interest thereon, estimated at - - - - -	- - - - -	117
Treasury Notes, at 2 ½ pice per cent. per diem - - - - -	4,700	
Interest thereon, estimated at - - - - -	- - - - -	173
Treasury Notes, at 2 pice per cent. per diem - - - - -	13,08,600	
Interest thereon, estimated at - - - - -	- - - - -	9,939
Bonds, notes, &c. ordered for payment, but not demanded - - - - -	4,63,134	
Interest thereon, estimated at - - - - -	- - - - -	40,543
Six per Cent. Loans ordered for payment, but not demanded - - - - -	4,70,400	
Interest thereon, estimated at - - - - -	- - - - -	14,112
Six per Cent. Notes issued to the prize agents for captors of Java - - - - -	3,22,016	
Her late Highness the Bhow Begum's Stipend Fund - - - - -	55,98,435	
Loan from His Majesty the King of Oude - - - at 5 per cent. - - - - -	1,55,39,650	
Ditto - Scindiah's Government - - - - - ditto - - - - -	60,22,585	
Ditto - Rajah Kurm Sing, of Puttialla - - - - - ditto - - - - -	19,13,750	

(continued)

II.
FINANCE.

196] APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM SELECT COMMITTEE [II. Finance.

Appendix, No. 9.

Statement of Debts
and Assets in India,
in 1814 and 1829.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT—continued.

	Items falling under the description of Debt Incurred in the Cash View.	Other Items, exclusive of such as have been rejected in the Home Adjustment.
	S. Rs.	S. Rs.
General :		
Loan from Luchmeechand and Manneeram - - - at 5 per cent.	11,48,250	
Ditto - Rajah of Nagpore - - - ditto -	5,24,000	
Ditto - W. A. Brooke, as Agent to the Governor- General - - - - - ditto -	2,44,003	
Ditto - Nowab Ahmed Buksh Khan - - - ditto -	2,39,219	
Ditto - Rajah Kallishunker Ghosaub - - - ditto -	45,930	
Ditto - Moulory Mooneer Ally - - - ditto -	38,275	
Ditto - Mobaruck Ool Nissa Begum - - - at 4 per cent.	16,267	
Interest thereon, estimated at - - - - -	-	6,33,213
Loan at 10 per cent., transferred from Fort Marlbro' - - -	18,505	925
Interest thereon, estimated at - - - - -	-	-
Bhurt pore captured property - - - - -	7,77,229	
Deccan Prize Fund - - - - -	-	
Interest at 5 per cent. from 1st February 1828 } as made up }	21,28,115	
Trustees of the Deccan Prize Booty - - - } in England }	-	
Interest at 5 per cent. from 1st February 1828 }	-	8,49,995
Bills payable on account of the other Presidencies - - -	-	
Deposits of the General Department - - - - -	8,91,743	
Ditto - Supreme Court - - - - -	1,010	
Ditto - Mayor's Court - - - - -	90,457	
Ditto - Lower Orphan School - - - - -	9,832	
Ditto - Lucnow Treasury - - - - -	548	
Mint certificates, outstanding - - - - -	-	4,16,057
Due to the Mysore Princes - - - - -	-	19,88,669
Ditto - Civil Fund - - - - -	48,394	
Ditto - Managers and Trustees of the Civil Fund - - -	1,177	
Ditto - Civil Service Annuity Fund - - - - -	30,25,332	
Ditto - Bengal Military Fund - - - - -	3,751	
Ditto - Military Orphan Fund - - - - -	59,166	
Ditto - Bencoolen ditto - - - - -	6,049	
Ditto - Nizamut Stipend ditto - - - - -	3,24,126	
Ditto - Syed Moortez at Khan - - - - -	2,400	
Ditto - William Fitzmaurice - - - - -	2,368	
Assistant in charge of the stationery - - - - -	2,026	
Collector of stamps - - - - -	1,967	
Construction of a new road from Cossipore to Dum Dum - -	-	40,000
Due to Scindiah's auxiliary horse - - - - -	65,098	
Arrears of allowances - - - - -	-	20,00,000
Judicial :		
Deposits in the different Courts, belonging to individuals -	52,27,852	
Bills payable on account of remittances - - - - -	-	3,84,873
Arrears of allowances, including unadjusted advances - -	-	28,13,709
Revenue :		
Deposits of the Revenue Department - - - - -	87,12,591	
Ditto - - of - ditto - - - bearing interest - - -	3,021	
Bills payable on account of remittances of the Years 1806-7 to 1828-29 - - - - -	-	18,99,998
Arrears of allowances, including pensions payable to Scindiah, &c., and unadjusted advances - - - - -	-	65,83,000
Debts :		
Rajah Hurrendernaram, of Cooch Behar - - - - -	500	
- Burrodakanth Roy, of Jessore - - - - -	16,500	
Customs :		
Deposits of the Revenue Department - - - - -	1,82,197	
Bills payable on account of remittances - - - - -	-	63,149
Arrears of allowances, &c. - - - - -	-	1,92,000
Revenue :		
Salt, due on sundry accounts - - - - -	-	1,97,566
Arrears of allowances, commission, &c. - - - - -	-	2,21,217
Opium, arrears of allowances, commission, &c. - - - -	-	1,55,486

CIVIL DEPARTMENT—continued.

	Items falling under the description of Debt Incurred in the Cash View.	Other Items exclusive of such as have been rejected in the Home Adjustment.
	S. Rs.	S. Rs.
Marine :		
Deposits in the Marine Pay Office - - - - -	6,451	
Ditto - - Registry Office - - - - -	1,07,036	
Ditto on account of wages - - - - -	65,229	
Ditto at 10 per cent. on account of pilotage - - - - -	70,356	
Marine Pension Fund - - - - -	1,13,106	
Arrears of allowances, &c. - - - - -	-	1,11,557
MILITARY DEPARTMENT :		
Arrears due the Army from Paymaster to King's Troops - - - - -	-	2,23,000
Ditto - - - - - ditto - Artillery and Garrisons - - - - -	-	8,09,440
Ditto - - - - - Deputy Paymaster at Benares - - - - -	-	5,02,400
Ditto - - - - - ditto - Cawnpore - - - - -	-	5,40,646
Ditto - - - - - ditto - Dinapore - - - - -	-	2,50,900
Ditto - - - - - ditto - Meerut - - - - -	-	5,00,648
Ditto - - - - - ditto - Muttra - - - - -	-	3,89,265
Ditto - - - - - ditto - Rajpootana - - - - -	-	3,36,445
Unadjusted advances - - - - -	-	73,24,039
Off-reckoning Funds - - - - -	-	30,86,408
General Off-reckoning Fund of the three Presidencies - - - - -	-	17,862
Bills payable - - - - -	-	14,19,427
Cash deposits of Ordnance and Military Stores - - - - -	2,42,841	
Unclaimed balances - - - - -	-	5,55,098
Rohilla Donations of 1774 and 1794 - - - - -	9,946	
Unclaimed shares of Rohilla Donation of 1774 - - - - -	47,841	
Prize Funds - - - - -	3,47,237	
Sinking Fund - - - - -	2,39,96,763	
S. Rs. - - -	*35,09,77,435	*3,77,44,082

* Amount per Account of Stock per Computation for 1829, India and England,
(Appendix, No. 18.) S. Rs. 39,03,07,152
Difference arising from the Total Balance in favour of the Deccan Prize Fund
being included in the Stock Account, whereas in this Statement the sum
charged on the Revenues only is included - - - - - 15,85,635
S. Rs. 38,87,21,517

No. 4.—B E N G A L.

ASSETS, 1829.

	Cash and Credits resulting from Advances of Cash which have not been stated as Charge.	Stores, Revenue Balances and other Claims, not falling under the description of those in the first Column, exclusive of such as have been rejected in the Home Adjustment.
	S. Rs.	S. Rs.
CIVIL DEPARTMENT :		
General :		
Treasury :		
Cash - - - - -	30,62,040	
Bank of Bengal :		
One hundred shares, property of the Company - - - - -	10,00,000	
Interest thereon, estimated at - - - - -	-	47,917
Mint at the Presidency :		
Cash - - - - -	11,80,641	
Mint at Benares :		
Cash - - - - -	56,522	
Unadjusted advances - - - - -	-	9,695
Remittances from Presidency, Mint not credited - - - - -	6,88,983	
Mint at Saugore :		
Cash - - - - -	1,13,422	
Unadjusted advances - - - - -	-	2,840

II.
FINANCE.

Appendix, No. 9.

Statement of Debts
and Assets in India,
in 1814 and 1829.

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	Cash and Credits resulting from Advances of Cash which have not been stated as Charge.	Stores, Revenue Balances and other Claims, not falling under the description of those in the first Column, exclusive of such as have been rejected in the Home Adjustment.
	S. Rs.	S. Rs.
Governor-general :	17,93,912	
Cash - - - - -	- - - - -	11,39,471
Unadjusted advances - - - - -	- - - - -	
Postmaster-general :	23,629	
Cash - - - - -	- - - - -	22,754
Unadjusted advances - - - - -	- - - - -	
General :		
Resident at Lucnow :	10,87,886	
Cash - - - - -	- - - - -	18,933
Unadjusted advances - - - - -	- - - - -	
Secretary at the College Council :	1,353	
Cash - - - - -	- - - - -	3,000
Unadjusted advances - - - - -	- - - - -	
Company's Attorney :	10,000	
Cash - - - - -	- - - - -	
Collector of Stamps :	5,796	
Cash - - - - -	- - - - -	
Debts :		
Loan to writers attached to the College	3,01,987	
Loan to Nowab Mehendee Qoolee Khan	7,500	
Musters of coin - - - - -	1,829	
Committee for improving the town of Calcutta	7,01,062	
Manager of the Rampore Jagheer	4,071	
Pensioners of the Netherlands Government	17,020	
Court of Wards - - - - -	7,824	
Bhurtpore Government	- - - - -	16,78,818
Interest thereon, estimated at	- - - - -	2,00,000
Stores :		
Stationery - - - - -	- - - - -	91,364
Stores in the Dispensary - - - - -	- - - - -	1,20,000
Judicial :		
Cash - - - - -	11,684	
Court of Requests :		
Cash - - - - -	1,276	
Mofussil :		
Cash - - - - -	1,86,293	
Unadjusted advances - - - - -	- - - - -	14,13,709
Judicial remittances - - - - -	5,06,769	
Revenue :		
Cash - - - - -	1,39,01,461	
Unadjusted advances - - - - -	- - - - -	44,83,954
Remittances - - - - -	27,24,619	
Revenues of the current year, Lower Provinces	- - - - -	33,55,944
Ditto - - - - - Western ditto	- - - - -	38,97,616
Ditto of former years deemed recoverable, Lower Provinces	- - - - -	3,71,512
Ditto - - - - - ditto - - - - - Western ditto	- - - - -	2,74,037
Tuckavee - - - - -	- - - - -	16,65,142
Debt, Richard Ahmuty, late collector of Allahabad	9,748	
Customs :		
Cash - - - - -	68,684	
Unadjusted advances - - - - -	- - - - -	36,169
Remittances - - - - -	1,27,346	
Salt :		
Cash - - - - -	2,74,262	
Unadjusted advances - - - - -	- - - - -	4,91,928
In store - - - - -	- - - - -	26,33,159
Debts - - - - -	- - - - -	62,60,721
Opium :		
Cash - - - - -	3,11,393	
Unadjusted advances - - - - -	- - - - -	12,52,656
In store - - - - -	- - - - -	1,09,256
Debts - - - - -	- - - - -	71,92,197

CIVIL DEPARTMENT—continued.

Marine:

	Cash and Credits resulting from Advances of Cash which have not been stated as Charge.	Stores, Revenue Balances and other Claims not falling under the description of those in the first Column, exclusive of such as have been rejected in the Home Adjustment.
Cash -	S. Rs.	S. Rs.
Unadjusted advances -	2,695	
Stores in the naval store warehouse -	-	24,88,325
Ditto lent without deposit to "Sea Otter" and "Nootka" -	-	7,74,492
		11,211

MILITARY DEPARTMENT:

Cash in hands of Paymaster to King's Troops	2,847	
Ditto - - ditto - - Artillery and Garrisons	89,609	
Ditto - - ditto - at Benares	37,083	
Ditto - - ditto - Cawnpore	4,009	
Ditto - - ditto - Dinapore	4,264	
Ditto - - ditto - Meerut	9,713	
Ditto - - ditto - Muttra	15,109	
Ditto - - ditto - Rajpootana	2,66,013	
Ditto - - officer in charge of military chest in Mhow	48,606	
Ditto - - superintendents of stud at Buxar	29,442	
Ditto - - supervisor of Hissar establishment	32,654	
Ditto - - commissariat	4,50,838	
Unadjusted advances -	-	34,72,306

Stores and Cattle:

Elephants -	-	5,00,694
Camels -	-	16,66,774
Bullocks -	-	3,64,362
Horses -	-	78,10,405
Mules -	-	69,282
Board of Superintendence -	-	83,40,944
Clothing Board -	-	19,389
Stores in Arsenal and Subordinates	-	40,00,000
Ditto lent to country ships	-	1,70,848

Debts:

Advances to individuals -	-	61,75,447
S. Rs.	2,91,81,894	7,26,37,271

No. 5.—FORT ST. GEORGE.

DEBTS, 1814.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT:

	Items falling under the description of Debt Incurred in the Cash View.	Other Items, exclusive of such as have been rejected in the Home Adjustment.
8 per Cent. Perpetual Loans	Pags. 44,000	Pags.
6 per Cent. Old Bonds and Certificates outstanding	40,568	
6 per Cent. Perpetual Loans	29,894	
6 per Cent. Promissory Notes, on account of native servants pro- ceeding to England	12,750	
Funds appropriated to objects of public and private charities, retained at interest	2,80,103	
Amount of sundry Loans advertised for discharge, not yet paid off, the interest on which has ceased from their respective dates of notification for discharge	99,714	
Interest on the above debts, estimated to 30th April 1814	-	6,330 (continued)

II.
FINANCE.

Appendix, No. 9.
Statement of Debts
and Assets in India,
in 1814 and 1829.

200] APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM SELECT COMMITTEE [II. Finance.

	Items falling under the description of Debt Incurred in the Cash view.	Other Items, exclusive of such as have been rejected in the Home Adjustment.
	Pags.	Pags.
GENERAL DEPARTMENT—continued.		
Deposit on account the Supreme Court - - - - -	46,736	
Ditto - - - the estate of military persons deceased - - -	19,558	
Ditto - - - claims of individuals upon their Highnesses the late Nabobs of the Carnatic - - - - -	29,11,117	
Ditto by Messrs. G. Ricketts and John Shaw, as trustees of Miss Juliana Salmon - - - - -	600	
Balance due to the Government Bank - - - - -	5,53,733	
Ditto - - - Civil Fund - - - - -	19,043	
Ditto - - - Native Servants' Pension Fund - - - - -	1,35,303	
Ditto - - - Military Fund - - - - -	9,195	
Ditto - - - Medical Fund - - - - -	15,999	
Ditto - - - Madras Infirmary - - - - -	12,698	
Deposit made by Lieutenant-colonel Hastings Fraser, on account of Seringapatam prize agents - - - - -	47,596	
Ditto - - on account of the Travancore ditto - - - - -	34,038	
Ditto - - by the Military Board on account unadjusted claims of Bullock owners connected with agency of late Capt. Mackay - - - - -	180	
Ditto - - on account the Creditors of Mondaree Ud Dowlah, Masulipatam Nabob - - - - -	890	
Ditto - - ditto - estate of late Dr. Alexander Maconochie - - - - -	14,895	
Ditto - - ditto - - - Admiral Drury - - - - -	2,393	
Ditto - - transferred from Commercial Department - - - - -	8,431	
Old 12 per Cent. Bonds undischarged, on which Interest ceased in 1792 - - - - -	307	
Old 8 per Cent. ditto - - - - ditto - - - ditto - 1793 - - - - -	22,940	
12 and 8 per Cent. Bonds, and 6 per cent. Hoghill Certificates ditto, at different periods - - - - -	22,997	
Notes issued at Cuddalore during a former war, outstanding - - - - -	980	
Treasury Bills outstanding - - - - -	200	
Balance due the Government of Mysore - - - - -	1,09,247	
Revenue :		
Deposits at the Presidency and Subordinates - - - - -	1,47,781	
Zemindary pensions and charitable allowances - - - - -	-	25,995
MILITARY DEPARTMENT :		
Due for Off-reckonings of 1809 to 1812 - - - - -	-	4,78,218
Bazar Fund for 1807-8 - - - - -	Pags. 23,622	
Deduct, Payments on account of claims - - - - -	2,168	
Military operations in Travancore and Cochin, balance remaining to be disbursed of the amount charged to those Governments on the other side - - - - -	-	31,806
Balance due the Paymaster in Mysore - - - - -	7,201	
	Pags.	
	*46,51,087	*5,63,803

* Amount per Account of Stock per Computation for 1814, India and England,
(Appendix, No. 17.) - - - - - Pags. 58,89,893
Adjustment in Account of Carnatic Deposite - - - - - 6,75,003
Pags. 52,14,890

Appendix, No. 9.

Statement of Debts
and Assets in India,
in 1814 and 1829.

No. 6.—FORT ST. GEORGE.

ASSETS, 1814.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT:										Cash and Credits resulting from Advances of Cash which have not been stated as Charge.	Stores, Revenue Balances and other Claims, not falling under the description of those in the first Column, exclusive of such as have been rejected in the Home Adjustment.
										Pags.	Pags.
Treasury	-	-	-	-	Cash	-	-	-	-	2,31,694	
Mint	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	-	-	-	3,73,610	
Postmaster-general	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	-	-	-	491	
Resident at Hyderabad	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	-	-	-	5,40,674	
Ditto - Mysore	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	-	-	-	6,159	
Ditto - Tanjore	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	-	-	-	938	
Ditto - Travancore,	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	-	-	-	39,878	
Paymaster of Stipends at Vellore,	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	-	-	-	10,628	
Masulipatam General Treasury	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	-	-	-	4,06,267	
Commission at Tranquebar	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	-	-	-	1,980	
Pix Box Cash	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	454	
Remittances <i>in transitu</i> , &c. on 30 April	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,78,430	
Debts not bearing Interest:											
Due by Rajah of Cochin, on account the Military Expenses of 1808-9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,50,873
Ditto from late Rajah Mohiput Ram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,571	
Advances to officers and servants of his Highness Nabob Omdut Ool Omrah, to be adjusted on settlement of the Carnatic Debts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,39,812	
Bunjarries with the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,522
Deposit on account filing the Bill of Interpleader in late Recorder's Court, against Sunwoo Chinna, Kistnannah Chitty and others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,828	
Stores and Grain:											
Medicines, &c. in the Dispensary at Madras and the Subordinates, 30 April 1814	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,363
Revenue:											
Cash	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,22,953	
Revenue balances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,22,584
Tuckavy advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,39,586
Debts, viz.:											
Pensions to late Zemindar of Kemidy and Juggernaut, Deo, &c. at Masulipatam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,788	
Due from Mr. Casanew, on account of Paddy, sold at Nagore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	630
Ditto - late J. A. Ram, Collector in the Guntoor Circars, on account of Grain at Moosapilly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,923
Ditto - Mr. A. Gregory, late Collector late 5th Division of Masulipatam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	
Zemindars for Rozinahs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,661	
Mr. Alexander Macleod (now Hume) late Collector in Trivady Soubah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,548	
Plantations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42,639
Cokulapooly Juggernautauze, Zemindar of Poleveram, &c. for amount lent him	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,490	
Salt Debts:											
Due for advances on account Manufacture of Salt and Salt Revenue rented	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47,156
Customs:											
Cash	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,251	
Due on account Customs, rented	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,245
Grain:											
Amount in store	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,651

(continued)

II.
FINANCE.

Appendix, No. 9.

Statement of Debts
and Assets in India,
in 1814 and 1829.

202] APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM SELECT COMMITTEE [II, Finan

	Cash and Credits resulting from Advances of Cash which have not been stated as Charge.	Stores, Revenue Balances and other Claims not falling under the description of those in the first Column, exclusive of such as have been rejected in the Home Adjustment.
	<i>Pags.</i>	<i>Pags.</i>
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:		
Balances in hands of Paymasters - - - - -	8,00,770	
Cattle and Stores:		
Horses - - - - -	- - -	7,99,149
Elephants - - - - -	- - -	
Camels - - - - -	- - -	
Bullocks - - - - -	- - -	
Stores in Arsenal at Fort St. George and subordinate Magazines, on 31st January 1813 - - - - -	- - -	21,61,233
Provision stores and grain in ditto - - - ditto - - -	- - -	2,11,625
Marine Department:		
Cash - - - - -	2,153	
	<i>Pags.</i>	<i>Pags.</i>
	*66,79,051	*73,46,179

* Amount per Account of Stock per Computation for 1814, India and England, (Appendix, No. 17.) - - - - -	<i>Pags.</i>	1,77,20,156
Deduct, Balances due from Nabob of the Carnatic and Rajah of Tanjore, written off on the Company assuming the Government of those countries respectively - - - - -	<i>Pags.</i>	34,60,178
Adjustment in value of Military Stores - - - - -		2,34,748
		36,94,926
	<i>Pags.</i>	1,40,25,230

No. 7.—FORT ST. GEORGE.

DEBTS, 1829.

	Items falling under the description of Debt Incurred in the Cash View.	Other Items, exclusive of such as have been rejected in the Home Adjustment.
	<i>M.Rs.</i>	<i>M.Rs.</i>
GENERAL DEPARTMENT.		
Bonded Debts bearing Interest:		
Permanent Loans - - - - -	2,62,131	
Funds of Charitable Institutions retained at interest - - -	24,500	
6 per Cent. Notes, issued under advertisement of 1st May 1811 -	9,08,611	
5 - ditto - in liquidation of Debts of late Newaub of the Carnatic	55,000	
4 - ditto - on account Petty Claims on Carnatic Fund -	3,15,500	
Mint Bullion Certificates - - - - -	1,13,148	
Bonded Debts not bearing Interest:		
Bonds, Notes, &c. advertised for payment, but not demanded -	4,03,940	
Open Accounts bearing Interest:		
Balance due the Carnatic Fund (Home View) - - - - -	1,99,93,073	
Ditto - - Government Bank - - - - -	5,68,575	
Ditto - - Civil Annuity Fund, to 30th April 1825 - - -	11,91,356	
Ditto - - - ditto - - from - ditto - - -	12,30,248	
Ditto - - Civil Fund Charity Branch - - - - -	5,35,865	
Ditto - - Medical Fund - - - - -	7,86,049	
Ditto - - Military Fund - - - - -	15,30,624	
Ditto - - Madras Infirmary - - - - -	57,996	
Deposits on account the Estates of Military Persons deceased -	1,32,136	
Ditto - - - Native Servants proceeding with individuals to England - - - - -	38,378	
Ditto - - - the Estate of the late Pegoes Petrus - - -	1,260	
Ditto - - - by Messrs. G. Ricketts and John Shaw, as trus- tees of Miss Juliana Salmon - - - - -	2,100	
Ditto - connected with the Pondicherry P. Money in 1793 -	8	
Endowment by Collah Singanah Chitty, for 4 Choultries for Travellers	41,770	
Advance to Prince Azeem Jah Bahader, on account the Debts of the late Newaub, repayable by instalments from the Newaub's one-fifth share of the Revenue of the Carnatic - - - - -	1,812	

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—continued.

	Items falling under the description of Debt Incurred in the Cash View.	Other Items, exclusive of such as have been rejected in the Home Adjustment.
Debts not bearing Interest :		
Deposits - - - - -	M.Rs.	M.Rs.
Deposit made by C. Smith, Esq. administrator to Estate of late Dr. Alexander Maconochie - - - - -	2,291	
Ditto - on account claims of subjects of Travancore, for Captures made by His Majesty's Ships of War during disturbances in that country in 1809-10 - - - - -	52,133	
Ditto - on account Major Grand, C.E. V.B. - - - - -	47,787	
Ditto - made by Major-general (then Captain) Sir J. Malcolm in the Hyderabad Treasury, on account Bunjarries with the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force - - - - -	28,011	
Ditto - on account unclaimed Goods, per "Windham," from Calcutta - - - - -	18,665	
Ditto - for redeeming the Bonds issued by Government on account the Zemindar of Vizagapatam - - - - -	6,454	
Ditto - made by Peter Paget, Esq. executor to Estate of late Admiral Drury - - - - -	5,200	
Ditto - on account Estate of Mr. J. Fullerton - - - - -	4,595	
Ditto - - - - Creditors of Moubarac ud Dowlah, Nabob Masulipatam - - - - -	1,115	
Ditto - Lieutenant T. C. Cutcliffe, 3d N. V. B. - - - - -	2,635	
Ditto - Bazar Fund, due to the officers formerly commanding stations in Mysore - - - - -	930	
Ditto - made by purser of H. C. Ship "Streatham" - - - - -	337	
Ditto - on account Penny Postage on Soldiers' Letters - - - - -	173	
Ditto - by sale of the Property of Mr. J. P. Scott, deceased - - - - -	126	
Ditto - on account the Supreme Court - - - - -	60	
Ditto - - - - Ava Donation Batta, due absentees - - - - -	2,78,854	
Charles Harris, Esq. late Collector of Manargoody Soobah - - - - -	5,805	
Francis Savage, Esq. Collector of Sea Customs at Vizagapatam - - - - -	5,239	
James Hepburn, Esq. late Collector of Tinnevely - - - - -	1,388	
Private European Creditors of the Rajah of Tanjore - - - - -	56	
Military operations in Travancore and Cochin - - - - -	-	10,38,674
Bazar Fund for 1807-8 - - - - -	1,07,222	
Unclaimed Prize Money due His Majesty's Troops - - - - -	75,089	
Rajah of Tanjore - - - - -	9,605	
Royapooram Church Fees - - - - -	2,27,432	
Contractors' Fees - - - - -	3,332	
	1,958	
Revenue Department :		
Deposits at the Presidency and in the Subordinate Treasuries - - - - -	33,91,822	
Zemindary Pensions and Charitable Allowances - - - - -	-	90,981
MILITARY DEPARTMENT :		
Unadjusted Accounts :		
Balance in favour of Captain Anderson, late superintending Engineer in Northern Division of the Army - - - - -	-	150
Ditto - - - Captain Cotgrave - ditto - ditto - - - - -	-	30
Ditto - - - Ensign Grant - - ditto at the Presidency - - - - -	-	175
Ditto - - - Captain Grant - - ditto in Travancore and Tinnevely - - - - -	-	944
Ditto - - - Lieutenant C. E. Faber, acting superintending Engineer in Malabar and Canara - - - - -	-	18
Ditto - - - the Paymaster at Vellore and Poonamallee and Commissary-general, to 30th April 1823 - - - - -	-	466
Ditto - - - Capt. Tabois, Postmaster in Southern Mahratta Provinces - - - - -	-	27
Ditto - - - Major W. Ormsby, Superintendent of Police - - - - -	-	9,430
Ditto - - - Individuals, for deposits made by them - - - - -	-	1,13,033
Ditto - - - Individuals - - - - -	-	507
Accounts of Money borrowed - - - - -	-	23,061
Accounts to Officers at Java - - - - -	-	513
Bills outstanding to be paid - - - - -	-	3,77,278
Ditto - ditto - - - - 1825-26 to 1828-29 - - - - -	-	27,93,786
	M.Rs. *3,24,72,394	*44,49,073

* Amount per Account of Stock per Computation for 1829, India and England, (Appendix, No. 18.) - - - - - Rs. 3,77,97,067
Adjustment on account of Off-reckonings paid in England - - - - - Rs. 9,44,175
Deduct, Correction in amount of Balance in favour of Madras Government Bank - - - - - 68,575
8,75,600

Rs. 3,69,21,467

Appendix, No. 9.

Statement of Debts
and Assets in India,
in 1814 and 1829.

No. 8.—FORT ST. GEORGE.

ASSETS, 1829.

		Cash and Credits resulting from Advances of Cash which have not been stated as Charge.	Stores, Revenue Balances and other Claims, not falling under the description of those in the first Column, exclusive of such as have been rejected in the Home Adjustment.
GENERAL DEPARTMENT:		M.Rs.	M.Rs.
General Treasury : Cash	- - - - -	54,58,335	
Pix Box - - - ditto	- - - - -	1,321	
Mint - - - - ditto	- - - - -	17,398	
Postmaster-general - - - Cash	- - - - -	2,046	
Superintendent of Stationery, ditto	- - - - -	1,826	
Boat Paymaster - - - ditto	- - - - -	6,236	
Superintendent of Public Roads in Assessment Department, ditto	- - - - -	13,078	
Superintendent of Public Roads: Cash	- - - - -	3,490	
Inspector of Streets and Roads, ditto	- - - - -	825	
Subordinate Treasuries - - - ditto	- - - - -	15,13,761	
Remittances from Mint to General Treasury	- - - - -	4,40,698	
Ditto - - - Collector in charge of Masulipatam General Treasury	- - - - -	6,00,000	
Ditto - - - Principal Collector of Coimbatore	- - - - -	6,61,360	
Ditto - - - Collector of Chingleput	- - - - -	1,80,000	
Ditto - - - - - Salem	- - - - -	5,00,000	
Ditto - - - - - Trichinopoly	- - - - -	1,30,000	
Debts not bearing Interest :			
Advances to the officers and servants of his Highness the late Newaub Omdul Ul Umrah - - - - -	- - - - -	5,37,879	
Advance to his Highness Prince Azeem Jah Bahader Naib-i-Mookshar - - - - -	- - - - -	10,47,716	
Advance to E. Daorgaprasaud Naidoo, minor Zemindar of Darara-cottah, recoverable from the surplus of his zemindary - - -	- - - - -	81,800	
Advance to Narrasimmah Opparow, recoverable from the estate of his nephew, the minor Zemindar of Noozeed - - - - -	- - - - -	64,800	
Advance to Narrain Daverkarry, Jaghardeer of Somaskee Naid, recoverable - - - - -	- - - - -	14,843	
Advance to estate of late C. Soobernady Row, Zemindar of Ramacottah and Goodvadah, Purganah in the zillah of Masulipatam, recoverable - - - - -	- - - - -	3,414	
Advance to Kamantarso, Rajah of Combla, recoverable - - - - -	- - - - -	3,632	
Advance to Veerabadrauze of Vizagapatam, to be recovered from Zemindar of Meeringhee - - - - -	- - - - -	683	
Advance on account of the Post Office Department - - - - -	- - - - -	231	
Advance to Secretary to the Revenue Board, for transmission of Malabar Ravanah - - - - -	- - - - -	200	
Ditto - Mr. J. Lushington, Private Secretary to the Governor - - -	- - - - -	10,000	
Ditto - Right hon. Thos. Robinson, Archdeacon of Madras - - -	- - - - -	5,000	
Ditto - on account Government Lotteries, repayable - - - - -	- - - - -	6,52,916	
Ditto - - ditto - Military Male Orphan Asylum, repayable - - -	- - - - -	23,500	
Ditto - to Mr. J. Boutflower, repayable by trustees of Civil Fund - - -	- - - - -	9,190	
Account Presents remaining in Import Warehouse - - - - -	- - - - -		3,859
Ditto Supplies of Stationery, issued on credits - - - - -	- - - - -		84
Captain D. Sim, Civil Architect - - - - -	- - - - -	1,250	
Mr. J. Law - - - - -	- - - - -	28,317	
Mr. J. M. Heath, late Contractor for supply of Saltpetre - - - - -	- - - - -	10,000	
Mr. W. Hawkins, late Collector of Masulipatam - - - - -	- - - - -	5,596	
Mr. W. Bannister, Mintmaster's Assayer - - - - -	- - - - -	217	
Mr. Thos. Teed, Solicitor to the Honourable Company - - - - -	- - - - -	7,000	
Mr. D. Neale - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	3,500	

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—continued.

Deposit made on Telinga Bill of Interpleader in late Recorder's Court against Suncoo Chinna, Kistnamah Chitty and others - -	
Claims of the Honourable Company against Carnatic Fund - -	
Town Assessment - - - - -	
Assay-office - - - - -	
Government of Ceylon - - - - -	
Ditto - - Mysore - - - - -	
Mysore Pensions, repayable by that Government - - - -	
Netherlands Government Pensions, repayable - - - -	

Cash and Credits
resulting
from Advances
of Cash
which have not
been stated as
Charge.Stores, Revenue
Balances
and other Claims,
not falling under
the description
of those in the
first Column,
exclusive of
such as have been
rejected in the
Home
Adjustment.

M.Rs.

M.Rs.

Stores:

Stationery remaining with the Superintendent - - - -		1,80,748
Marine Stores remaining in charge of Master Attendant - -		1,67,306
Ditto - - at Masulipatam - - - -		7,476
Collector of Customs at Callicut in charge of Stationery - -		6,631

REVENUE DEPARTMENT:

Cash in Treasuries of the several Collectorates - - - -	1,04,52,520	
Revenue of 1828-29, recoverable in subsequent years - -		29,46,754
Arrears of former years - - - - -		87,14,102
Tuckavy advances - - - - -		12,29,601
Due from Mr. Alex. Macleod (now Hume) collector in Trevady Soobah - - - - -	12,417	
Ditto - - Government Plantations - - - - -		2,89,879

MILITARY DEPARTMENT:

Cash in the Treasuries of the several Paymasters - - - -	8,97,038	
Commissary-general - - - - -	1,33,272	
Agent for supplies of Broad Cloth to the officers of the Army -	264	
Superintendent of Family Payments - - - - -	89,548	
Deduct, Balance due to late Superintendent of Family Payments - - - - -	75,101	
	14,447	

Cattle and Stores:

Horses, &c. 30th April 1829 - - - - -		31,02,749
Elephants, camels and bullocks - - - - -		6,47,345
Stores in the Arsenal of Fort St. George and the subordinate magazines, including Engineers' Stores, on 31st January 1829 -		1,62,39,651
Provision, Stores and Grain at the Presidency and Out-stations, under charge of the Commissariat, on ditto - - - - -		11,48,753
Medicines, Surgical Instruments, and Utensils at the Dispensary at Madras and Subordinates, ditto - - - - -		3,51,419
Agent for supplies of Broad Cloth to officers of the Army - -		36,762
Agent for Army clothing - - - - -		6,27,447
Unadjusted Accounts - - - - -		37,58,895

M.Rs.

*2,40,66,055

*3,94,59,461

* Amount per Account of Stock per Computation for 1829, India and England, (Appendix, No. 18.) - - - - - Rs. 5,99,13,338

Add, Value of Ordnance and Military Stores in use, included under head of Dead Stock - - - - - Rs. 30,74,299

Advances to Officers and Servants of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic - - - - - 5,37,879

36,12,178

Rs. 6,35,25,516

Appendix, No. 9.

Statement of Debts
and Assets in India,
in 1814 and 1829.

No. 9.—BOMBAY.

DEBTS, 1814.

	Items falling under the description of Debt Incurred in the Cash View.	Other Items, exclusive of such as have been rejected in the Home Adjustment.
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:		
General:		
Debts bearing 6 per Cent. Interest:	B.Rs.	B.Rs.
General Register of 6 per Cent. Promissory Notes - - -	22,47,100	
Bombay Civil Fund - - - - -	1,79,994	
Accountant-general to Court of Recorder - - - - -	2,40,172	
Register to the Recorder's Court, for Assets of the Estates of deceased persons in course of administration - - - - -	2,93,032	
Deposits on account Mint Security - - - - -	50,000	
Ditto Native Servants going with Passengers to England - -	54,875	
Purvoes Fund - - - - -	44,110	
Demands not bearing Interest:		
Promissory Notes of 6 per Cent. Loan, advertized for payment, but not demanded - - - - -	1,500	
8 per Cent. Loan - - - - - ditto - - -	10,034	
10 - Decennial ditto - - - - -	3,000	
12 - Loan - - - - -	5,676	
9 - ditto - - - - -	10,363	
Treasury Bills - - - - -	6,900	
Deposits on account Estates of deceased Military Officers - -	15,440	
9 per Cent. Old Bonds, advertized for payment, but not demanded	1,05,045	
Bombay Hospital - - - - -	1,000	
Agent of Captors of Broach and Coolies - - - - -	7,666	
Account Deposits (Old) - - - - -	33,449	
Captors of Fort Augustus - - - - -	13,631	
Prize Agents for the Captors of Broach - - - - -	8,170	
Captors of Mahi - - - - -	19,153	
Ditto - Rice-boats near Tellicherry - - - - -	11,013	
Bussorah, due Sundries (as per List) - - - - -	47,177	
Arrears - - - - -	-	1,02,617
Revenue Arrears - - - - -	31,426	54,304
Judicial ditto - - - - -	-	35,891
Marine ditto - - - - -	-	5,17,181
Military ditto - - - - -	-	5,99,506
- Debts - - - - -	-	7,67,938
	B.Rs. 34,39,926	20,77,437

No. 10.—BOMBAY.

ASSETS, 1814.

Appendix, No. 9.

Statement of Debts
and Assets in India,
in 1814 and 1829.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT:										Cash and Credits resulting from Advances of Cash which have not been stated as Charge.	Stores, Revenue Balances and other Claims, not falling under the description of those in the first Column, exclusive of such as have been rejected in the Home Adjustment.
General:										B.Rs.	B.Rs.
Presidency:											
Treasury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,67,740	
Postmaster-general	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,347	
Civil Paymaster	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,488	
Mints	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	
Subordinates	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,95,824	
Good Debts:											
Rajah of Collapoor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90,388	
Gungagee Bhicajee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,665	
Samuel Ince	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,655	
Bussorah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,693	
Surat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,604	
Guzerat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,789	
Revenue:											
Presidency and Subordinates:											
Cash	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,35,325	
Deemed recoverable, 1812-13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,696
Account, 1810-11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,343
Ditto 1811-12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	857
Ditto former years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,099
Ditto current year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,72,038
Debts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,706
Tuckavy, or Advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	204	
Grain, &c	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,119
Customs:											
Cash	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	804	
Customs outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,342
Judicial:											
Cash	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,677	
Costs on Suits, &c. Salsette	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	726
Surat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	967
Kaira	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,883
Marine:											
Cash	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,277	
Debts outstanding:											
Marine Paymaster	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,027
William Ashburner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,962
William Freeman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,375
Alexander Maconochie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,526
Surat Artificers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,080
Deputy Marine Paymaster at Surat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,172
Advances:											
To Commanders of Packets and Agent of Transports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,053
On account Timber at Malabar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,577
Stores:											
Presidency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,48,190
Surat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,100
Conservator of the Forests in Malabar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59,789
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:											
Cash	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,93,684	
Debts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,99,474
Stores:											
Presidency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,21,454
Surat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,341
Bushire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,64,863
B.Rs.										50,10,164	1,10,81,759

Appendix, No. 9.

Statement of Debts
and Assets in India,
in 1814 and 1829.

No. 11.—BOMBAY.

DEBTS, 1829.

	Items falling under the description of Debt Incurred in the Cash View.	Other Items, exclusive of such as have been rejected in the Home Adjustment.
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:		
General:	B.Rs.	B.Rs.
Debts bearing 8 per Cent. Interest:		
Provident Fund - - - - -	7,77,797	
Bombay Military ditto - - - - -	11,23,354	
Ditto, 6 per Cent. ditto:		
Civil Annuity Fund - - - - -	13,60,234	
Annuity Fund of Futtch Ollah Khan - - - - -	40,000	
Elphinstone Professorships - - - - -	1,68,659	
Sir Edward West's Scholarships and Prizes - - - - -	11,400	
Warden's Official Fund - - - - -	4,04,320	
Ditto, 4 per Cent. ditto:		
Deposits on account Native Servants going with Passengers to England - - - - -	40,800	
Accountant-general to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay	9,85,204	
Demands not bearing Interest:		
General Register of Promissory Notes - - - - -	500	
Promissory Notes of the Old 6 per Cent. Loan, advertized for pay- ment but not demanded - - - - -	1,500	
8 per Cent. ditto, of 1801-2 - - - ditto - - - - -	2,129	
Ditto - - of 1808-9 - - - ditto - - - - -	1,000	
10 per Cent. Decennial Loan - - - ditto - - - - -	3,000	
12 ditto (Old) - - - - -	5,675	
Treasury Bills (ditto) - - - - -	4,800	
Prize Property captured by Troops under the orders of the Bombay Government, &c. - - - - -	11,77,716	
Bombay Town Hall Lotteries - - - - -	11,555	
Treasury Notes - - - - -	1,03,600	
Town Hall Committee - - - - -	1,139	
Deposits on account Pirated Property - - - - -	42	
Ditto - - - Estates of deceased European Commissioned, Non- commissioned and Warrant Officers and Soldiers in Hon. Company's service - - - - -	7,062	
Ditto - - - ditto - - - Native Officers and Sepoys, ditto - - - - -	18,128	
Ditto - - - ditto - - - Persons deceased in service of ditto - - - - -	15,333	
Ditto - - - ditto - - - Estates of deceased Military Officers - - - - -	66	
Ditto - - - ditto - - - Sea Customs and Town Duties - - - - -	5,11,227	
9 per Cent. Old Bonds advertized for payment but not demanded - - - - -	1,05,045	
Bombay Hospital - - - - -	1,000	
Agent for Captors of Broach - - - - -	7,666	
Account Deposits (Old) - - - - -	33,449	
Captors of Fort Augustus - - - - -	13,631	
Ditto - - - Myhee - - - - -	19,153	
Ditto - - - Rice Boats and Tellicherry - - - - -	11,013	
Arrears, General - - - - -	-	2,14,934
Ditto, Revenue - - - - -	14,220	6,84,459
Ditto, Judicial - - - - -	-	82,497
Ditto, Marine - - - - -	-	1,49,172
Ditto, Military - - - - -	-	15,81,141
	B.Rs. *69,81,417	*27,12,203

* Amount per Account of Stock per Computation for 1829, India and England,
(Appendix, No. 18.)

Deduct, Adjustments of Sundry Items - - - - - Rs. 97,36,585
42,965
Rs. 96,93,620

No. 12.—B O M B A Y.

Appendix, No. 9.

Statement of Debts
and Assets in India,
in 1814 and 1829.

ASSETS, 1829.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT:										Cash and Credits resulting from Advances of Cash which have not been stated as Charge.	Stores, Revenue Balances and other Claims not falling under the description of those in the first Column, exclusive of such as have been rejected in the Home Adjustment.
General:										B.Rs.	B.Rs.
Cash	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77,13,604	
Debts:											
Managers of Civil Annuity Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		5,24,055
Tinwady Urzoonjee Nathjee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1,71,103
Rajah of Collapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		70,118
Gugajee Phiceajee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1,665
Baroda Residency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		16,885
Bussora ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		9,693
Cattle:											
Marine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		579
Revenue:											
Cash	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56,58,721	
Account of 1826-27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1,69,113
Ditto - 1827-28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		3,79,657
Ditto - former years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		8,94,614
Ditto - current year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		45,86,854
Debts, &c.:											
Southern Concan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1,38,486
Northern ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		2,41,122
Surat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		88,607
Eastern Zillah, North of Myhee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		15,383
Ahmedabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		97,673
Ahmednugger	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1,13,464
Tuckavey, or Advances:											
Southern Concan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	
Northern ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,980	
Surat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,955	
Broach	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,369	
Ahmedabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,663	
Ahmednugger	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,619	
Grain, &c.:											
Southern Concan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		200
Northern ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1,734
Opium Department	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		11,56,280
Customs:											
Cash	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67,993	

II.
FINANCE.

210] APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM SELECT COMMITTEE [II. Finance.

Appendix, No. 9.

Statement of Debts
and Assets in India,
in 1814 and 1829.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT—continued.										Cash and Credits resulting from Advances of Cash which have not been stated as Charge.	Stores, Revenue Balances and other Claims not falling under the description of those in the first Column, exclusive of such as have been rejected in the Home Adjustment.
										B.Rs.	B.Rs.
Judicial :											
Costs on Suits, &c. :											
Southern Concan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,200
Northern ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,011
Surat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,997
Ahmedabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,545
Eastern Zillah, North of Myhee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,281
Candeish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	357
Marine :											
Cash	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,41,533	
Debts :											
Marine Paymaster	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,26,509
Surat Artificers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,834
Agent for purchase of Timber in Malabar and Canara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,091
Advances to Commanders, Agents of Transports, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63,619
Stores :											
Presidency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,14,763
Surat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,104
Agent for purchase of Timber in Malabar and Canara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	126
MILITARY DEPARTMENT :											
Cash	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,10,033	
Stores, Presidency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,01,48,133
										B.Rs.	
										*1,58,15,479	*2,00,19,855

* Amount per Account of Stock per Computation, India and England, 1829,
(Appendix, No. 18.) - - - - - Rs. 3,60,52,550

Deduct, Sundry Adjustments in Revenue Balances - - - - - 2,17,216

Rs. 3,58,35,334

MEMORANDUM of the Amount and Particulars of the Registered and other Debts due by the Company, at the Three Presidencies, on 30th April 1829, according to the preceding Statement.

DESCRIPTION OF DEBT.		AMOUNT of DEBT.	ANNUAL INTEREST.	REMARKS.
BENGAL Debt at Interest		£.	£.	
10 per Cent. Loan, transferred from } Fort Marlbro' - - - - }	S.Rs. 18,505	£. 2,147	214	{ - - the principal part to be discharged on the death of an individual.
6 per Cent. Loan, 30th June 1822	7,47,11,200	8,666,499	519,990	{ - - irredeemable until the expiration of the present Charter of the Company, and then notice of 15 months to be given previously to discharge.
Ditto - - from His Excellency the } Vizier - - - - - }	56,39,089	654,134	39,248	{ - - the Interest has been assigned by the Vizier, in stipends to individuals, by consent of the Company, and the principal is supposed to be repayable as those individuals die off.
Ditto - - Her late Highness the } Bhow Begum's Stipend Fund - }	55,98,435	649,418	38,965	{ - - supposed to be permanent, the Interest having been assigned to individuals in India, by the Begum, in perpetuity, by consent of the Company.
6 per Cent. Loan renewed for a further } term of seven years - - - }	6,68,292	77,522	4,651	{ in course of payment.
Ditto - - Notes issued to the Prize } Agents for Captors of Java - }	3,22,016	37,354	2,241	{ supposed to be dischargeable at any time.
Ditto - - Deposits of the Revenue } Department - - - - }	3,021	350	21	
5 per Cent. Loan of 31st March 1823	9,16,95,500	10,636,678	531,834	{ - - no part was payable till after 31st March 1825, and then only 1 ½ Crore in any one year, after 60 days notice.
Ditto - - of 19th May 1825 -	9,41,54,300	10,921,899	546,095	{ - - no part was dischargeable till after 30th April 1832, and then previous notice of three months to be given.
Ditto - - from His Majesty the } King of Oude - - - }	1,55,39,650	1,802,599	90,130	{ - - supposed to be permanent, the Interest having been assigned by the Vizier in stipends to his dependants, by consent of the Company.
Ditto - - from Scindiah's Govern- } ment - - - - }	60,22,585	698,620	34,931	{ dischargeable at any time.
Ditto - - from Rajah Kurm Sing, } of Puttialla, and certain } other natives of rank - }	41,53,427	481,798	24,090	{ ditto.
4 per Cent. Loan of 13 September 1824	12,31,100	142,808	5,712	{ - - no part was dischargeable till after 30th April 1830, and then previous notice of three months to be given.
Ditto - - of 1828-29 - -	9,42,200	109,295	4,372	{ - - no part was payable till after 30th April 1832, and then previous notice of three months to be given.
Ditto - - from Mobaruck Ool } Nissa Begum - - - }	16,267	1,887	75	{ dischargeable at any time.
Treasury Notes, at various rates of } Interest - - - - }	25,45,280	295,252	15,944	{ for the most part immediately dischargeable.
Civil Service Annuity Fund, at 6 per } Cent - - - - }	30,25,332	350,939	21,056	{ a permanent and increasing demand.
Bhurtpore Captured Property and } Deccan Prize Fund, at 5 per Cent. }	26,81,105	311,008	15,550	{ repayable on demand.
Bengal Debt at Interest - - £.		35,840,207	1,895,119	
Not at Interest :				
Sinking Fund - S.Rs. 2,39,96,763	£. 2,783,624	-	-	{ - - securities purchased by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the Company's Debt.
Bonds, Notes, &c. or- } dered for payment, } but payment not de- } manded - - - }	11,29,334	131,003	-	{ payable on demand.
Deposits in Civil and } Military Depart- } ments, &c. - - }	1,66,59,795	1,932,536	-	{ repayable on demand.
Interest, Arrears of Al- } lowance, &c. - - }	3,79,68,321	4,404,326	-	{ dischargeable at any time.
		9,251,489		
Total Debt of Bengal, } carried forward - }		£. 45,091,696	1,895,119	

DESCRIPTION OF DEBT.	AMOUNT of DEBT.	ANNUAL INTEREST.	REMARKS.
	£.	£.	
Brought forward - - -	45,091,696	1,895,119	
MADRAS Debt at Interest: <i>M.Rs.</i>			
8 and 6 per Cent. Permanent Loans	2,62,131	29,958	2,149 { - - consisting of deposits made by Natives, &c. for various charitable purposes.
6 per Cent. Funds of Charitable Institutions - - - - - }	24,500	2,800	168 supposed to be dischargeable at any time.
6 per Cent. Notes of 1811 - - - - - }	9,08,611	1,03,841	6,230 ditto.
5 per Cent. Notes issued in payment of Carnatic Debts - - - - - }	55,000	6,286	314 ditto.
4 per Cent. ditto - - - - - }	3,15,500	36,057	1,442 ditto.
8 per Cent. Deposits of Old Civil Annuity Fund, and of Military Fund, &c. - - - - - }	40,45,994	462,399	36,992 repayable on demand.
6 per Cent. Carnatic Fund - - -	1,99,93,073	2,284,923	137,095 { - - this is a deposit consisting of the Balance of the Fund, set apart from the Carnatic Revenues, for liquidation of the Debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic.
6 per Cent. Civil Annuity Fund - -	12,30,248	140,600	8,436 a permanent and increasing deposit.
6 per Cent. Balance due Government Bank, Deposits, &c. - - }	8,38,855	95,869	5,752 { - - the Bank being a Government establishment, the Balance due to it is merely a nominal debt. The Deposits, &c. are repayable on demand.
5 per Cent. Deposits - - - - -	3,080	352	17
Madras Debt at Interest - £.	3,163,085	198,595	
Not at Interest:			
Mint Certificates - <i>M.Rs.</i> 1,13,148	£. 12,931	-	- { - - these Certificates invariably become payable a short period after they are issued.
Bonds advertised for payment, but payment not demanded - - - - - }	4,03,940	46,165	-
Deposits, &c. in the Civil Departments - - - - - }	42,78,314	488,950	-
Unadjusted Balances in the Civil and Military Departments - - - - - }	44,49,073	508,465	-
		1,056,511	-
Total Debt of Madras - - £.	4,219,596	198,595	
BOMBAY Debt at Interest:			
8 per Cent. Provident and Military Funds - - - - - }	<i>B.Rs.</i> 19,01,151	£. 213,879	£. 17,110
6 per Cent. Civil Annuity Fund, &c.	19,84,613	223,269	13,396 { - - the principal part a permanent and increasing demand.
4 per Cent. Deposits - - - - -	10,26,004	115,425	4,617 repayable on demand.
Bombay Debt at Interest - - £.		552,573	35,123
Not at Interest:			
Bonds, &c. ordered for payment, but payment not demanded; Deposits, &c. - - - - - }	<i>B.Rs.</i> 20,69,649	£. 232,836	-
Arrears due in the Civil and Military Departments - - - - - }	27,12,203	305,123	-
		537,959	-
Total Debt of Bombay - - - - £.		1,090,532	35,123
Total Debts at the Three Presidencies, at Interest - - - - - }	£. 39,604,840	2,128,837	
GRAND TOTAL DEBTS at the Three Presidencies, including 2,783,624 <i>l.</i> discharged by the operation of the Sinking Fund - - }	£. 50,401,824	2,128,837	

Appendix, No. 10.

Extract LETTER from Governor-general in Council at *Bengal* (Financial Department); dated 17th August 1812.

Par. 87. THE public creditors will not be entitled to demand payment of their notes, as heretofore at any time, by bills on England, and such bills will never be granted otherwise than by a deliberate act of your government in India, who cannot be presumed to be so far wanting in their public duty as voluntarily and unnecessarily to throw any large demand upon the Home Treasury, without being well assured of its ability to meet it, and without having the express authority of your Honourable Court for that purpose.

Appendix, No. 10.

Extract Letter
from Government
of Bengal,
17 August 1812.

Appendix, No. 11.

Extract LETTER from Governor-general in Council at *Bengal* (Financial Department); dated 1st May 1821.

Par. 13. WE have resolved under the recommendation of our Accountant-general to adopt immediate measures for effecting a transfer of the whole of the bonds of 1811 into a loan, of which both principal and interest shall be payable solely in India, and of thus placing about half of the registered debt of India out of the condition to prove burdensome on the Home Treasury.

Appendix, No. 11.

Extract Letter
from Government
of Bengal,
1 May 1821.

Appendix, No. 12.

Extracts LETTER from Governor-general in Council at *Bengal*, (Financial Department); dated 18th February 1822.

Par. 7. WE have now the honour of forwarding to you copies of two Reports from our Accountant-general, wherein he proposes that the whole of the existing remittable loans be advertised for payment on the 30th April next, and that at the same time a new transfer loan be opened, subject to the following conditions:

1st. In regard to the principal of this loan, that it shall be absolutely irredeemable during the period of the present Charter; that the bonds, if paid off after the expiration of the Charter, shall be payable at the option of the holder, in cash or in bills on the Honourable Court, at the rate of 2s. 6d. the sicca rupee, at 12 months date, and that previously to payment, a notice of 15 months shall be given.

2d. In respect to the interest, that this shall be payable in cash only, if the proprietor be resident in India; but that proprietors resident in Europe shall have the option of receiving payment in bills on your Honourable Court at the exchange of 2s. 1d. the rupee.

8. It is further proposed by Mr. Sherer, that this loan shall be kept entirely distinct from the remainder of the registered debt of this presidency, and shall be enrolled in a separate register by itself.

9. The grounds on which Mr. Sherer founds his several recommendations, your Honourable Court will find fully explained in the papers now transmitted, to which therefore we beg permission to refer you. The reasons assigned by him appear to us satisfactorily to demonstrate the general expediency of the measure, and we feel entirely satisfied of our ability to give effect to it without casting on the Home Treasury any demand beyond the funds which we are fully prepared to supply.

10. The high value indeed now borne by the non-remittable bonds, combined with the special advantages which will attach to the new loan, and the circumstances adverted to by Mr. Sherer, seems to afford a strong assurance that a very inconsiderable amount of bills will be taken out in payment of the principal of the advertised bonds, and that such of the public creditors as may have left instructions with their agents to remit, will readily meet a proposition from your Honourable Court, for the reinvestment of that debt, should you see fit to give the option.

11. Under these circumstances, we feel satisfied that your Honourable Court will approve our having resolved on the immediate adoption of the plan proposed by Mr. Sherer.

Appendix, No. 12.

Extracts Letter
from Government
of Bengal,
18 February 1822.

Appendix, No. 13.

Extract LETTER from the Governor-general in Council at *Bengal*, (Financial Department); dated 31st December 1824.

Par. 11. WE resolved, on the recommendation of our Accountant-general, to open a general loan, bearing an interest of four per cent., having previously authorized the issue of Treasury notes in liquidation of demands on the General Treasury here, and ascertained that subscriptions to a considerable extent might be expected.

Appendix, No. 13.

Extract Letter
from Government
of Bengal,
31 December 1824.

Appendix, No. 14.

Appendix, No. 14.

Extract Letter
from Government
of Bengal,
4 August 1825.

Extract LETTER from Governor-general in Council at *Bengal*, (Financial Department); dated 4th August 1825.

Par. 18. WE resolved on the 19th May last to open a five per cent. loan. For reasons explained at length on our proceedings, it appeared to be expedient and proper in the first instance to restrict subscriptions to the holders of four per cent. promissory notes, and to allow them the option of transferring these notes to the five per cent. loan, on condition of their paying an equal sum in cash.

Appendix, No. 15.

Appendix, No. 15.

Extract Letter
from Government
of Bengal,
3 July 1828.

Extract LETTER from the Governor-general in Council at *Bengal*, (Financial Department); dated 3d July 1828.

Par. 1. WE have the honour of informing your Honourable Court that we have resolved to close the five per cent. loan, and at the same to keep our treasuries open for the receipt of any sums that may be tendered in loan at an interest of four per cent.

Appendix, No. 16.

Appendix, No. 16.

Letter from Accountant-general, at Bengal to Officiating Secretary,
23 May 1831.

Copy LETTER from the Accountant-general at *Bengal* to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of *Bengal*; dated 23d May 1831.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit for the information of the Honourable the Vice President in Council, and eventually to be forwarded to the Honourable Court of Directors, a Statement of the amount of the registered debt held by Europeans and natives respectively, as required by the home authorities, under date the 5th August 1829.

I have, &c.

C. Morley, Accountant-general.

STATEMENT of the AMOUNT standing on the General Registers of this Presidency on the 30th April 1830, in the Names of Europeans and Natives.

	EUROPEANS.	NATIVES.	TOTAL.
	S. Rs.	S. Rs.	S. Rs.
6 per cent. Loan, of 1822 - - -	7,03,43,500	43,68,700	7,47,12,200
5 per cent. ditto, of 31 March 1823 - -	7,09,87,800	2,06,39,700	9,16,27,500
5 per cent. ditto, of 1825-26 - - -	5,32,74,800	4,08,79,500	9,41,54,300
5 per cent. ditto, of 1829-30 - - -	19,51,700	7,01,300	26,53,000
4 per cent. ditto, of 1824-25 - - -	3,13,000	5,86,200	8,99,200
4 per cent. ditto, of 1828-29 - - -	6,63,600	5,84,100	12,47,700
S. Rs.	19,75,34,400	6,77,59,500	* 26,52,93,900

* At the rate in use in the Parliamentary Accounts, viz. 2s. per current rupee, the amount in sterling is as follows:

Europeans - - - - -	£. 22,913,990
Natives - - - - -	7,860,102
Total - - - - -	£. 30,774,092

(Errors excepted.)

Fort William, }
23 May 1832. }

(signed)

C. Morley,
Acc^t Gen^l.

Appendix, No. 17.

STOCK per Computation of the East India Company (exclusive of their CAPITAL STOCK) on the 1st May 1814, both in *India* and in *England*; the Indian Stock Accounts calculated at the Rates of 2s. for the Current Rupee, 2s. 3d. the Bombay Rupee, 8s. the Pagoda, and 6s. 8d. for the China Tale.

Appendix, No. 17. - - - - -

Appendix, No. 17. STOCK per Computation of the East India Company (exclusive of their CAPITAL STOCK) on
of 2 s. for the Current Rupee, 2 s. 3 d. the Bombay Rupee,

Account of Stock
of the East India
Company on
1 May 1814.

Dr.

TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL DEBTS ABROAD.				
India Debt bearing Interest, on 1st May 1814:				
BENGAL:		S.Rs.		
Loans at 8 per cent.	- - - - -	46,26,000		
Ditto - 6 - ditto	- - - - -	20,62,38,730		
Promissory Notes at 6 per cent. granted to the cap- tors of Java. (The amount discharged in England in 1814-15 is not deducted as was done in the Account made up for England 1st May 1815, and India 1st May 1814)	- - - - -	18,04,870		
Treasury notes at 5 per cent.	- - - - -	5,500		
Ditto - - - 6 - ditto	- - - - -	1,88,100		
	S.Rs.	21,28,63,200	C.R.	£.
			24,69,21,312	a' 2/ 24,692,131
FORT ST. GEORGE:				
Loans at 8 per cent.	- - - - - Pags.	44,000		
Ditto - 6 - ditto	- - - - -	3,63,315		
Other Debts bearing Interest, including the Carnatic Fund	- - - - -	43,98,985	Pags.	
			48,06,300	a' 8/ 1,922,520
BOMBAY:				
Loans at 6 per cent.	- - - - - B.Rs.	22,47,100		
Other Debts bearing Interest	- - - - -	8,62,183	B.Rs.	
			31,09,283	a' 2/3 349,794
BENCOOLEN (transferred from Commercial Branch, in conformity with the principle of classification adopted since 1814:)			£.	26,964,445
Promissory Notes	- - - - -	- - -	S.Ds.	
			25,364	a' 5/ 6,341
Total Territorial Debts in India on 1st May 1814, bearing Interest			-	26,970,786
Debts in India not bearing Interest, on 1st May 1814:				
Bengal, including arrears of Interest and Allow- ances	- - - - - S.Rs. 2,74,70,107 - C.R.	3,18,65,324	£.	3,186,532
Fort St. George - ditto	- - - - - Pags.	10,83,593		433,437
Bombay - - - ditto	- - - - - B.Rs.	24,08,080		270,909
Prince of Wales' Island and Malacca, ditto	Sp.D.	132,281	a' 5/	33,070
			3,923,948	
Bencoolen, ditto, (transferred as above)	- - -	99,545	24,886	
Total Territorial Debts in India on 1st May 1814, not bearing Interest				3,948,834
TOTAL Territorial and Political Debts Abroad, carried forward			- -	30,919,620

Appendix, No. 17.

1st May 1814, both in *India* and in *England*; the Indian Stock Accounts calculated at the Rates
8 s. the Pagoda, and 6 s. 8 d. for the China Tale.

Appendix, No. 17.

Cr.

Account of Stock
of the East India
Company on
1 May 1814.

TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL CREDITS ABROAD.				£.	£.
Cash and Bills receivable in the several Departments, on 1st May 1814 :					
Bengal - - - S.Rs. 2,18,79,904 - C.R.	2,53,80,688			2,538,068	
Fort St. George - - - Pags. 64,45,330					
Consignment of Treasure sent to Bom- bay, not arrived at that Presidency on 30th April 1814) - - - 78,855	65,24,185			2,609,674	
Bombay - - - - - B.Rs.	48,60,166			546,768	
Prince of Wales' Island and Malacca - Sp.D.	1,12,858			28,214	
				5,722,724	
St. Helena, 30th September 1814 - - - - -				28,994	
				5,751,718	
Bencoolen (transferred from the Commercial Branch, in conformity with the principle of classification adopted subsequently to 1814) - - - Sp.D.	203,940	a' 5/ 50,985			5,802,703
Stores in the several Departments, on 1st May 1814 :					
Bengal (including Salt } S.Rs. 128,98,647 - C.R.	1,49,62,430			1,496,243	
and Opium) - - - - -					
Fort St. George - - - - - Pags.	34,53,769			1,381,508	
Bombay - - - - - B.Rs.	86,27,856			970,633	
Prince of Wales' Island and Malacca - Sp.D.	510,884			127,721	
				3,976,105	
St. Helena, 30th September 1814 - - - - -				133,138	
				4,109,243	
Bencoolen (transferred as above), including Import and Export Goods - - - - - Sp.D.	337,083	a' 5/ 84,271			4,193,514
Debts owing to the Company (including Arrears of Revenue), on 1st May 1814 :					
Bengal (including Salt } S.Rs. 1,42,69,529 - C.R.	1,65,52,654			1,655,265	
and Opium) - - - - -					
Fort St. George (including Salt and Customs) Pags.	78,21,057			3,128,423	
Bombay, including Customs - - - B.Rs.	26,03,901			292,938	
Prince of Wales' Island and Malacca - Sp.Ds.	152,152			38,038	
				5,114,664	
Bencoolen, transferred as above - - - Sp.Ds.	405,018			101,254	5,215,918
TOTAL Territorial and Political Credits Abroad, carried forward - - - £.					15,212,135

II.
FINANCE.

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Appendix, No. 17.

Account of Stock
of the East India
Company on
1 May 1814.

Dr - - - - No. 17.—Stock per Computation of the East India Company on

TOTAL Territorial and Political Debts Abroad, brought forward - -		£.	30,919,620
TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL DEBTS AT HOME, ON 1st MAY 1814:			
Bills of Exchange unpaid from India, drawn in liquidation of Principal and Interest of Indian Debts, &c., comprising all Bills drawn up to the close of the Indian year of account 1813-14 -	£.	1,396,914	
The Public, for a Loan in 1812, at 5l. 5s. 7½d. per cent. per annum, deducting the amount redeemed - - - -		2,272,623	
Interest on the above Loan - - - - -		21,500	
Warrants passed the Court unpaid - - - - -		9,000	3,700,037
TOTAL Territorial and Political Debts Abroad and at Home - £.			34,619,657
COMMERCIAL DEBTS ABROAD, ON 1st MAY 1814:		£.	
Bengal - - - - S.Rs. 12,35,475 - C.R. 14,33,151		143,315	
Fort St. George - - - - - M.R. —		—	
Bombay - - - - - B.R. 3,88,502		43,706	
	£.	187,021	
China - - - - - Tales 328,815		109,605	
Commercial Debts Abroad - - £.		296,626	
Carried forward - - - £.		296,626	34,619,657

1st May 1814, both in *India* and in *England*—continued. - - - - - Cr.

Appendix, No. 17.

TOTAL Territorial and Political Credits Abroad, brought forward - -				£.	15,212,135	Account of Stock of the East India Company on 1 May 1814.
TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL CREDITS AT HOME AND AFLOAT, ON 1st MAY 1814:						
What due from His Majesty's Government for Stores and Supplies, Expeditions, &c. old Account - -	£.	960,000				
Ditto on account of recent Expeditions, taking the Ex- penditure both in India and England, to 1st May 1814, including Interest to that date - - -		2,218,215	£.			
				3,178,215		
Cargoes afloat outward of Territorial Stores consigned to Prince of Wales' Island - - - - -				31,244		
Treasure afloat homeward, consignment from Madras, per Stirling Castle - - - - -				280,000		
* What the Company paid for their Dead Stock in India - -				400,000		
					3,889,459	
* <i>Memorandum</i> :—The Amount of Dead Stock in India for which credit is above taken as a Territorial Asset, was created by an Ex- penditure incurred long before the commencement of the Com- pany's Territorial Administration in India; such Expenditure there- fore must necessarily have been wholly defrayed from Commercial Funds, and the credit given to Territory for the property thence resulting has reference only to its use and occupation (for the greater part) for Territorial purposes.						
TOTAL Territorial and Political Credits Abroad and at Home - £.					19,101,594	
COMMERCIAL CREDITS ABROAD, 1st MAY 1814:						
Cash in the Commercial Departments, 1st May 1814.				£.		
Bengal - - - - S.Rs. 8,04,250 - C.R.		9,32,930		93,293		
Fort St. George - - - - Pags.		1,37,925		55,170		
Bombay - - - - B.R.		68,430		7,698		
				156,161		
China - - - - Tales 283,310 - £.		94,437				
Cape of Good Hope - R.D. 85,802 a'4/ and 84 per cent. premium }		9,326				
				103,763		
Goods and Merchandize in the Export Warehouses at the Factories, &c. 1st May 1814.						
Bengal - S.Rs. 46,82,649 - C.R.	54,31,873	£. 543,187				
Fort St. George - - - - Pags.	10,98,058	439,223				
Bombay - - - - B.R.	14,93,985	168,073				
		1,150,483				
China - - - - Tales	498,465	166,155				
				1,316,638		
Goods and Merchandize in the Import Warehouses, 1st May 1814.						
Bengal - S.Rs. 63,22,903 - C.R.	73,34,567	£. 733,457				
Fort St. George - - - - Pags.	8,01,497	320,599				
Bombay - - - - B.R.	16,63,526	187,146				
		£. 1,241,202				
China - - - - Tales 19,631	6,544					
Cape of Good Hope - R.D. 434,517	47,230	53,774				
				1,294,976		
Debts owing to the Company, including Advances for the Investment, on May 1814.						
Bengal - S.Rs. 52,23,382 - C.R.	60,59,123	£. 605,912				
Fort St. George - - - - Pags.	436,215	174,486				
Bombay - - - - B.R.	7,67,666	86,362				
		£.				
China - - - - Tales 1,792,593	597,531	866,760				
Cape of Good Hope, R.D. 463,666 a'4/ and and 84 per cent. prem. - - - }	50,399					
		647,930				
				1,514,690		
Commercial Credits Abroad, carried forward - - - £.				4,386,228		
TOTAL Territorial and Political Credits Abroad and at Home, carried forward £.					19,101,594	

II.
FINANCE.

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Appendix, No. 17.

Account of Stock
of the East India
Company on
1 May 1814.

Dr - - - - - No. 17.—Stock per Computation of the East India Company on

TOTAL Territorial and Political Debts Abroad and at Home, brought forward -		£.	34,619,657
Commercial Debts Abroad, brought forward -		£.	296,626
COMMERCIAL DEBTS AT HOME, ON 1st MAY 1814:			
Bills of Exchange unpaid from China, comprising all Bills drawn to the close of the China season, 1813-14 - - - - -	£.		
		221,353	
Customs on Goods sold and unsold - - - - -		124,007	
Bank for a Loan on Mortgage of the Annuities - - - - -		700,000	
Interest on Loans from the Bank - - - - -		15,300	
Freight and Demorage - - - - -		67,500	
Supracargoes' Commission - - - - -		55,668	
Proprietors of Private Trade, on all Goods sold - - - - -		574,000	
Almshouses at Poplar - - - - -		66,289	
Owing for Export Goods - - - - -		474,344	
Warehouse and other contingent Funds - - - - -		27,588	
Warrants unpaid - - - - -		50,000	
Teas returned by the buyers and resold - - - - -		971	
Dividends on Stock - - - - -		56,996	
Interest on Bonds - - - - -		68,555	
		2,502,571	
TOTAL Commercial Debts Abroad and at Home - - - - -			2,799,197
Add, the Amount of the Company's Home Bond Debt, including Amount advanced on Bonds deposited with the Bank - - - - -			37,418,854
			4,601,892
		£.	42,020,746

		£.	
Total Territorial Debts Abroad and at Home - - - - -		34,619,657	
Ditto - - Credits - - ditto - - - - -		19,101,594	
Balance deficient in the Territorial and Political Branch -		£.	15,518,063
		£.	
Total Commercial Debts Abroad and at Home - - - - -		2,799,197	
Ditto - - Credits - - ditto - - - - -		22,067,935	
Balance in favour in the Commercial Branch - - - - -			19,268,738
Balance in favour - - - - -			3,750,675
Deduct, the Amount of the Company's Home Bond Debt (as above) - - - - -			4,601,892
NET BALANCE deficient, deducting the Home Bond Debt - - -		£.	851,217

East India House, }
22 March 1832. }

1st May 1814, both in *India* and in *England*—continued. - - - - - Cr.

Appendix, No. 17.

Account of Stock
of the East India
Company on
1 May 1814.

TOTAL Territorial and Political Credits Abroad and at Home, brought forward -		£.	19,101,594
Commercial Credits Abroad, brought forward - -	4,386,228		
COMMERCIAL CREDITS AT HOME AND AFLOAT, ON 1st MAY 1814:			
Due from the Public to the Company, East India Annuities, engrafted on the 3 per cent. Reduced, per Act 33 Geo. 3, c. 47 - - -	£.		
Cash, its Balance on 1st May 1814 - - -	1,207,560		
The Amount of Goods sold, not paid for - -	695,860		
The Honourable Board of Ordnance, for Saltpetre - -	2,844,522		
The value of Goods in England unsold - - -	77,969		
Cargoes outward, afloat - - - - -	4,521,552		
Ditto - homeward, afloat - - - - -	1,493,162		
Balance due on Commercial Consignments to Batavia - - - - -	3,674,517		
Amount of Goods for export on hand or in course of preparation - - - - -	161,146		
Impress and War Allowances paid Owners of Ships not arrived in England - - - - -	533,308		
Value of Ships, Sloops and Vessels, exclusive of those stationed abroad - - - - -	707,797		
Due from Government on account of Hemp, including as well the Advances in India as in England, and with the Interest to 1st May 1814 -	84,650		
The value of the East India House and Warehouses -	528,825		
Due from sundry Persons returned from India and in India, to be repaid in England - - -	1,138,000		
	12,839		
	17,681,707		
TOTAL Commercial Credits Abroad and Home - - -			22,067,935
		£.	41,169,529
BALANCE Deficient - - -			851,217
		£.	42,020,746

Memorandum:—In the above Statement the Amount of outstanding Home Bond Debt has not been placed to the separate Account either of Territory or of Commerce; but according to a letter from the Court of Directors to the Board of Commissioners, under date the 10th March 1832, this Debt is held by the Court to be Territorial.

IN this Account the article of DEAD STOCK is valued at 400,000 *l.*, which includes Buildings and Fortifications, Plate, Household Furniture, Plantations, Farms, Sloops, Vessels, Stores and other articles of Dead Stock, according to Lord Godolphin's Award in 1702; whereas the whole of the Sums of Money expended in Buildings and Fortifications by the latest advices from the Company's several Settlements for the acquisition and maintenance of their Possessions, and the nearest estimated value of other articles of Dead Stock, is as follows:

	BUILDINGS and FORTIFICATIONS.		Plate, Household Furniture, Plantations, Farms, Sloops, Vessels, Stores, &c.		TOTAL.
	Political.	Commercial.	Political.	Commercial.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Bengal - - -	5,304,607	325,540	1,735,105	35,449	7,400,701
Madras - - -	1,893,204	38,015	466,112	8,594	2,405,925
Bombay - - -	1,455,387	5,594	293,527	53,979	1,808,487
Bencoolen - - -	246,472	-	69,855	-	316,327
St. Helena - - -	44,350	-	98,917	-	143,267
Fort Cornwallis, including under the head of Political the amount described in the Indian Statements Commercial	113,059	-	19,061	-	132,120
Malacca - - -	3,551	-	518	-	4,069
£.	9,060,630	369,149	2,683,095	98,022	12,210,896

(Errors excepted.)

(signed)

T. S. Cabell,
Dep^y Acc^t Gen^l.

Appendix, No. 18.

Appendix, No. 18.

Account of Stock
of the East India
Company on
1 May 1829.

STOCK per Computation of the East India Company, on 1st May 1829, both in *India* and in
Bombay Rupee, 2 s. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. the Madras Rupee (or at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Madras Rupees for a Pagoda
Dr.

TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL DEBTS ABROAD :			
India Debt bearing Interest, on 1st May 1829 :			
BENGAL :		S.Rs.	
Loans at 6 per cent. - - - - -		8,10,18,581	
Ditto - 5 - ditto - - - - -		21,15,65,462	
Ditto - 4 - ditto - - - - -		21,89,567	
Her late Highness the Bhow Begum's Stipend Fund		55,98,435	
Treasury Notes - - - - -		25,45,280	
Other Debts and Deposits bearing Interest - -		44,56,711	
	S.Rs.	30,73,74,036	C.Rs. 35,65,53,882
			£. a' 2/ 35,655,388
FORT ST. GEORGE :		M.Rs.	
Loans at 8 per cent. - - - - -		1,54,000	
Ditto - 6 - ditto - - - - -		1,04,631	
Other Debts and Deposits bearing Interest, including the Carnatic Fund - - - - -		2,73,46,286	
	M.Rs.	2,76,04,917	a' 2/3 3,154,848
BOMBAY :		B.Rs.	
Debts and Deposits bearing Interest at 8 per cent.		19,01,151	
Ditto - - - - ditto - - - 6 ditto -		20,35,431	
Ditto - - - - ditto - - - 4 ditto -		10,26,004	
			B.Rs. 49,62,586
			a' 2/3 558,291
PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND, SINGAPORE AND MALACCA :			S.Rs.
Debts and Deposits bearing Interest - - - -			80,632 a' 2/ p' C.R. 9,353
Total Territorial Debts in India on 1st May 1829, bearing Interest - £.			39,377,880
Debts in India not bearing Interest, on 1st May 1829 :			
Bengal, including Arrears of Interest and Allow- ances - - - S.Rs. 8,29,33,116 - C.Rs.	9,62,02,414	£. 9,620,241	
Fort St. George - ditto - - - M.Rs.	1,01,92,150	1,164,817	
Bombay - - - ditto - - - B.Rs.	47,73,999	537,075	
P. W. Island, Singapore and Malacca, ditto - S.Rs.	1,36,221	15,802	
		£. 11,337,935	
Deduct, the Amount paid in England for Off-reckonings on Fur- lough and Retirement, beyond the Amount adjusted in the India Books - - - - -		676,817	
Total Territorial Debts in India on 1st May 1829, not bearing Interest -			10,661,118
TOTAL Territorial and Political Debts Abroad, carried forward - - £.			50,038,998

Appendix, No. 18.

Appendix, No. 18.

England; the Indian Stock Accounts calculated at the Rates of 2s. the Current Rupee, 2s. 3d. the of 8s.), and 6s. 8d. for the China Tale (exclusive of the COMPANY'S CAPITAL STOCK.)

Cr.

Account of Stock
of East India
Company on
1 May 1829.

TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL CREDITS ABROAD.					
Cash and Bills receivable in the several Departments, on 1st May 1829 :				£.	£.
Bengal - - -	S.Rs. 2,71,30,853 - C.Rs.	3,14,71,789	3,147,179		
Fort St. George - - - - -	M.Rs.	2,10,27,915	2,403,190		
Bombay - - - - -	B.Rs.	1,56,91,884	1,765,337		
Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Ma- lacca - - - - -	S.Rs.	2,47,490	28,709		
		£.	7,344,415		
St. Helena - - - - -			22,881		
Advances made in England to several Public Institutions repayable in India, not realized in India at the close of the Official Year 1828-29 - - - - -					7,367,296
					87,429
Stores in the several Departments on 1st May 1829 :					
Bengal - - -	S.Rs. 2,66,82,180 - C.Rs.	3,09,51,329	3,095,133		
Fort St. George - - - - -	M.Rs.	1,94,41,988	2,221,941		
Bombay - - - - -	B.Rs.	1,21,24,919	1,364,054		
Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Ma- lacca - - - - -	S.Rs.	8,07,088	93,622		
		£.	6,774,750		
St. Helena - - - - -			147,467		
					6,922,217
Debts owing to the Company, including Arrears of Revenue, on 1st May 1829 :					
Bengal - - -	S.Rs. 4,80,06,132 - C.Rs.	5,56,87,113	5,568,711		
Fort St. George - - - - -	M.Rs.	1,94,43,435	2,222,107		
Bombay - - - - -	B.Rs.	82,35,747	926,521		
Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Ma- lacca - - - - -	S.Rs.	2,25,282	26,133		
		£.	8,743,472		
St. Helena - - - - -			4,592		
					8,748,064
Amount of Securities purchased by the Commissioners for the the reduction of the Company's Debts in India, included in the Amount of Debt, per Contra - - - - -	S.Rs.	2,39,96,763	2,783,624		
TOTAL Territorial and Political Credits Abroad, carried forward				£.	25,908,630

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FINANCE.

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Appendix, No. 18.

Account of Stock
of the East India
Company on
1 May 1829.

D^r - - - - - No. 18.—Stock per Computation of the East India Company

TOTAL Territorial and Political Debts Abroad, brought forward - -		£.	50,038,998
TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL DEBTS AT HOME, ON 1st MAY 1829:			
Bills of Exchange unpaid from India and St. Helena, drawn in liquidation of Principal and Interest of Indian Debt, &c.; comprising all Bills drawn up to the close of the Indian Year of Account, 1828-29 - - - - -	£.	1,152,966	
Warrants passed the Court unpaid - - - - -		78,646	
Owing for Territorial Stores provided for Exportation - - -		54,711	
Unclaimed Prize Money, applicable to Lord Clive's Fund (Act 1 & 2 Geo. 4), bearing Interest at 5 per cent. - - -		68,287	
The Commercial Branch for Territorial and Political Payments made in England, from 1st May 1814 to 1st May 1829 (including Interest) - - - - -		4,631,906	
His Majesty's Government; balance due on account of Pay-office and all other demands in the Territorial Department, taking the Receipt and Expenditure on account of His Majesty's Government both in India and in England, to 1st May 1829 - - -		630,605	
			6,617,121
TOTAL Territorial and Political Debts Abroad and at Home - -		£.	56,656,119
COMMERCIAL DEBTS ABROAD, ON 1st MAY 1829:			
Bengal, including Arrears - S.Rs. 12,64,500 - C.Rs. 14,66,820	£.	146,682	
Fort St. George, ditto - - - - - M.Rs. 4,126		471	
Bombay - - ditto - - - - - B.Rs. 72,721		8,181	
			155,334
China, (23d February 1829) - - - - - Tales 592		197	
Bills payable drawn from Canton on Bengal, omitted to be stated as a Debt upon the Bengal Quick Stocks - - - - - S.Rs. 6,77,987 a' 2/ p' C.R. 78,646			
Commercial Debts Abroad - -		£.	234,177
Carried forward - -		£.	234,177
			56,656,119

on 1st May 1829, both in *India* and in *England*—continued. - - - - - Cr.

Appendix, No. 18.

Account of Stock
of the East India
Company on
1st May 1829.

TOTAL Territorial and Political Credits Abroad, brought forward - -		£.	25,908,630
TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL CREDITS AT HOME AND AFLOAT OUTWARD, ON 1st MAY 1829.		£.	
Cargoes of Territorial Stores afloat outward, on 1st May 1829 -	359,598		
Amount of Territorial Exports in hand, or in course of preparation, on 1st May 1829 - - - - -	113,958		
What owing from sundry persons for Advances, repayable in England - - - - -	26,149		
Bills of Exchange drawn on His Majesty's Government for Supplies furnished in India, unpaid 1st May 1829 - - -	80,229		
Value of Carnatic Stock belonging to the Company - - -	34,037		
Value of the East India College at Haileybury and of the Military Seminary at Addiscombe - - - - -	177,220		
Due from His Majesty's Government for an Advance made at the Cape of Good Hope, given credit for to the Commercial Branch on being transferred for Adjustment in the General Government Account - - - - -	18,203		
Balances in hands of Officers of the House, &c. of Sums advanced to pay Political Charges - - - - -	3,670		
What the Company paid for their Dead Stock in India - -	* 400,000		
			1,213,064
* The Amount of Dead Stock in India for which Credit is above taken as a Territorial Asset, was created by an Expenditure incurred long before the commencement of the Company's Territorial Administration in India, such Expenditure, therefore, must necessarily have been wholly defrayed from Commercial Funds, and the Credit given to the Territory for the property thence resulting, has reference only to its use and occupation (for the greater part) for Territorial purposes.			
TOTAL Territorial and Political Credits Abroad and at Home - - £.			27,121,694
COMMERCIAL CREDITS ABROAD, ON 1st MAY 1829.			
Cash in the Commercial Department, 1st May 1829.		£.	
Bengal - - - S.Rs. 24,12,942 - C.Rs.	27,99,013	279,901	
Fort St. George - - - M.Rs.	1,94,570	22,237	
Bombay - - - B.Rs.	1,48,728	16,732	
			318,870
China (23 February 1829) <i>Tales</i> - 55,036 - £.	18,345		
Cape of Good Hope - - - - -	2,799		
			21,144
			340,014
Goods and Merchandize in the Import Warehouses, 1st May 1829:		£.	
Bengal - - S.Rs. 2,18,702 - C.Rs.	2,53,694	25,369	
Fort St. George - - M.Rs.	79,368	9,071	
Bombay - - B.Rs.	2,28,250	25,678	
			60,118
China (23 Feb. 1829), <i>Tales</i> 6,595 - £.	2,198		
Cape of Good Hope - - - - -	57,161		
			59,359
			119,477
Commercial Credits Abroad, carried forward - - £.			459,491
TOTAL Territorial and Political Credits, Abroad and at Home, carried forward, £.			27,121,694

Appendix, No. 18.

D^r - - - - - No. 18.—Stock per computation of the East India Company

Account of Stock
of the East India
Company on
1 May 1829.

TOTAL Territorial and Political Debts Abroad and at Home, brought forward -	£.	56,656,119
Commercial Debts Abroad, brought forward -	£.	234,177

* The Balances on account of Sunn Hemp provided for His Majesty's Government, which have been continued in the Quick Stocks, are deducted in the above Account; these items having been settled in account with His Majesty's Government in England, under the heads of

	S.Rs.
Goods in the Export Warehouse at Bengal -	3,04,893
Debts owing, including Advances at ditto -	1,75,492
	<u>S.Rs. 4,80,385</u>

COMMERCIAL DEBTS AT HOME, ON 1st MAY 1829.

Bills of Exchange unpaid from China, comprising all Bills drawn to the close of the China Season, 1828-29 -	£.	140,747
Customs -		2,013
Freight and demorage -		240,500
Supracargoes' Commission upon all Goods sold and unsold -		60,890
Proprietors of Private Trade upon all Goods sold -		370,067
Almshouses at Poplar (Poplar Fund) bearing Interest at 5 per cent. per annum -		245,342
Unclaimed Prize Money applicable to ditto (Act 1 & 2 Geo. 4) - ditto - ditto -		36,670
Ditto, of which the appropriation has not yet been ascertained -		43
Commercial Debts at Home, carried forward £.		<u>1,096,272</u>

Carried forward - - - £.	234,177	56,656,119
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on 1st May 1829, both in *India* and in *England*—continued.

Cr.

Appendix, No. 18.

TOTAL Territorial and Political Credits, Abroad and at Home, brought forward				£.	27,121,694	Account of Stock of the East India Company, on 1 May 1829.
Commercial Credits Abroad, brought forward - - £.				459,491		
Goods and Merchandize in the Export Warehouses, 1st May 1829.						
* Bengal - S.Rs. 60,27,992 - C.Rs.	69,92,472	£. 699,247				
Fort St. George - - - M.Rs.	18,00,924	205,820				
Bombay - - - B.Rs.	1,30,863	14,722				
		919,789				
China (23 Feb. 1829) - - - Tales	1,105,704	368,568				
		1,288,357				
Debts owing to the Company, including Advances for Investment, on 1st May 1829.						
* Bengal - S.Rs. 90,45,788 - C.Rs.	1,04,93,114	£. 1,049,311				
Fort St. George - - - M.Rs.	7,58,064	86,636				
Bombay - - - B.Rs.	9,68,176	108,920				
		£. 1,244,867				
China (23 Feb. 1829) Tales	132,712	£. 44,237				
Cape of Good Hope - - -		3,508				
		47,745				
Advances on account of Investment, &c. at Surat and Malabar, omitted in Bombay Quick Stocks, B.Rs.	3,07,162					
		1,292,612				
		34,556				
Amount of Property in the North American Colonies, on 1st May 1829, and Afloat from China.						
CANADA :				£.		
Cash - - - - Halifax currency		213				
Unsold Goods - - - -		184,388				
		£. 184,601				
a' 4/1 1/2 sterling for a currency dollar of 5/ - £. sterling		152,296				
HALIFAX :				£.		
Cash - - - - Halifax currency		4,214				
Unsold Goods - - - -		66,471				
Debts - - - -		2,586				
		£. 73,271				
a' 4/6 for a currency dollar of 5/ and 12 per cent. premium - - - - £ sterling		58,880				
Add Cargoes Afloat, between China and Halifax, on 1st May 1829, Tales		277,666				
a' 6/8 - - - -		92,555				
		151,435				
		303,731				
Commercial Credits Abroad - - - £.		3,378,747				
COMMERCIAL CREDITS AT HOME AND AFLOAT, ON 1st MAY 1829.						
What due from the Public to the Company, East India Annuities engrafted on the 3 per cents. reduced, per Act 33 Geo. 3, c. 47 - - -				£.		
Cash, its balance on 1st May 1829 - - -		1,207,560				
Amount of Goods sold not paid for - - -		1,081,563				
		891,616				
Value of Goods in England unsold - - -		5,597,959				
Export Goods on hand, and in course of preparation		172,602				
Cargoes afloat outward - - - -		522,408				
Cargoes afloat homeward - - - -		2,813,252				
Remittances from British North American Colonies, in transitu - - - -		10,725				
Impress paid Owners of Ships not arrived in England		92,957				
Value of Ships, Sloops and Vessels, exclusive of those stationed abroad - - - -		173,199				
Commercial Credits at Home, carried forward £.		12,563,841				
Carried forward - - - £.		3,378,747				
		27,121,694				

II.
FINANCE.

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Appendix, No. 18.

Account of Stock
of the East India
Company on
1 May 1829.

Dr - - - - - No. 18.—Stock per Computation of the East India Company

TOTAL Territorial and Political Debts Abroad and at Home, brought forward -		£.	56,656,119
Commercial Debts Abroad, brought forward - - £.	234,177		
Commercial Debts at Home, brought forward £.	1,096,272		
Warrants passed the Court unpaid - - -	44,192		
What owing for Teas returned by the buyers and resold - - - - -	971		
Dividends on Stock - - - - -	48,407		
Interest on Bonds - - - - -	30,126		
Owing for Export Goods - - - - -	62,992		
Amount owing to the Fee Funds and Widows' Funds, the latter bearing Interest at 5 per cent. - -	6,504		
Amount due to the Trustees of the Deccan Booty, on Consignments of Bullion from the Prize Funds in India - - - - -	10,762		
	1,300,226		
TOTAL Commercial Debts Abroad and at Home - - -			1,534,403
Add,			
The Amount of the Company's Home Bond Debt, bearing Interest	3,780,475		
Ditto - - - not bearing Interest - - - - -	15,417		
			3,795,892
	£.		61,986,414
Total Territorial and Political Debts Abroad and at Home - - - - -	£.	£.	£.
Home - - - - -	56,656,119		
Ditto - - - - - Credits ditto - - -	27,121,694		
Balance deficient in the Territorial and Political Branch -		29,534,425	
Total Commercial Debts Abroad and at Home £.	1,534,403		
Ditto - - - Credits ditto - - - - -	22,636,585		
Balance in favour, in the Commercial Branch - - -		21,102,182	
Balance deficient - - - - -		8,432,243	
Add, the Amount of the Company's Home Bond Debt, as above - - - - -		3,795,892	
TOTAL BALANCE deficient, including the Home Bond Debt - - £.			12,228,135

East India House, }
29 August 1832. }

1st May 1829, both in *India* and in *England*—continued. - - - - - Cr.

Appendix, No. 18.

Account of Stock
of the East India
Company on
1 May 1829.

TOTAL Territorial and Political Credits Abroad and at Home, brought forward -			£.	27,121,694
Commercial Credits Abroad, brought forward - - £.	3,378,747			
Commercial Credits at Home and Afloat, brought forward - - - - -	£.	12,563,841		
Value of the East India House and Warehouses -	1,294,768			
What owing from sundry persons for advances repayable in England - - - - -	6,333			
Balances in hands of officers of the house and warehouse-keepers, of sums advanced to pay commercial charges - - - - -	48			
Stock in the Public Funds standing in the Company's name, valued at the market prices on 1st May 1829	760,942			
Territorial Branch for Territorial and Political Payments made in England between 1st May 1814 and 1st May 1829, (including interest) - - -	* 4,631,906	19,257,838		
TOTAL Commercial Credits Abroad and at Home - - -			£.	22,636,585
			£.	49,758,279
BALANCE Deficient - - -			£.	12,228,135
			£.	61,986,414

* The Balance due to the Commercial Branch is subject to adjustment, with reference to the amount with which the Territorial Branch is chargeable in respect to the loss upon Consignments of Merchandize, made with a view to meet the demands upon the Home Treasury for Bills of Exchange drawn for Interest of India Debt, in conformity with the Plan of 1814, for the arrangement of the Home Accounts.

In the period from 1st May 1814 to 1st May 1829, there has also been advanced or set apart from the Surplus Commercial Profits in England, the sum of 4,923,021*l.* towards the liquidation of Indian Territorial Debt, which being a Payment under the fourth head of Appropriation of the 57th section of the 53 Geo. 3, is not held to constitute a Claim upon the Territorial Department for repayment, upon the principle observed in respect to other Political Advances.

In the above Statement, the Amount of the Outstanding Home Bond Debt has not been placed to the separate account, either of Territory or of Commerce; but according to a Letter from the Court of Directors to the Board of Commissioners, under date the 10th March 1832, this Debt is held by the Court to be Territorial.

IN the above Account the article of DEAD STOCK is valued at 400,000*l.* which includes Buildings and Fortifications, Plate, Household Furniture, Plantations, Farms, Sloops, Vessels, Stores and other articles of Dead Stock, according to Lord Godolphin's Award in the Year 1702; whereas the whole of Sums of Money expended in Buildings and Fortifications by the latest advices from the Company's several settlements, for the acquisition and maintenance of their Possessions, and the nearest estimated value of other articles of Dead Stock, is as follows:

	BUILDINGS and FORTIFICATIONS.		Plate, Household Furniture, Plantations, Farms, Sloops, Vessels, Stores, &c.		TOTAL.
	Political.	Commercial.	Political.	Commercial.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Bengal, 30th April 1829	6,148,977	380,266	4,016,150	22,569	10,567,962
Madras - - - - -	2,102,045	39,592	440,378	20,287	2,602,302
Bombay - - - - -	1,778,254	91,818	425,436	1,674	2,297,182
St. Helena - - - - -	1,22,612	-	18,933	-	141,545
Prince of Wales' Island -	169,774	-	62,465	-	232,239
Singapore - - - - -	15,583	-	3,040	-	18,623
Malacca - - - - -	1,696	-	2,086	-	3,782
China, 23d February 1829	-	3,883	-	6,239	10,122
£.	10,338,941	515,559	4,968,488	50,769	15,873,757

(Errors excepted.)
Thos S. Cabell,
Acc^t Gen^l.

Appendix, No. 19.

Appendix, No. 19.

Appropriation of
the Surplus Profits
of the East India
Company.

CORRESPONDENCE, &c. relating to the APPROPRIATION of the SURPLUS
COMMERCIAL PROFITS of the EAST INDIA COMPANY.

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- 1.—Account of Profit and Loss on all Goods sold by the East India Company in the Year 1814–15, distinguishing India and China, together with all other Commercial Profits accrued in England in the same period; also showing the Surplus remaining, after providing for payment of the Dividends on the Capital Stock, and the Interest on the Home-Bond Debt p. 276
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 - 11.—Account of Surplus Commercial Profits of the East India Company, after payment of the Dividends on the Capital Stock, from 1st May 1814 to 1st May 1831, together with the Amount appropriated in the same period, and showing the Balance remaining unappropriated on 1st May 1831; prepared in accordance with the Opinion of the Company's Standing Counsel, as it respects the Home-Bond Debt discharged - - - p. 293
- India Board, Westminster, }
16 March 1832.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER from *Thomas P. Courtenay, Esq.* to *James Cobb, Esq.*;
dated India Board, 7th January 1818.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for the Affairs of India, having taken into their consideration the Act of the 53d of the King, c. 155, with reference to the appropriations of the net proceeds of the sales of goods, and all commercial profits, &c. in Great Britain, have directed me to request that you will move the Court of Directors that information may be furnished to the Board, whether any measures have been adopted or are in contemplation, to carry into effect the appropriation prescribed under the 4th head in the 57th section of the said Act.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Thomas P. Courtenay.*

LETTER from *Joseph Dart, Esq.* to *T. P. Courtenay, Esq.*;
dated East India House, 31st January 1818.

Sir,

YOUR letter of the 7th instant, addressed to Mr. Cobb, referring to the subject of the appropriations of net proceeds, &c. contained in the Act of the 53d of the King, and requesting that information be furnished the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, whether any measures have been adopted, or are in contemplation, to carry into effect the appropriation prescribed under the 4th head of the 57th section of the Act, has been duly submitted to the Court of Directors.

I have the Court's commands to inform you, that by certain accounts which I am directed to transmit to you for the information of the Board of Commissioners, it will be apparent to the Board that the Court deem the surplus applicable to the appropriation under the 4th head of the 57th section to have amounted, in the years 1814–15, 1815–16, and 1816–17, to 1,979,032 *l.*

From this aggregate surplus, the Court have appropriated in the same period 718,248 *l.* in discharge of Indian debt, and 628,300 *l.* in reduction of the home-bond debt, by bonds paid off or paid in for goods bought at the sales; the total sum appropriated being 1,346,548 *l.*; for which appropriations the Court of Directors have to request the approbation of the Board of Commissioners.

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The Board will perceive that the sum of 632,484 *l.* of the aggregate surplus still remains unappropriated.

The Court of Directors, however, have it not in contemplation at present to adopt measures for a further appropriation; they deem it inexpedient to do so for many reasons, principally because the constitution of the Company's home financial operations induces at all times the necessity of maintaining a large and available balance of cash in the Treasury.

The uncertainty of the amount of the drafts from India on account of the interest on Indian debt will alone evidence this necessity; but the Court have now an additional reason for so doing, with a view to provide for the payment of such part of the principal of the home-bond debt as may be demanded by the holders after the 31st March next, in consequence of the notice issued for the reduction of its interest; and although, from the present price of these securities in the money-market, the Court do not apprehend that demands for the payment of principal will to any magnitude be made upon the Company, yet the Court deem it prudent to be prepared for any contingency.

The Board will necessarily observe, in the accounts herewith transmitted, a charge for a premium of insurance at a certain per-centage, to cover losses by sea.

The Court have directed the introduction of this charge for the purpose of framing the Company's accounts upon the correct principle of mercantile transactions, and of creating, by an aggregate of premiums, a fund to provide against losses of extreme magnitude, to the end that these losses should not operate in any one year in suspension or diminution of the dividend to the proprietors.

It may be said that the profit of the Company's insurance account is as much within the purview of the Act as any other commercial profit; but the Court of Directors are persuaded it can by no means be held to follow, that the total amount of risks annually terminated ought to be considered in the light of available profit, while other risks of great account are undecided. The rate of premium is formed not singly in reference to the operations of one or two years, but to an average of years. This desire of the Court of Directors to create an insurance fund is not new, or for the first time brought to the notice of the Board; but the proposal is now renewed, with some modifications, which the Court trust will induce a re-consideration of the subject, and remove the objections formerly urged against it.

The Court of Directors therefore propose to charge a premium of insurance upon the commercial exports, imports and shipping of the Company; that the amount of these premiums be passed to the credit of an account, entitled "General Sea Insurance Account," and all losses to its debit; that the amount of premiums beyond losses, which on 1st May 1817 amounted to 332,776 *l.*, be allowed to accumulate until a fund be created to the amount of 500,000 *l.*; that all accumulation beyond this sum of 500,000 *l.* be carried to the credit of profit and loss, and thus form a part of the sum to be appropriated under the Act of the 53d. If losses occur so as to reduce the balance below 500,000 *l.*, the application of premiums to profit and loss to be suspended until the balance shall again exceed that amount.

The Board will perceive that the intention of this arrangement is to afford an additional security for the dividend, but at the same time without appropriating the profit or the excess of the insurance fund to other than its legitimate object. The application of the surplus profit to the purposes of the 4th head of the 57th clause is not defeated, but merely delayed.

The object in view might be obtained were the Company to effect insurances at the offices in London, or at Lloyd's Coffee-house; and the premiums so expended would constitute a portion of the Company's commercial outgoings; but in this case, the profit of the insurance would not rest with the Company, and the appropriations under the 4th head of the 57th section of the Act would be permanently affected.

The advantage of the Court's proposal is therefore so clearly manifest, that the Court rely with great confidence upon the sanction of the Board of Commissioners for its being immediately carried into effect.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(signed) *J. Dart*, Assistant Secretary.

LETTER from *Thomas P. Courtenay*, Esq. to *James Cobb*, Esq.;
dated India Board, 17th February 1818.

Sir,

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of the letter from Mr. Dart, of the 31st ult. with its enclosures, relating to the appropriation of the surplus profits of the trade of the East India Company in England, from 1st May 1814 to 30th April 1817. Having brought the same under the consideration of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, I am instructed to request that you will signify to the Court of Directors, that previously to entering into the matter of your letter, the Board conceive it necessary to be furnished with further information on the following points:

1st. The deduction from the profit of 4 per cent. on the prime cost of the investment, as an insurance to cover losses by sea. The Board, in considering the proposal of the Court on this point, as communicated in your letter, have necessarily had reference to the plan of arrangement for keeping the books of account in England, as approved by them, and transmitted with my letter of 30th June 1814, in which the charge is objected to; also to my letter of 24th February 1815, expressing the opinion of the Board, that insurance could

not

not be legally introduced in the manner proposed by the Court, in the Circular Commercial Draft, No. 82; which draft was therefore disapproved. Information is requested whether the question as to the legality of the institution of an insurance fund in the manner proposed, has been submitted for the opinion of the law officers of the Company?

2d. The interest on the balance due from the territorial branch at the close of the years 1814-15 and 1815-16, not invested for consignment to England, conformably to the provisions of the Act of the 53 Geo. 3. The principle of this charge has not yet been submitted to the Board. The Board desire that an account may be forthwith prepared, exhibiting in detail the manner in which the alleged balance in each year was produced, and the grounds upon which interest thereon is proposed to be charged by the commercial to the territorial department.

3d. A specification of the particulars of the sums stated to have been appropriated to the discharge of the Indian debt in the years 1814-15, 1815-16 and 1816-17, so far as relates to the description of loans thus liquidated.

4th. A specification of the sums stated to have been appropriated in reduction of the home-bond debt in the same years; distinguishing the bonds paid off from the bonds paid in for goods; stating likewise, whether such bonds, so paid off and paid in, have been cancelled, or are held re-issuable.

5th. A specification of the particulars of charges merchandize in the same years.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Tho. P. Courtenay.*

LETTER from *Thomas P. Courtenay, Esq.* to *James Cobb, Esq.*;
dated India Board, 29th May 1818.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to request that you will call the attention of the Court of Directors to my letter of 17th February last, requiring further information upon certain points connected with the appropriation of the surplus profits of the East India Company in England, and that you will signify the desire of the Board that such information may be furnished forthwith, so far as practicable.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Tho. P. Courtenay.*

LETTER from *Thomas P. Courtenay, Esq.* to *Joseph Dart, Esq.*;
dated India Board, 23d July 1818.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to request that you will again call the attention of the Court of Directors to my letter to Mr. Cobb, of 17th Feb., calling for explanations respecting the appropriation of the surplus profits of the trade of the East India Company, and which call was repeated by direction of the Board, in my letter of 29th May, and that you will acquaint the Court that the Board desire to be furnished with the information required therein without further delay.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Tho. P. Courtenay.*

LETTER from *Joseph Dart, Esq.* to *Thomas P. Courtenay, Esq.*;
dated East India House, 12th August 1818.

Sir,

YOUR letter of the 17th February last, addressed to the late Secretary, Mr. Cobb, requiring further information upon certain points relating to the appropriation of the surplus profits of the trade of the East India Company in England, from the 1st May 1814 to the 30th April 1817, has been laid before the Court of Directors, and I am commanded to transmit the following observations in reply to the several points contained in that letter, and which will be adverted to in the order in which they have been propounded.

Information required by the Board.

Replies.

1st. The deduction from the profit of 4 per Cent. on the prime cost of the investment, as an insurance to cover losses by sea: information is requested whether the question as to the legality of the institution of an Insurance Fund in the manner proposed, has been submitted for the opinion of the law officers of the Company?

By a reference to my letter of the 31st January last, addressed to you by order of the Court, for the information of the Board of Commissioners, it will be perceived that the object had in view by the Court of Directors, in the introduction into the accounts of the charge of insurance, was for the purpose of framing the Company's accounts upon the correct principles of mercantile transactions, and to create, by an aggregate of premiums, a fund to provide against losses

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Replies.

losses of extreme magnitude, to the end that these losses should not operate in any one year in suspension or diminution of the dividend to the proprietors.

Although the Court have not distinctly submitted the question as to the legality of the institution of an insurance fund for the opinion of the law officers of the Company, they have directed a case to be prepared, having reference to the several Charters and Acts of Parliament under which the Company were originally constituted, and their affairs from time to time revised and regulated; which case contains the following queries for the joint opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor-general, and Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet.

1st. "Whether the East India Company are required to make an annual statement of profit and loss?"

2dly. "Whether the Company are bound to deal with, and treat as profit, the whole balance appearing in their favour in any one year, without making any deduction or reservation for contingent losses and adventures, or for such sums as may be likely to be wanted for territorial purposes?"

3dly. "Whether the Company are bound, after satisfying the three first appropriations in 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, s. 57, annually to apply the whole apparent balance, without any deduction or reservation, in extinction of debt, under the 4th appropriation?"

The Opinion of Counsel is as follows:

"We are of opinion that the East India Company are not required to make an annual statement of profit and loss upon their commercial concerns, in the accounts which they render to Parliament; but that it is sufficient for them to state in those accounts the several particulars enumerated in the 33 Geo. 3, c. 52, s. 16, under distinct heads, for the territorial, political and commercial branches of their affairs, conformably to the directions of the 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, s. 64.

"Although it may be necessary, for the purpose of enabling the Company to judge what sums may be applicable to the several appropriations directed by the 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, that estimates of their profit and loss should be made every year, we think that such estimates are not to be considered as conclusive statements by the Company of the amount of their actual profit or loss; and that in such estimates they are not bound to treat as profit the whole cash balance appearing in their favour in any one year, without making reasonable deductions and reservations for contingent losses, as well as for such payments as they may be called upon to make for territorial purposes.

"We are consequently of opinion, that the Company are not bound, after satisfying the three first appropriations directed by the 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, s. 57, annually to apply the whole apparent balance in extinction of debt under the fourth appropriation, without making such reasonable reductions and reservations as we have already mentioned."

It hence appears that the Company are not bound to treat as profit the whole cash balance appearing in their favour in any one year, nor after satisfying the three first appropriations of the 53d, are they bound annually to apply the whole apparent balance in extinction of debt under the fourth appropriation, without making reasonable deductions and reservations for contingent losses.

I am, therefore, directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Board of Commissioners, that this principle being admitted by the Board, it will be unnecessary at present to persevere in the mode detailed to you in my letter of the 31st January last, in respect to the insurance account, except so far as to introduce a charge for insurance into their accounts, for the purpose of exhibiting those accounts on a correct mercantile principle; but the profit apparent on the insurance account will be added to other annual profits, and together be subject to the appropriations of the Act of the 53d.

2dly. That an account may be forthwith prepared, exhibiting in detail the manner in which the alleged balance due from the territorial branch, at the close of the years 1814-15 and 1815-16, was produced, and the grounds upon which interest thereon is proposed to be charged by the commercial to the territorial department.

* Vide Appendix, No 5, (1 and 2.)

The accounts, exhibiting in detail the manner in which the balance due from the territorial branch is produced, are herewith transmitted (*No. 1.); the grounds upon which interest is proposed to be charged by the commercial to the territorial department, are chiefly as follows:

The Act of the 53d directed a separation of the accounts of the East India Company into

Information required by the Board.

Replies.

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into the two branches of territory and commerce; an exposition of this Act was transmitted to India, in a despatch from the public department dated 6th September 1813.

The 18th paragraph of this letter states, that "We (the Court) cannot more distinctly explain our views of the sections of the Act which have now been brought under notice, (viz. the 55th and 56th sections) than by observing, that although the management of the whole as one concern remains with us, it is requisite that the political branch should be considered as an affair of government, the commercial as that of a *mercantile transaction*, and by debiting and crediting in account the transactions between them in advances and supplies, as if they were absolutely distinct and separate concerns, so that accounts of receipt, expenditure and balance may be duly rendered by each respectively, in the way required by Parliament."

It will be observed, that in this despatch the commercial branch of the Company's affairs is directed to be considered in the light of a mercantile transaction; the Court apprehend that the charge for interest on any balance resulting from such transaction is in strict conformity with the mercantile principle; the Board itself has in effect recognized the application of this principle, in the approbation of certain paragraphs contained in a commercial despatch to Bombay, under date the 9th April 1817.

In that despatch, the Bombay government was instructed as to the mode of stating the accounts respectively between the territorial and the commercial departments, the 7th paragraph of which is as follows:

"We also desire that the charge for interest," (interest contained in invoices for Europe) "be omitted, for although in the adjustment of payments between the commercial and political branches, the *charge for interest will justly attach on the balance of those payments*, yet this charge must be founded on a general balance of the disbursements respectively made at all the presidencies of India, as well as from our home treasury."

The Court are of opinion also, that the charge for interest, and the rate of that interest, may be upheld from another consideration.

By the 56th section of the 53d, it is provided, that a sum equal to the payments from the commercial funds at home, on account of territorial charges, should be annually applied in India to investment or remittance to England.

In the transactions of the years 1814-15 and 1815-16, the territory has not fulfilled these directions; a large balance is due to the commerce, and to the extent of that balance has the territorial branch been saved the necessity of borrowing money in India.

It must also be recollected, that the competency of the Indian governments to repay the advances made from the commercial branch has been and may again be materially circumscribed by the disbursements of those governments on account of His Majesty's service; these disbursements carry interest, for which interest the territory obtains credit; and if the balance due to the commercial branch did not bear interest, that branch would suffer at a time when funds of a sufficient magnitude to liquidate its demand on the territory were running at an Indian interest in the public account.

3rdly. A specification of the particulars of the sums stated to have been appropriated to the discharge of Indian debt, in the years 1814-15, 1815-16 and 1816-17, as far as relates to the description of loans thus liquidated.

* Vide Appendix, 6.

This account herewith transmitted (*No. 2.)

4thly. A specification of the sums stated to have been appropriated in reduction of the home-bonded debt in the same years, distinguishing the bonds paid off from the bonds paid in for goods, stating likewise whether such bonds, so paid off and paid in, have been cancelled or are held re-issuable.

* Vide Appendix, 7.

The account specifying these particulars is transmitted (*No. 3.)

5thly. A specification of the particulars of charges merchandize in the same years.

* Vide Appendix 8 to 10.

* See No. 4.

I have, &c.
(signed) J. Dart, Secretary.

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LETTER from *Thomas P. Courtenay, Esq.* to *Joseph Dart, Esq.*;
dated India Board, 22d August 1818.

Sir,

HAVING laid before the Commissioners for the Affairs of India your letter of the 12th instant, furnishing information upon certain points of inquiry stated in my letter of the 17th February, I am directed to acquaint you that although the Board defer communicating their sentiments upon several of the matters to which your letter and its enclosures relate, until they shall have given them full consideration, there is one statement to which they cannot forbear calling the earliest attention of the Court, because it appears to the Board to be manifestly inaccurate, and to require immediate correction.

The Paper, No. 3, which accompanied your letter, purports to be a "Specification of the sums appropriated in the years 1814-15, 1815-16 and 1816-17, to the reduction of the Home-Bond Debt." It appears from this Paper, that of the sum of 628,300*l.* stated to have been so applied, an amount of 100,000*l.* only has been, in fact, applied to the reduction of debt. The remainder, consisting of bonds amounting to 295,000*l.* paid in upon the Company's sales, and of bonds for 232,500*l.* brought up by the Company; both which classes of bonds, amounting together to 528,300*l.* are stated as "not cancelled," but "re-issuable" at the pleasure of the Court. So far as this sum of 528,300*l.* is concerned, therefore, there is no permanent reduction of debt; nor can that amount be deducted from the amount of "surplus profits remaining to be appropriated," until those bonds shall actually have been cancelled, with the approbation of this Board.

With respect to the sum of 100,000*l.* really applied to reduction of debt in the years 1814 and 1815, by cancelling bonds to that amount, the Board feel it their duty to observe, that by the statute, any reduction of bond debt at home (as well as of debt in the East Indies) must be made "with the approbation of the Board of Commissioners." It can hardly be necessary to argue that this approbation must, for any useful purpose, be asked previously to the cancelling of the bonds.

The Board do not mean to withhold their approbation in the present instance, but they trust that the like oversight will be avoided in future.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Thos. P. Courtenay.*

LETTER from *Joseph Dart, Esq.* to *Thomas P. Courtenay, Esq.*;
dated East India House, 16th September 1818.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a Resolution of a Secret Court, to forward to India the sum of 500,000*l.* from the surplus commercial profits of the Company, to be applied to the reduction of the principal of the debt in that country, subject to the approbation of the Right honourable the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, agreeably to the 57th clause of the Act of the 53d Geo. 3, c. 155.

I am commanded to request that you will have the goodness to submit the said Resolution for the approbation of the Board, upon the receipt of which, measures will be taken to carry the same into effect.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Dart, Secretary.*

(Enclosure.)

AT a Secret Court of Directors, held on Wednesday, 16th September 1818 :

A Report from a Secret Joint Committee of Correspondence and Treasury, dated 11th instant, being read, and

The Court having had under consideration the present state of the finances of the Company, both at home and abroad, and having adverted to the financial letters from Bengal which were read in Court on the 9th instant, as also to a statement of the surplus commercial profits of the Company, which has been laid before the Right honourable the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India,

Resolved unanimously, That the sum of 500,000*l.* from the surplus commercial profits of the Company, be forthwith forwarded to India, to be applied to the reduction of the principal of the debt in that country, subject to the approbation of the Right honourable the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, under the provisions of the 57th clause of the Act of the 53d Geo. 3, c. 155.

(signed) *J. Dart, Secretary.*

LETTER from *John Wright, Esq.* to *Joseph Dart, Esq.* ; dated India Board,
18th September 1818.

Sir,

I HAVE received and laid before the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, your letter of the 16th instant, transmitting copy of a Resolution of a Secret Court, to forward to India the sum of 500,000*l.* from the surplus commercial profits of the Company, to be applied to the reduction of the principal of the debt in that country, and I am directed by the Board to signify their approbation of the same.

I am

Finance Letter,
dated 4th April
1818; Mr. Sherer's,
31st March 1818.

I am further directed to enclose a copy of a letter from the Admiralty, and to state that if, for any reason, the Court should not be prepared to send by the Carron the sum which it appears the Carron is capable of conveying, it will be necessary for the Court to intimate the same to the Admiralty forthwith, in order that the ship may not be further detained.

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I am, &c.

(signed) *John Wright,*
Assistant Secretary.

LETTER from *Joseph Dart, Esq.* to *Thomas P. Courtenay, Esq.*;
dated East India House, 2d April 1819.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the Court have this day come to a Resolution of forwarding to India a further sum of 500,000*l.* from the surplus commercial profits in England, to be applied in the redemption of the Indian debt, provided such appropriation of the surplus commercial profit shall meet the approbation of the Right honourable the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

I have the commands of the Court to transmit to you, for the information of the Board of Commissioners, a copy of this Resolution, for the purpose of obtaining their consent to the appropriation of the surplus commercial profits in the manner now proposed by the Court, agreeably to the provisions of the 57th clause of the Act of the 53 Geo. 3, c. 155.

I have, &c.,

(signed) *J. Dart, Secretary.*

(Enclosure.)

RESOLUTION of a Court of Directors of the East India Company;
dated 2d April 1819.

Resolved, That with the approbation of the Right honourable the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, the further sum of 500,000*l.* from the surplus commercial profits of the Company, be sent out to Bengal, which, with the sum of 500,536*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* already transmitted, will make a sum total of 1,000,536*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* for the purpose of being applied towards the redemption of the debt in India, agreeably to the provisions of the Act of the 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, s. 57, and of the sinking fund plan, which has already received the approbation of the Court and of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

(signed) *J. Dart, Secretary.*

LETTER from *Thomas P. Courtenay, Esq.* to *Joseph Dart, Esq.*;
dated India Board, 5th April 1819.

Sir,

I HAVE received, and laid before the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, your letter of the 2d instant, transmitting a copy of a Resolution of the Court of Directors, for forwarding to India a further sum of 500,000*l.* from the surplus commercial profits in England, to be applied in the redemption of the Indian debt, and I am directed by the Board to signify their approbation of the said Resolution.

I am, &c.,

(signed) *T. P. Courtenay.*

LETTER from the Right hon. *George Canning* to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company; dated India Board, 6th August 1819.

Gentlemen,

ALLOW me to request that you will direct the attention of the Court of Directors to the disposal of the Company's commercial surplus, your intentions respecting which ought, according to the Act of Parliament, to be submitted to this Board without delay.

I have, &c.,

(signed) *George Canning.*

LETTER from the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company to the Right hon. *George Canning*; dated East India House, 6th August 1819.

Sir,

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date, requesting that the attention of the Court may be directed to the disposal of the Company's commercial surplus, and adding, that the Court's intentions respecting which ought, according to the Act of Parliament, to be submitted to the Board without delay.

Appendix, No. 19.

Appropriation of
the Surplus Profits
of the East India
Company.

We beg leave to acquaint you, that we shall avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity to submit the subject of your letter to the consideration of the Court, and to communicate to you the decision which they adopt thereon.

We have, &c.,
(signed) *C. Marjoribanks.*
G. Robinson.

Letter from *Joseph Dart, Esq.* to *Thomas Peregrine Courtenay, Esq.*;
dated East India House, 27th August 1819.

Sir,

IN reference to the letter from the Right hon. the President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, under date the 6th instant, I have received the commands of the Court of Directors of the East India Company to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a Resolution adopted by them on the 25th instant, for forwarding to Bengal in the ensuing season the further sum of 500,000*l.*, to be applied towards the redemption of the debt in India, agreeably to the Act of the 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, s. 57, and of the sinking fund plan, lately approved by the Court and the Board.

I am directed to request that you will be pleased to submit the said Resolution for the approbation of the Right hon. Board, in conformity with the provisions of the Act before referred to.

(signed) *J. Dart, Secretary.*

(Enclosure.)

RESOLUTION of a Court of Directors of the East India Company;
dated the 25th of August 1819.

A Report from the Joint Committee of Correspondence and Treasury, dated the 20th instant, being read,

Resolved, That with the approbation of the Right hon. Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, the further sum of 500,000*l.* be sent out to Bengal in the ensuing season (which, with the sums already transmitted, will make a total of 1,500,536*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*) for the purpose of being applied towards the redemption of the debt in India, agreeably to the provisions of the Act of 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, s. 57, and of the sinking fund plan, which has received the approbation of the Court, and the Right honourable the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

LETTER from *John Wright, Esq.* to *Joseph Dart, Esq.*;
dated India Board, 30th August 1819.

Sir,

I HAVE received, and laid before the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, your letter of the 27th instant, transmitting copy of a Resolution of the Court of Directors for forwarding to India a further sum of 500,000*l.* from the surplus commercial profits in England, to be applied to the redemption of the Indian debt, and I am directed by the Board to signify their approbation of the said Resolution.

(signed) *J. Wright,*
Assistant Secretary.

LETTER from *Joseph Dart, Esq.* to *Thomas P. Courtenay, Esq.*;
dated East India House, 17th September 1819.

Sir,

I HAVE received the commands of the Court of Directors of the East India Company to acquaint you, for the information of the Right honourable the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, that bills of exchange to the amount of twenty-two thousand eight hundred and two pounds eight shillings and five pence (22,802*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*), drawn from India, in liquidation of Indian debt, have been presented to the Court for acceptance.

The Court therefore request the sanction of the Board to the appropriation of a part of the surplus home profits of the Company in payment of the said bills, agreeably to the Act of 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, s. 57.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Dart, Secretary.*

LETTER from *Thomas P. Courtenay, Esq.* to *Joseph Dart, Esq.*;
dated India Board, 27 September 1819.

Sir,

IN reference to your letter of the 17th instant, I am directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to request that you will move the Court of Directors to furnish the Board with a particular statement of the Indian debts, on account of which the bills mentioned in your letter have been drawn.

I am, &c.
(signed) *T. P. Courtenay.*

LETTER from *Peter Auber, Esq.* to *T. P. Courtenay, Esq.* ;
dated East India House, 7th October 1819.

Appendix, No. 19.

Appropriation of
the Surplus Profits
of the East India
Company.

Sir,

IN compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 27th ultimo, I am directed by the Court of Directors of the East India Company to transmit you the accompanying Statement of the Indian Debts, on account of which the bills mentioned in Mr. Dart's letter to you of the 17th ultimo were drawn.

I have, &c.
(signed) *P. Auber*, Assistant Secretary.

(Enclosure.)

A STATEMENT of the Indian Debts, on account of which the Bills mentioned in the Secretary's Letter to the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, of 17th September, have been drawn.

BOMBAY:		£.	s.	d.
On account of Treasury Bills of 1817-18 and 1818-19	- - - - -	18,117	1	10
BENGAL:				
On account of Septennial Loan Obligations, re-invested under the Court's Advertisement, of 12 July 1811	- - - - -	4,685	6	7
		£.	22,802	8 5
Mem.—Bills to the amount above stated are already presented, but by advices received, the total amount of Bombay bills drawn as above, is		21,688	6	5
Ditto, Bengal	- - - - -	4,950	6	7
		£.	26,638	13 -

(Errors excepted.)

East India House, 5 October 1819. (signed) *T. G. Lloyd*,
Pro Accountant-general.

LETTER from *Thomas. P. Courtenay, Esq.* to *Joseph Dart, Esq.* ;
dated India Board, 16th October 1819.

Sir,

IN reference to your letter of the 17th ultimo, and Mr. Auber's of the 7th instant, I am directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to acquaint you, for the Court's information, that it will in their opinion be very proper for the Court to accept the bills, of which the statement is inclosed in Mr. Auber's letter.

But as it appears to the Board that a doubt may possibly be entertained whether the Bombay treasury bills come strictly under the fourth head of appropriation mentioned in the 57th section of the Act 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, under which enactment the Board's approbation is required, they desire that they may not be considered as deciding upon the question of appropriation, upon which it will perhaps be desirable for the Court to take the opinion of their law officers.

I am, &c.
(signed) *T. P. Courtenay*.

LETTER from *Joseph Dart, Esq.* to *Thomas P. Courtenay, Esq.* ;
dated East India House, 27th October 1819.

Sir,

I HAVE the commands of the Court of Directors of the East India Company to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, wherein you signify the opinion of the Board of Commissioners, relative to the Court's accepting the bills of exchange drawn from Bengal and Bombay, for principal and interest on debt.

I am also directed to acquaint you that the Court have received advices of further drafts from Bombay to the extent of 64,845*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, on account of principal and interest; and treasury bills of 1817-18 and 1818-19, and the Court therefore request the sanction of the Board of Commissioners to the appropriation of a portion of the surplus home profits, in payment thereof.

It appearing, by accounts received from Bombay, that the total amount of treasury bills issued, containing an option of a remittance to England by bills on the Court at 2*s.* 6*d.* per rupee, was 11,13,500 rupees; further drafts may be expected on the same account to the extent of about 52,000*l.*

Appendix, No. 19. The Court will submit for the opinion of their law officers the doubts expressed by the Board, whether the Bombay treasury bills come strictly under the fourth head of appropriation, mentioned in the 57th section of the Act of the 53 Geo. 3, c. 155.

I have, &c.
(signed) J. Dart, Secretary.

Appropriation of the Surplus Profits of the East India Company.

(Enclosure.)

STATEMENT of Bills of Exchange drawn from *Bengal* and *Bombay*, on account of Principal and Interest of Indian Debt, in addition to the Amount referred to in the Secretary's Letter to the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, of the 17th September last.

BOMBAY:				£.	s.	d.
On account of Treasury Bills of 1817-18 and 1818-19	-	-	-	63,510	3	4
BENGAL:						
On account of Septennial Loan Obligations, re-invested under the Court's Advertisement, of 12th July 1811	-	-	-	* 1,335	-	-

* This bill has been presented for acceptance, but the advice thereof has not been received.

Accountant's Office, 22 Oct. 1819.

Thomas G. Lloyd,
Pro Accountant-general.

LETTER from *Thomas P. Courtenay*, Esq. to *Joseph Dart*, Esq.;
dated India Board, 30th October 1819.

Sir,

IN reference to your letter of the 27th instant, I am directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to acquaint you, for the information of the Court of Directors, that the Board see no objection to the payment of the bills alluded to in your letter, amounting to 64,845 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.*, but they desire to be understood as accompanying this sanction with a similar reservation to that contained in my letter to you, dated the 16th instant, relative to the Bombay treasury bills.

I am, &c.
(signed) T. P. Courtenay.

LETTER from *Joseph Dart*, Esq. to *Thomas P. Courtenay*, Esq.;
dated East India House, 25th November 1819.

Sir,

I AM commanded by the Court of Directors of the East India Company to acquaint you, for the information of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, that in addition to the sums advised in my letters to you of the 17th September and 27th ultimo, to have been drawn from Bombay upon the Court, on account of treasury bills of 1817-18 and 1818-19, and from Bengal on account of principal of the septennial loan, of March and July 1811, and which you state the Board see no objection to the payment of, the following bills of exchange (at present unadvised) have been presented for acceptance; and as the parties to whom the said bills belong are desirous that they should be accepted forthwith, I am directed to request you will obtain the consent of the Board to the appropriation of a further portion of the surplus home profits in liquidation thereof.

I have, &c.
(signed) J. Dart, Secretary.

No.	DATE.					AMOUNT.			—		
BOMBAY on account of Treasury Bills of 1817-18 and 1818-19:						£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
103	25	May	1819	-	-	-	-	109	2	6	
109	1	June	-	-	-	-	-	368	5	11	
121	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	736	11	10	
123	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	4	-	
127	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,346	3	9	
130	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	272	16	3	
									3,901	4	3
BENGAL on account of Principal of the Septennial Loan of 12 July 1811:											
3	31	Dec.	1818	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,335 - -

LETTER from *Thomas P. Courtenay*, Esq. to *Joseph Dart*, Esq.;
dated India Board, 21st December 1819.

Sir

IN reference to your letter of the 25th ultimo, I am directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to acquaint you, for the information of the Court of Directors, that the Board see no objection to the payment of the bills alluded to in your letter, amounting to 5,236 *l.* 4 *s.* 3 *d.*, but they desire to be understood as accompanying this sanction with a similar reservation to that contained in my letter to you, dated the 16th October last, relative to the Bombay treasury bills.

I am, at the same time, to express the desire of the Board to be furnished with a copy of any Case which may have been submitted to the law officers in conformity with the suggestion contained in my letter of the 16th October, together with the opinion, if any, given thereon.

I am, &c.

(signed) *T. P. Courtenay*.

LETTER from *Joseph Dart*, Esq. to *Thomas P. Courtenay*, Esq.;
dated East India House, 21st April 1820.

Sir,

ADVICES having been received by the ship *Albinia*, from Bombay, that bills of exchange for the sum of eight thousand three hundred and twenty pounds fifteen shillings and sixpence (8,320 *l.* 15 *s.* 6 *d.*) have been drawn on the Court of Directors of the East India Company, in discharge of treasury bills of 1817-18 and 1818-19, I have received the Court's commands to apprise you thereof, for the information of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, and to request their sanction for the appropriation of a portion of the surplus home profits of the Company in discharge of the said bills.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Dart, Secy.*

LETTER from *Thomas P. Courtenay*, Esq. to *Joseph Dart*, Esq.;
dated India Board, 6th May 1820.

Sir,

IN reference to your letter of the 21st ultimo, I am directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to acquaint you, for the information of the Court of Directors, that the Board see no objection to the payment of the bills alluded to in your letter, amounting to 8,320 *l.* 15 *s.* 6 *d.*; but they desire to be understood as accompanying this sanction with a similar reservation to that contained in my letter to you, dated the 16th October last, relative to the Bombay treasury bills.

I am, at the same time, to repeat the desire of the Board to be furnished with the copy of any Case which may have been submitted to the law officers, in conformity with the suggestion contained in my letter, of the 16th October, together with the opinion, if any, given thereon.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Thomas P. Courtenay*.

LETTER from *Joseph Dart*, Esq. to *Thomas P. Courtenay*, Esq.;
dated East India House, 18th August 1820.

Sir,

IN reference to my former communications to you upon the subject of bills of exchange, advised and drawn from Bombay, on account of treasury bills of 1817-18 and 1818-19, I have received the commands of the Courts of Directors of the East India Company to acquaint you that another bill for the sum of 409 *l.* 4 *s.* 4 *d.* has been drawn and advised on the same account.

The Court therefore request the sanction of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India for the appropriation of a portion of the surplus home profits of the Company in payment of the said bill.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Dart, Secy.*

NOTE from *Joseph Dart*, Esq. to *John Wright*, Esq.; dated East India House,
17th October 1820.

MR. DART presents his compliments to Mr. Wright, and transmits herewith the Case prepared by the Company's Solicitor for Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet, with his opinion thereon, respecting the Bombay treasury bills, in conformity with the suggestion contained in Mr. Courtenay's letter of the 6th May last.

Appendix, No. 19.

(Enclosure.)

Appropriation of
the Surplus Profits
of the East India
Company.

53 Geo. 3, c. 155,
s. 57.

CASE for the East India Company.

And be it further enacted, that for and during the continuance of the possession and government of the said territorial acquisitions and revenues in the said United Company, the net proceeds of their sales of goods at home, with the duties and allowances arising by private trade, and all the commercial profits and other receipts of the said Company in Great Britain, shall be applied and disposed of in manner following; (that is to say,) First, in providing for the payment of bills of exchange already accepted and hereafter to be accepted by the said Company, as the same shall become due: Secondly, in providing for the current payment of other debts (the principal of the bond debt in England always excepted) as well as interest, and the commercial outgoings, charges and expenses of the said Company: Thirdly, in payment of a dividend after the rate of 10 *l.* per centum per annum on the present or any future amount of the capital stock of the said Company, for and during such time as a certain fund of the said Company hereafter mentioned, called "The Company's separate Fund," shall be sufficient to pay a dividend after the rate of 10 *s.* for every 100 *l.* per annum on the present or any future amount of the capital stock of the said Company; and when and so soon as the last-mentioned fund shall be exhausted, then in payment of a dividend at the rate of 10 *l.* 10 *s.* per centum per annum on the then existing or future capital stock of the said Company, provided that no greater demand shall be paid in the whole, in any one year, than at the said rate of 10 *l.* 10 *s.* per centum per annum upon the present or future capital stock of the said Company: Fourthly, in reduction of the principal of the debt in the East Indies or parts aforesaid, or of the bond debt at home, as the said Court of Directors, with the approbation of the said Board of Commissioners, shall from time to time direct, any Act or Acts of Parliament to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Bombay government, having occasion to raise money by loan, issued an advertisement on the 11th February 1818, of which the following is a copy; viz.

"Government Advertisement.

"Financial Department.

"Notice is hereby given, that the General Treasury is now open for the receipt of cash for treasury bills, for any sum, in even hundreds, of not less than 500 rupees, bearing interest for 12 months certain at the rate of three-quarters per cent. per month, and payable, both principal and interest, either in cash at the General Treasury at the option of the holder, or by bills to be drawn on the Honourable Court of Directors, payable twelve months after date, and at the exchange of 2 *s.* 6 *d.* the Bombay rupee, with liberty to the said Court of Directors to postpone the payment of the said bills of exchange for the further term of one, two or three years: interest to be paid for such protracted period half yearly, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

"Published by order of the Right honourable the Governor in Council.

"Bombay Castle, }
"11 February 1818. }

(signed) F. Warden,
Chief Secretary to Government."

A sum amounting to Bombay rupees 11,13,500, equal to 139,187 *l.* 10 *s.*, was raised upon the terms of this advertisement, and the public were informed on the 13th June 1818 that no further sums would be received at the General Treasury for treasury bills.

The treasury bills issued in consequence of the loan under the above advertisement having become due, some of the holders elected to receive payment by bills of exchange, to be drawn upon the Court of Directors, and bills have accordingly been drawn to the amount of 85,198 *l.* 9 *s.* 9 *d.*, in liquidation of a portion of the above-mentioned sum of rupees 11,13,500.

Communications have taken place between the Court of Directors and the Board of Commissioners upon the subject of the payment of the bills of exchange above mentioned; a copy of the correspondence which has passed is left herewith.

Your opinion is requested, Whether the Court of Directors, with the approbation of the Board of Commissioners, may appropriate funds under the fourth head of appropriation in the 53d Geo. 3, c. 155, s. 57, for payment of the bills of exchange issued in discharge of the Bombay treasury bills above mentioned?

The payment of the bills in question does not appear to me to be a sort of transaction at which the terms of the fourth appropriation in the 57th section of the 53d Geo. 3, c. 155, are immediately pointed. That clause contemplates arrangements originating in England, and made by the Court of Directors, with the approbation of the Board of Commissioners, for the reduction of the principal debt existing in the East Indies at the time of such arrangements.

In the present case, though the money was borrowed in India, it was a part of the terms of the loan that it should be payable, at the option of the lender, by bills on the Directors in England; that part of the debt, therefore, which is payable by the bills in question, is not at this time a debt in the East Indies.

But

But supposing the payment of the bills in question not to be within the meaning of the fourth appropriation, yet, if the loan in respect of which the bills were drawn was made for political and not for commercial purposes, I think that such bills must be considered as "drawn on account of the political charges in India," within the terms of the 58th section, and consequently the liability to pay those bills out of the home profits will, by the terms of that clause, be postponed to the third appropriation in the preceding section; so that whether the payment be considered as made under the fourth appropriation in section 57, or under the proviso contained in section 58, the order in which the funds are to be applied will be the same.

Lincoln's Inn, }
11 May 1820. }

(signed) *J. B. Bosanquet.*

LETTER from *Thomas P. Courtenay, Esq.* to *Joseph Dart, Esq.*;
dated India Board, 18th October 1820.

Sir,

IN answer to your letter of the 18th of August, relative to a bill of exchange drawn from Bombay on account of treasury bills, I am directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to inform you that as the opinion of the Company's counsel, upon the doubt raised in my letter of the 16th of October 1819, has only been this day communicated to the Board, and as this opinion involves some questions which may eventually be important, they are not prepared, at present, to determine that the sum applied to the payment of these bills (which it will nevertheless, in any case, be proper that the Company should pay) should be considered as a portion of the Company's surplus profits, falling under the 4th head of appropriation, in sect. 57 of the Act of 1813.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Thomas P. Courtenay.*

LETTER from *Joseph Dart, Esq.* to *T. P. Courtenay, Esq.*; dated East India House,
2d February 1821.

Sir,

IN reference to my former communications to you upon the subject of bills of exchange advised and drawn from Bombay on account of treasury bills of 1817-18 and 1818-19, I have received the commands of the Court of Directors of the East India Company to acquaint you, that another bill for the sum of 218*l.* 5*s.* has been drawn and advised on the same account.

The Court, therefore, request the sanction of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India to the appropriation of a portion of the surplus home profits of the Company in payment of the said bill.

I have, &c.

J. Dart, Secretary.

LETTER from *Thomas P. Courtenay, Esq.* to *J. Dart, Esq.*; dated India Board,
9th February 1821.

Sir,

HAVING laid before the Commissioners for the Affairs of India your letter of the 2d instant, requesting, by order of the Court of Directors, the sanction of the Board to the appropriation of a portion of the surplus home profits of the Company to the payment of a bill of exchange drawn from Bombay on account of a treasury bill of 1817-18 and 1818-19, I am directed by the Board to acquaint you, for the information of the Court of Directors, that having maturely considered the subject since they directed me to write to you on the 18th October last, they do not think the payment of these bills comes properly under the fourth head of appropriation in the 57th section of the Act 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, and consequently that the Board cannot sanction the appropriation of any part of the surplus profits to the purpose required.

The opinion now expressed by the Board is equally applicable to the several bills of the same description mentioned in your letter of 17th September, 27th October, and 25th November 1819, and 19th April and 18th August 1820.

I am, &c.,

(signed) *Thos. P. Courtenay.*

LETTER from *Joseph Dart, Esq.* to *T. P. Courtenay, Esq.*; dated East India House,
11th June 1821.

Sir,

I HAVE received the commands of the Court of Directors of the East India Company to acquaint you, for the information of His Majesty's Commissioners for the Affairs of India, that bills of exchange to the amount of 4,290*l.* have been drawn from Bengal on the Court, on account of principal of promissory notes, dated the 31st December 1811.

Appendix, No. 19.

Appropriation of
the Surplus Profits
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Company.

The Court therefore request the sanction of the Board to the appropriation of a portion of the surplus home profits of the Company to the payment of the bills in question, in conformity with the 57th section of the Act of the 53d Geo. 3, c. 155.

I have, &c.

J. Dart, Secretary.

LETTER from T. P. Courtenay, Esq. to J. Dart, Esq.; dated India Board,
14 June 1821.

Sir,

IN reference to your letter of the 11th instant, I am directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to convey to you the sanction of the Board to the appropriation of a portion of the surplus home profits of the East India Company to the payment of the bills of exchange drawn from Bengal, therein mentioned.

I am, &c.,

(signed)

Thos. P. Courtenay.

LETTER from the Right honourable Geo. Canning to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company; dated India Board, 15th December 1819.

Gentlemen,

THE large amount of the surplus which appears to be disposable by the Company under the Act of 1813 having led me to consider the provisions made by that Act, for appropriating the surplus, I am induced to suggest to you the expediency of making a slight change in the order of appropriation to which the surplus is now subject.

By the 53d Geo. 3, c. 155, s. 55, the surplus of territorial revenue may be applied to the reduction of the Company's debt, whether in India or England, or to such other purposes as the Court and the Board may direct. The commercial surplus is to be appropriated (sect. 57) to the reduction of the debt in India or England; and there is not, in regard to this part of the surplus, the discretionary power which is given by the former clause.

The surplus of the whole concern, after the Indian debt shall have been reduced to 10,000,000*l.* and the bond debt to 3,000,000*l.* may be applied (sect. 59) to the more speedy redemption of the loan raised in 1812, and charged by the Act of 1813 (sect. 58) upon the territorial revenues of India.

From these several enactments it appears: First, that the Legislature in 1813 contemplated the reduction of the Indian debt, that is to say, the debt charged upon the territorial revenues of India, by the commercial as well as by the territorial surplus of the Company.

Secondly. That the redemption of that part of the territorial debt which was raised in England is, in the appropriation of the commercial surplus, and in the appropriation of the ultimate surplus in England and India jointly, postponed to the reduction of the Indian debt.

Thirdly. That in the territorial appropriation a latitude is given to the Court and Board, under which the original clause in the Act of 1812, for the more early redemption of the English part of the territorial debt, may be called into action whenever there shall be a surplus of revenue, although the bond and Indian debt should not have been previously reduced to 3,000,000*l.* and 10,000,000*l.* respectively.

In considering, under these circumstances, the most advisable mode of appropriating the present surplus, I apprehend that I may put out of the question the bonded debt, which now amounts only to 3,793,579*l.*, and which, so long as your bonds remain at or above par, there would be no peculiar advantage to the Company, and might be some public inconvenience, in further reducing.

Adverting, then, to the territorial debt, I am naturally led to consider the grounds upon which the reduction of the Indian branch of it has been thought the more desirable appropriation; it appears to me, that as both branches are equally charged upon the Indian revenues, which would, therefore, be proportionally relieved by the redemption of either, that preference must have been founded upon an apprehension that the Indian debt pressed heavily upon the finances and credit of the Indian governments. That this apprehension was groundless, or at least that it is not realized at the present moment, appears clearly, from the facility with which the expenditure of the late war was supplied, and from the present state of the public securities in the Indian markets; and to these indications I can add the authority of the Governor-general, from whom I have received strong representations against the reduction of the Indian debt, and against the remittance of more money to India. Without assigning to those opinions of Lord Hastings a conclusive authority, I may state them as appearing to me to furnish reasonable ground for suspending the course of remittances to India for one season, before the expiration of which we may be enabled to give a more accurate and satisfactory judgment.

In the meantime the surplus must, pursuant to the injunctions of the Act of Parliament, be applied.

The next object of application (according to the Act) is the loan raised in England; and the purport of the present communication accordingly is to suggest the expediency of applying to that object the necessary amount of the present surplus.

There

There are, indeed, at the present time some peculiar reasons for effecting the immediate redemption of this debt. The present price of the stock in which it is funded nearly corresponds with the average price at which the redemption has hitherto been performed, in the seven years which have passed since the creation of the stock; of this period, the larger proportion has been a period of war, and it may reasonably be expected that the price of stocks during the remainder of the period necessary for completing the redemption at the present rate, will be higher than the present average, while the Indian debt will continue to be redeemable at par.

I have not made this suggestion without communicating with the Chancellor of the Exchequer as to any convenience or inconvenience which might be occasioned to the public by the immediate redemption of the loan of 1812. If my suggestion should appear to you to be worth pursuing, I shall be happy to make an appointment with the Chancellor of the Exchequer for a meeting with you, at which I have no doubt an arrangement, satisfactory to the Public and to the Company, might be made.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(signed) *Geo. Canning.*

Appendix, No. 19.

Appropriation of
the Surplus Profits
of the East India
Company.

LETTER from the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company to the Right honourable *Geo. Canning*; dated East India House, 17th Dec. 1819.

Sir,

WE have the honour to acknowledge the letter you addressed to us on the 15th instant, in which you have communicated a suggestion relative to the expediency of a slight change in the order of appropriation, to which the surplus commercial profits of the East India Company in England are now subject, for the purpose of giving a priority in the application of the surplus to the redemption of the loan from the Public, of 1812.

We coincide in the view you have taken of the operation of the Act of 1813, in respect to the order of appropriation. We are well aware to what purposes the application of the surplus commercial profits of the Company is restricted; but the Act of 1813, although it prescribes the order and purposes of the appropriation, does not bind the Company, within any specific period, to apply the whole of the surplus profits which may have been realized; the time of making such appropriation is left to the discretion of the Court of Directors, subject to the approbation of the Board.

The Court of Directors claim a power to reserve a portion of the surplus profits to cover contingent losses, as well as for such payments as they may be called upon to make for territorial purposes.

We do not think it necessary, on this occasion, to enter much at length into the question of the expediency or inexpediency of reducing the Indian debt, particularly as regards the representations made to you by Lord Hastings on this subject; of these representations we have no knowledge, except through your communication; we nevertheless cannot view without anxiety the present magnitude of that debt, and think any increase to it is greatly to be deprecated; under some circumstances, it might even have the effect of subjecting the home finances to considerable embarrassment.

We particularly allude to that condition of the Indian loans, which gives an option to the creditors to receive their annual interest by bills upon the Court, at 2s. 6d. the sicca rupee.

Should any occurrences in India, either political or commercial, induce a preference to the Company's remittance, the whole of the interest of the debt might be taken out by bills on the Court, and thus create a demand upon the Company, which their ordinary means can never be expected to discharge.

Taking into view, however, all the bearings of the question now before us, we do not feel averse to entertain your suggestion, and shall not object to recommend to the Court of Directors to dispose of the unappropriated home surplus profit in the redemption of the loan from the Public of 1812, provided the Company shall be allowed to apply the annual sum of 243,820*l.* which is now set apart for the payment of the interest and sinking fund of that loan, to the formation of a fund to be invested in Government securities, the accruing interest to be also regularly invested; that the fund so constituted shall be deemed a guarantee fund for the better security of the Company's capital stock, and likewise for the payment of the dividends to the proprietors, in the event of the Company's ordinary resources proving insufficient for that purpose.

The means by which it is proposed to carry your suggestion into effect will be for future consideration, but we deem it necessary to apprise you, that to enable the Company to advance the required sum, a payment by His Majesty's Government of at least 500,000*l.* on account of the St. Helena expenses will be indispensable.

We have, &c.

(signed) *C. Marjoribanks.*
G. A. Robinson.

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LETTER from the Right hon. *George Canning* to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company; dated India Board, 14th January 1820.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE received and considered your letter of the 17th of December, in answer to mine of the 15th of the same month, expressing your general approbation of my suggestion for applying so much of the surplus profits as may be necessary to the liquidation of the loan of 1812; but coupling with that approbation the condition that the Company shall be allowed to apply the amount of the annual interest and sinking fund, now payable on that loan, to the formation of a guarantee fund.

My suggestion was founded on the assumption that the redemption of the loan of 1812 would be a more advantageous application of the principle of reduction of territorial debt in the present season, than a further remittance to India, in despite of the objections communicated to me by Lord Hastings. It cannot be right, in any view of the provisions of the Act of Parliament, that the amount of surplus should accumulate indefinitely in the coffers at home.

I beg you not to understand me as objecting altogether to the principle on which a guarantee fund might be instituted, or as being at all reluctant to take up the consideration of that matter; but to open the Charter Act for a purpose obviously beneficial to the Company in its separate commercial capacity, will be an undertaking of much delicacy. It cannot fail to bring forward other points upon which not only those who are least friendly to your interests, but others, may consider the Company as already benefitted at the expense of the public at large.

You must be aware that questions of this nature have recently excited the solicitude of the mercantile, the manufacturing and the shipping classes of the community, and are at this moment seriously and anxiously pressed upon the attention of the Government.

I am, therefore, of opinion that it would be most advisable not to bring forward the question of the guarantee fund, until you shall have well considered the different points which may be connected with any proposal for a revision of the Act of 1813, for the Company's particular benefit.

But I am ready to enter with you upon a revision of that Act, with a view, amongst other things, of providing an ultimate security for the dividends and capital of the Company; although I should wish the much simpler question of a slight change in the order of payment of your debts, by giving priority to the discharge of the loan of 1812, to be considered on the ground of its own special merits and advantages.

I have, &c.
(signed) *George Canning.*

LETTER from the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company to the Right hon. *George Canning*; dated East India House, 9th February 1820.

Sir,

WE have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 14th ultimo, conveying your observations upon the terms on which we were disposed to recommend to the Court of Directors an alteration in the appropriation of the surplus home profits of the Company, as signified to you in our letter of the 17th December last.

While we regret that our acquiescence in your suggestion of an alteration in the order of payment of territorial debt should have the appearance of being accompanied with any condition which you may think not naturally connected with that suggestion, we must express our unwillingness to propose to the Court of Directors any alteration of the Act of 1813 that does not include the correction of those provisions of that Act by which the Company's dividend is left without security, which, according to the spirit of the arrangement, we conceive ought to have been afforded to it.

We concur in your opinion, that the commercial surplus ought not to accumulate indefinitely in the treasury in England; but we beg leave to remind you that the question of appropriating that surplus to the redemption of the territorial debt, or of the bond debt at home, is left by the Act, in the first instance, to the discretion of the Court, subject to the approbation of the Board.

By the application of that surplus to the reduction of the bond debt, the Company's commercial funds, from which the dividend is derived, would be proportionally increased; it must also be recollected, that by redeeming the territorial debt of 1812, we shall divest ourselves of the whole of the present accumulated surplus, and thus be left without any reserve of funds, to meet such contingent losses and expenses, as might, if occurring, interrupt the regular payment of the dividend.

It therefore does appear to us not unreasonable, that when it is proposed by the Board that preference should be given to the redemption of so great an amount of territorial debt, in a mode which cannot fail to be productive of convenience to the public finances, some corresponding advantage should be secured to the East India Company.

Our object in proposing the application of 243,800*l.* per annum towards the formation of a guarantee fund is security for the payment of the Company's dividend; if that security can be obtained, whether in the way we have pointed out, or as effectually in any other manner, we shall be willing to make it the subject of further conference.

We have, &c.
(signed) *C. Marjoribanks.*
G. A. Robinson.

LETTER from the Right hon. *George Canning* to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company; dated India Board, 19th April 1820.

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Gentlemen,

UPON recurring, after the unavoidable suspension of our correspondence, to the letter addressed to me by the late Chairman and Deputy Chairman on the 9th February, I am glad to meet the disposition therein manifested to enter into further consideration of the suggestion offered in my letter of the 15th December.

The principles upon which it is proposed to renew that consideration appear to me to be not unreasonable, nor inconsistent with the existing arrangements between the Public and the Company.

I am by no means indisposed to admit that the Company has a fair claim to appropriate their commercial profits, in a proportion to be settled with the concurrence of this Board, to the redemption of commercial as well as of territorial debt; and it is obvious that the appropriation of that surplus to commercial debt operates, so far as it goes, to strengthen the security of the Company's dividends.

Applying these principles to the plan which I took the liberty of recommending in my letter of 15th December last, I think it might be arranged, that upon payment into His Majesty's Exchequer of a sum equal, at the market price, to the amount of the stock remaining unredeemed on the loan of 1812, I should convey to you an official assurance that the sanction of the Board will be given to an appropriation of future commercial surplus, as it may accrue, to the reduction of the Company's bond debt exclusively, until an amount of that debt shall have been redeemed equal to the amount of territorial debt extinguished by the discharge of the loan of 1812.

The operation would, as you justly observe, have the same effect upon the commercial interests as the appropriation of the like sum towards the creation of a guarantee fund.

But if the Court should prefer to the proposed reduction of bond debt, the application of the like sum to the guarantee fund, in the mode prescribed by the 59th section of the Act of 1813, I should with equal readiness concur in an arrangement for that purpose.

The former mode would have some practical convenience, and, as I think, some advantages beyond the latter, which I shall be happy to discuss with you when we meet.

But I should be glad, in the meantime, to learn from you that the general plan is not unacceptable to the Court of Directors.

I have, &c.

(signed)

George Canning.

LETTER from the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company to the Right hon. *George Canning*; dated East India House, 19th May 1820.

Sir,

WE have had under consideration the communication with which you have honoured us, under date of the 19th ult., renewing the negotiation respecting the appropriation of the Company's commercial profits to the redemption of the loan from the Public of 1812.

We are very glad that the principles upon which the late Chairman and Deputy Chairman, in their letter to you of 9th February last, were disposed to entertain your suggestion of the 15th December, do not appear to you to be unreasonable, or inconsistent with the existing arrangements between the Public and the East India Company.

To meet the views conveyed to you in that letter, you have suggested two propositions:

1st. That upon payment into His Majesty's Exchequer of a sum equal, at the market price, to the amount of the stock remaining unredeemed on the loan of 1812, you should convey to us an official assurance that the sanction of the Board will be given to an appropriation of future commercial profit, as it may accrue, to the reduction of the Company's bond debt exclusively, until an amount of that debt shall have been redeemed, equal to the amount of territorial debt extinguished by the discharge of the loan of 1812.

Or, 2dly. The application of the like sum to the creation of a guarantee fund, in the mode prescribed by the 59th section of the Act of 1813.

To the first of these propositions there is this objection, that an inference might be drawn from our acquiescence in it, that we acknowledge the Company's bonded debt of Great Britain to be in its constitution wholly of a commercial character.

Waiving on the present occasion any discussion on this point, we only beg leave to be understood, that as the Company's home-bonded debt has been adverted to in the discussion of the question now before us, we claim the benefit of any reservation which may have formerly been made, as to the *degree* in which that debt may be regarded as appertaining respectively to the territorial or to the commercial branch of the Company's affairs.

With respect to your second proposition, namely, the establishment of a guarantee fund upon the principle of the Act of 1813, we are averse to recommend its adoption by the Court of Directors, by reason that the advances by the Company towards the creation of a guarantee fund, are in the 59th section of that Act directed to be paid into the Exchequer, to be applied as Parliament shall direct, without interest to be paid to the Company in respect thereof.

Having thus stated the objections we entertain to the conditions propounded to us in your letter of the 19th ult., we nevertheless are really disposed to meet your suggestion,

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and we have the honour to subjoin certain proposals, which, if assented to by His Majesty's Ministers, we shall feel no hesitation in recommending that suggestion for the adoption of the Court of Directors.

Our proposals are as follow:

1st. That a sum equal to the part remaining unredeemed of the loan from the Public to the East India Company of 1812, shall be paid by the Company into the Exchequer on the 5th of July next; the stock to be valued at the average price paid by the Commissioners for the redemption of the national debt, in the quarter ending on the said 5th July, and the payment to be made in exchequer bills at par; the Company to provide for the July dividend and sinking fund as usual, and all charge upon the Company in respect to the said loan to cease from that time

2d. Surplus commercial profits to be hereafter laid out in exchequer bills, bearing the usual interest, until the amount so accumulated shall equal the value of the loan so paid off, together with the amount of payments heretofore made, from the date of the renewal of the Company's Charter, from commercial funds, in discharge of territorial debt, as follows:

	£.
Principal of Indian Debt - - - - -	923,815
Bullion remitted to India, towards redemption of debt -	1,007,537
Final redemption of the loan from the Public, say -	1,900,000
£.	3,831,352

3d. The sum so accumulated, with all interest accruing thereon, to constitute a fund applicable to no other purpose than,

1st. To the payment of dividends, in case of deficiency of other funds.

2d. To the payment of bills of exchange drawn in discharge of optional loans specifically authorized by the Court of Directors, for which funds shall not have been provided.

3d. To the payment of the bond debt, with the approbation of the Board of Commissioners.

4th. Ulterior appropriations of surplus to follow the provisions of the Charter Act.

We beg leave to add, however, that as it is absolutely necessary that we should retain a sufficient cash balance to answer all demands, foreseen or unexpected, which may arise before new surplus to any considerable amount can have accrued, after the 5th July, and as the stipulated payment on that day would absorb nearly the whole of the surplus now on hand, we must be assured of receiving from the Treasury a repayment on account of St. Helena, of at least half a million sterling; and should such repayment not have been made before the 5th July, it must be understood that we are to retain that sum on that account out of the payment then to be made in redemption of the loan; and further, that the balance which may remain due on account of St. Helena up to the 1st May 1820, shall be paid in full by his Majesty's Government, as soon as the same can be ascertained.

We have, &c.

(signed)

G. A. Robinson.
T. Reid.

LETTER from the Right hon. George Canning to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman;
dated India Board, 24th May 1820.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE attentively considered the propositions contained in your letter of the 19th instant, and being desirous of meeting the wishes of the Court of Directors, as far as may be consistent with my duty to the Public, I am prepared to acquiesce in those propositions, subject only to certain observations and explanations.

Upon your first proposition, I have only to express my entire approbation of the mode in which you propose to effect the redemption of the loan of 1812.

As to the second, although the amount of the fund which you propose to accumulate far exceeds that which I had suggested in my letter of the 19th ult., I shall not withhold my assent from your proposition, either as to the amount, or mode of accumulation.

It is, however, fit that I should apprise you, that my acquiescence is not grounded upon the conformity of that amount with that of the territorial debt redeemed since the renewal of the Charter, but rather upon its corresponding almost exactly with the amount of the Company's bond debt, for the redemption of which the present arrangement was proposed as an alternative.

In acquiescing in the mode of accumulation which you propose, I am not to be understood as concurring in the objection which you state to the formation of a guarantee fund on the terms of the Act of 1813, a measure which, at its proper time, may be very advantageous both for the Company and the Public.

Thirdly, I agree with you as to the purposes to which the fund to be accumulated under the arrangement now in contemplation is to be applicable. As you say nothing with
respect

respect to the appropriation of the interest of the fund when formed, or the ultimate destination of the principal, it is necessary for me to add, with the view of preventing future misapprehension, that I admit that the interest will, during the Company's present term, be part of the Company's *commercial* income, and that the principal, or so much of it as may remain at the expiration of the term, will be the property of the Company, still applicable to the reduction of bond debt. I concur with you in waiving all discussion with respect to the character of that debt, and I admit that nothing that has passed in our correspondence is to affect the reservation in that respect repeatedly made by the Company. Indeed, after the formation of a fund applicable to the reduction of that debt, the character of the bond debt will become a matter of inferior importance.

I have the satisfaction of conveying to you the assurance of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that measures will be taken for liquidating, on or before the 5th July next, at least half a million of the St. Helena debt.

I have only to add, that while I admit your reservation as to the bond debt, I am in like manner to be understood as reserving a right to make observations hereafter as to the character of any part of the Indian debt, or as to the process by which the surplus of the Company's commercial profits is calculated.

But these reservations are merely made in order to avoid the possibility of future misconception, and I trust, that the ready acquiescence which I have expressed in your propositions, will induce you to bring them immediately before the Court of Directors, in order that no time may be lost in effectuating an arrangement, which will, I am satisfied, be found at least as conducive to the interests and security of the Company, as it may be to the convenience of the Public.

I have, &c.
(signed) *George Canning.*

LETTER from *Joseph Dart, Esq.* to *Thomas P. Courtenay, Esq.*;
dated East India House, 7th June 1820.

Sir,

I AM commanded by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, to represent to you, for the information of His Majesty's Commissioners for the Affairs of India, that a discussion has been carried on between Mr. Canning and the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, with a view to the immediate appropriation of the surplus commercial profits of the Company to the redemption of the balance of the loan from the Public to the Company in 1812, instead of the said surplus being applied in the manner directed by the Act of the 53d Geo. 3, cap. 155, s. 59.

The subject having been brought to the notice of the Court of Directors, I am desired to state that they concur in the proposals contained in the letter from the Chairman and Deputy Chairman to Mr. Canning, dated the 19th ultimo, as recorded in the Secret Minutes of the Court of the 30th ultimo, which have been already transmitted to the Board.

The Court have received from the Chancellor of the Exchequer the draft of a proposed Bill, with reference to the part of the transactions more immediately connected with the Public, and the same having been altered by the Company's law officers, so as to embrace the several points connected with the several propositions which have been mutually agreed upon, I am commanded to transmit the said Bill, as amended, for the information of the Board.

I am at the same time directed to observe, that the determination of the Court is to be considered subject to the approbation of the Court of Proprietors, for whose adoption the Court of Directors are prepared to recommend the measures in question.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Dart, Secretary.*

LETTER from *Thomas Peregrine Courtenay, Esq.* to *Joseph Dart, Esq.*;
dated India Board, 12th June 1820.

Sir,

I HAVE laid before the Commissioners for the Affairs of India your letter of the 7th inst., and the draft which accompanied it of a Bill to authorize the East India Company now to redeem the debt created on their account by an Act, passed in the 52d year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the 3d, intituled "An Act for advancing 2,500,000 l. to the East India Company, to enable them to discharge part of the Indian debt."

I am directed by the Board to request that you will assure the Court of Directors of the satisfaction which the Board have derived from the readiness of the Court to concur in the views so long in discussion between Mr. Canning and the Chairman and Deputy Chairman; but I am at the same time to communicate to you the Board's opinion, that under all the circumstances of the present time, it is not expedient to introduce the Bill into Parliament in the present Session.

The Bill, as proposed by the Court, contains several provisions, in which it would be impossible for the Board to concur, at least without considerable explanation and modification, and which, even if the Board were persuaded of the propriety of them, must necessarily lead to much controversial discussion in the House of Commons.

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The proposed Bill appears (in some respects perhaps unnecessarily) to involve alterations in the Act of 1813, to such an extent, that it would hardly be expedient to propose them to Parliament, without a more general and detailed revision of that Act than it would be practicable to complete on the present occasion.

Further, the Board do not wish to disguise from the Court their apprehension, that the tone and tenor of the letter, relative to the trade with India and China, which the Chairman and Deputy Chairman addressed to Mr. Canning on the 7th instant, and which it will probably be necessary to lay before the Committees of both Houses of Parliament on Foreign Trade, are likely to indispose Parliament to the entertaining of a measure, which, although the suggestion wherein it originated would incidentally tend in some small degree to the convenience of the public service, does, in its main operation, give to the East India Company advantages in relation to their commercial funds, and to their dividend, very far exceeding those which the Legislature, upon full deliberation, consented to secure to them in 1813.

Under all these circumstances, I am to request that the matter may be considered as suspended for the present.

I am, &c.
(signed) Thomas P. Courtenay.

LETTER from the Right hon. *George Canning* to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company; dated India Board, 13th June 1820.

Gentlemen,

THE letter which Mr. Courtenay addressed, by direction of the Board, to Mr. Dart, in answer to Mr. Dart's letter of the 7th instant, will have put the Court in possession of the Board's opinion as to the inexpediency of proceeding further at present with the Bill founded on our late discussions respecting the disposal of the surplus profits of the East India Company.

It remains for me to explain to you a little more fully than in an official letter was either proper or necessary, the grounds of this opinion. In the first place, you must allow me to say, quite frankly, that whatever might be the incidental convenience to be derived to the Government from the accelerated discharge of the loan of 1812, the permanent advantages to be given to the Company by the proposed arrangement were far more than proportionate to that convenience, and were such indeed as would require that their interest should be looked at with a very favourable eye, in order to secure a Parliamentary approbation of that arrangement.

During the interval which elapsed between the origin and completion of the negotiation, considerations have arisen, the possibility of which and their probable operation, if they should arise, I anticipated in my letter of the 14th of January; considerations which, though not directly making part of the transaction, cannot but bear upon it in a very unfavourable manner.

The call of the Public for some relaxation of your commercial monopoly in favour of the general trading interest of the country was of this nature.

Had the reply of the Court to my letter upon this subject conveyed any intimation of a disposition to consider in what way and to what extent they could meet the wishes of the manufacturing and commercial classes, the manifestation of such a disposition would have afforded a great facility towards carrying into effect an arrangement beneficial to the concerns of the Company.

Neither the Public nor Parliament have indeed any right to complain that the Company defends with eagerness privileges which were deliberately assigned to them by the Legislature, and which they conceive it to be necessary for their existence to preserve unimpaired. But I must at the same time apprise you, that it is the opinion of every person conversant with the House of Commons, whom I have had an opportunity of consulting, that to present with one hand a refusal on the part of the Company, so total and unqualified, of every concession in favour of the Public, and with the other a proposal for new securities and advantages to the separate interests of the Company, would infallibly so far indispose Parliament to the entertainment of the measure in contemplation as to make it highly inadvisable to prosecute it in the present state, and at the present period, of the Session.

In this state of things, I think it best on all accounts to postpone all further consideration of the plan which has been so much discussed between us; but I shall be perfectly ready to continue those discussions with a view to prepare a more general revision of the Charter Act against the beginning of the next Session.

I have, &c.
(signed) George Canning.

LETTER from *Thomas Peregrine Courtenay, Esq.* to *Joseph Dart, Esq.*; dated India Board, 10th May 1821.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for the Affairs of India, adverting to the 57th section of the Act of 53 Geo 3, c. 155, and to the correspondence which passed between the late President and Board and the Chairman and Court of Directors, relative to the amount and application of the

the surplus commercial profits of the Company, have directed me to desire that you will move the Court of Directors to furnish the Board, at their earliest convenience, with a continuation, up to the latest period to which the same can be made up, of the account of the surplus commercial profits of the Company, &c. which was transmitted to the Board on the 21st December 1819.

And I am also directed to request that the Court will at the same time communicate to the Board their wishes or intentions with respect to the appropriation of the balance of unappropriated surplus which may appear on such account.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Thos. P. Courtenay.*

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LETTER from *Joseph Dart, Esq.* to *Thomas Peregrine Courtenay, Esq.*;
dated East India House, 7th June 1821.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter addressed to me, under date the 10th ultimo, I am commanded by the Court of Directors of the East India Company to transmit to you, for the information of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, "An Account of the Surplus Commercial Profits of the East India Company in England, from the 1st May 1814 to 1st May 1821, together with the amount appropriated, in conformity with the 57th section of the 53 Geo. 3, c. 155; showing also the Amount remaining to be appropriated on the 1st of May 1821."

In reference to the latter part of your letter, which states that you are directed to request that the Court will communicate to the Board their wishes or intentions with respect to the appropriation of the balance of unappropriated surplus which may appear on the account, the Court desire me to say, that it is not their intention at the present moment, to recommend the application of any part of their commercial surplus from their home treasury to the extinction of debt, as directed by the appropriation clause of the Act of 1813. Under existing circumstances, indeed, such a measure would be highly inexpedient; the immediate and prospective demands upon the Court, to an undefined amount, for bills of exchange drawn from India for interest of Indian debt, requiring the entire of the resources of the Company in England to be retained for their liquidation.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Dart, Secretary.*

Extract LETTER from *Thomas Peregrine Courtenay, Esq.* to *Joseph Dart, Esq.*;
dated India Board, 28th July 1821.

THE Commissioners for the Affairs of India have had under consideration your letter of the 7th ultimo, enclosing an account of the surplus commercial profits of the Company in England, from the 1st of May 1814 to 1st May 1821; at which latter period it would appear there remained in the hands of the Company a balance of 2,713,619 *l.* to be appropriated according to the 57th section of the Act of 1813.

Of this balance, the Court were of opinion that it would be inexpedient to apply any part to the extinction of debt, because the immediate and prospective demands upon the Court for bills of exchange drawn from India for interest of Indian debt required the entire of the Company's resources in England to be retained for their liquidation.

The draft of instructions to the Governor-general in Council, submitted to the Board on the 16th ultimo, whereby the Government is directed to apply in India a sum of 1,500,000 *l.* on account of surplus commercial profits to the reduction of the Indian debt, renders it unnecessary for the Board to give any opinion upon the expediency of retaining the whole of the disposable balance, as suggested in your letter of the 7th ultimo. The Board have already signified their approbation of these instructions, which they consider as effecting without inconvenience to the finances of the Company in England, the appropriation of a part of their commercial surplus to the purposes prescribed by the law: and under present circumstances they are not disposed to recommend the application of the remainder of the balance.

LETTER from *Joseph Dart, Esq.* to *Thomas Peregrine Courtenay, Esq.*;
dated East India House, 15th March 1822.

Sir,

I HAVE received the commands of the Court of Directors of the East India Company to acquaint you, for the information of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, that there have been presented for acceptance two bills of Exchange, drawn on the Court by the government of Bengal, on account of principal of Indian debt, amounting, the one to one thousand eight hundred and eleven pounds, ten shillings and ten pence (1,811 *l.* 10 *s.* 10 *d.*), and the other to one hundred and eighty-four pounds, three shillings and sixpence (184 *l.* 3 *s.* 6 *d.*); and, previously to the acceptance of the said bills, I am directed to request the Board's sanction to the appropriation of a portion of the home profits of the Company, in payment thereof.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Dart, Secy.*

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LETTER from *Thomas P. Courtenay*, Esq. to *Joseph Dart*, Esq.;
dated India Board, 18th March 1822.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter, dated the 15th instant, respecting two bills of exchange, drawn upon the Court of Directors by the government of Bengal, on account of principal of Indian debt, the one for 1,811 *l.* 10 *s.* 10 *d.*, and the other for 184 *l.* 3 *s.* 6 *d.*, I am directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to desire that you will state to the Court, that the Board wish to be informed of the particular description of the Indian loans to which these bills relate, before they grant their sanction for the payment in the manner proposed.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *Thomas P. Courtenay*.

LETTER from *Joseph Dart*, Esq. to *Thomas P. Courtenay*, Esq.;
dated East India House, 22d March 1822.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter of the 18th instant, stating that the Board wish to be informed of the particular description of the Indian loans to which the bills referred to in my letter of the 15th instant relate, I have the commands of the Court to acquaint you that the bill for 184 *l.* 3 *s.* 6 *d.* is drawn in payment for an old 8 per cent. optional promissory note.

The bill for 1,811 *l.* 10 *s.* 10 *d.* is not yet advised; but the Court are of opinion it is drawn in payment of a 6 per cent. promissory note or notes of the Register, of the 30th June 1811, entitled to a remittance of principal by bill on the Court, in conformity with their Resolutions of the 19th July 1811, or the 8th July 1812.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Dart*, Secy.

LETTER from *Thomas P. Courtenay*, Esq. to *Joseph Dart*, Esq.;
dated India Board, 25th March 1822.

Sir,

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d instant, in reply to mine of the 18th, respecting the description of the bills drawn upon the Court of Directors on account of the principal of Indian debt, for the payment of which, from the surplus commercial profits in England, the sanction of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India was requested in your letter of the 15th instant.

I am directed by the Board to state, for the information of the Court, that so far as respects the bill of 184 *l.* 3 *s.* 6 *d.* on account of the old 8 per cent. optional debt, no objection is entertained to the payment of it in the manner proposed; and with regard to the other bill for 1,811 *l.* 10 *s.* 10 *d.* the payment thereof is likewise sanctioned, provided it shall ultimately prove to have been drawn on account of the 6 per cent. loan of June 1811, as stated in your letter.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Thomas P. Courtenay*.

LETTER from *Peter Auber*, Esq. to *Thomas P. Courtenay*, Esq.;
dated East India House, 11th October 1822.

Sir,

ADVICES have been received from Bombay of certain bills of exchange having been drawn upon the Court, in discharge of the principal of promissory notes of the General Register debt of the Bengal presidency, dated 30th April 1822; according to the terms of the advertisement published in the Calcutta Gazette, of the 13th February 1822, and conformably with the 57th section of the Act 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, I am directed by the Court to request the approbation of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India to the acceptance of the said bills by the Court, to an amount not exceeding 453,457 *l.* 10 *s.*, and for the application of a sum in discharge of the same, when they may be presented for payment.

I have, &c.
(signed) *P. Auber*, Assist Secy.

LETTER from the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company to the Right honourable *Charles Watkin Williams Wynn*; dated East India House, 17th December 1822.

Sir,

WE have been requested by the Court of Directors to state to you, that several applications have been made to the Court by proprietors of 6 per cent. promissory notes of the Bengal government, resident in this country, expressing a wish to be permitted to transfer the

the bills of exchange drawn upon the Court in discharge of these notes, to the new 6 per cent. loan, opened at Calcutta the 18th February last.

It has not been the practice of the Court officially to communicate such applications to the Board previously to their decision thereon; and on the present occasion they have given favourable answers to applicants, to the extent of about 350,000 *l.* as will be seen on reference to the Court's Minutes of 25th September and 2d October last. Adverting, however, to the effect which the re-transfer of a considerable amount of bills must necessarily produce upon the finances of India; adverting also to the controlling power of the Board, under the Act of the 53d, in reference to those finances, it may appear that the Court's acquiescence in the measure of re-transfer, without ascertaining by previous conference the views of the Board upon the subject, has been premature.

The Court are, therefore, anxious to be put in possession of the sentiments of the Board upon the general question thus brought under the Court's notice, namely, the expediency of allowing the re-transfer to the new loan of bills of exchange drawn upon the Court in consequence of the recent financial operations in India.

In a letter from the Court, of the 11th October last, application was made for the Board's approbation to the acceptance by the Court of bills drawn in discharge of the promissory notes of the General Register debt of the Bengal presidency, to an amount not exceeding 453,457 *l.* 10s. A precise sum was not stated in that letter, as had been usual in similar cases, because the Court had in view the object of re-transfer; and being uncertain to what extent it might reach, they were consequently unable to state specifically the amount for which the Board's approbation was sought.

We have accordingly, Sir, the honour to request that, at as early an opportunity as may suit with your convenience, we may be favoured with a communication from the Board upon the subject of re-transfer, and also as to the acceptance of bills drawn in discharge of debt; particularly upon the latter point, as the parties are urgent for the acceptance of their bills.

We have, &c.

(signed) *J. Pattison.*
W. Wigram.

LETTER from *Thomas P. Courtenay*, Esq. to *Joseph Dart*, Esq.; dated India Board, 23d December 1822.

Sir,

MR. AUBER's letter of the 11th of October, and that addressed by the Chairman and Deputy Chairman to Mr. Williams Wynn on the 17th inst. have been laid before the Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

Under the circumstances stated, the Board direct me to convey to the Court their consent to the appropriation of a sum not exceeding 453,457 *l.* 10s. of the surplus home profits of the Company, to the payment of bills drawn in discharge of the principal of promissory notes of the General Register debt of the Bengal presidency, dated 30th April 1822.

In regard to the permission solicited by the holders of some of these bills to re-transfer the amount to the new 6 per cent. loan, the Board observe with satisfaction that the Court perceive the inconvenience which might arise from granting such a permission, without a previous assurance that the Board will sanction the despatch, without which it could not be carried into effect; and they are inclined to think that this assurance should be given officially, and not, as in the only former instance which has occurred since 1814, by a private understanding with the President.

Nevertheless, after what has been stated by the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, the Board are ready to concur in the measure adopted by the Court, so far as the Court stands already pledged to individuals.

But, considering the great importance of reducing the Indian debt, and the present amount (according to your letter of 20th June) of surplus applicable to that purpose, the Board are unwilling to give their sanction to the further extension of the permission desired, until they shall have been informed by the Court of the reasons which induce them to forego the opportunity of discharging nearly half a million of debt,

I am, &c.

(signed) *Thomas P. Courtenay.*

LETTER from *Joseph Dart*, Esq. to *Thomas P. Courtenay*, Esq.; dated East India House, 29th January 1823.

Sir,

IN your letter of the 23d ultimo, the consent of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India was conveyed, for the appropriation of a sum not exceeding 453,457 *l.* 10s. of the surplus home profits of the Company to the payment of bills drawn in discharge of the promissory notes of the General Register debt of the Bengal presidency, dated 30th April 1822.

The Court have since received advice of bills, drawn upon them to the amount of 943,385 *l.* in excess of the sum of 453,457 *l.* 10s. before mentioned.

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I have, therefore, the commands of the Court to request the approbation of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India to the appropriation of a sum not exceeding 943,385*l.* to the payment of these bills, under the provisions of the Act of the 53 Geo. 3.

It is probable that this amount may contain some bills which the Court are pledged to individuals to re-invest; but bills have already been presented, or are expected to be presented, for acceptance and payment, to the amount of 602,048*l.* in excess of the sum for which the Board's approbation has been obtained.

The amount which the Court are pledged to re-invest, was stated in the letter of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman to Mr. Wynn, of the 17th ult. at about 350,000*l.*; but on a more accurate investigation, it appears that the amount is 456,683*l.* This difference has arisen by reason that many of the parties, on the first intelligence of the intended financial operations at Calcutta, requested the re-investment of the whole of the bills that might be remitted to them, without having stated the precise amount.

Of this 456,683*l.* it is, however, proper to observe, that bills to the amount only of 115,708*l.* have as yet been surrendered for re-investment, and the Court are induced to believe that this latter sum will comprehend the greater portion of bills to be surrendered to the Court under the pledge already given.

The Court entertain this opinion from the circumstance that many individuals who have obtained the Court's consent to the measure of re-investment, have since been informed by their agents, that their loan property, for which they expected bills on the Court, has been subscribed in India, under the advertisement of the Bengal government of the 26th Feb. 1822, which allowed the agents of absent proprietors, who had omitted to leave instructions, provisionally to transfer the notes of those proprietors to the new loan.

Applications are still before the Court, to which they are not pledged, for the re-investment of a further amount of bills, either drawn or expected to be drawn, in discharge of the principal of Indian debt, to the amount of 495,671*l.*; of this sum, bills to the amount of 225,632*l.* only have been surrendered, and probably, for the same reasons as have been before stated, as applicable to the individuals whose bills the Court are already pledged to re-invest, this 225,632*l.* will be nearly the whole amount seeking re-investment, of these additional applications.

The Court are desirous to consent to this extension of re-investment; and, in compliance with the suggestion contained in your letter of the 23d ultimo, will shortly state their reasons for acceding thereto, rather than, by paying the bills in England, effect a discharge of so much Indian debt.

The Court equally with the Board feel the great importance of reducing the Indian debt, and on the occasion now under consideration, a reduction will be probably effected to the extent of 1,055,505*l.* It is true that an amount of surplus commercial profit is still unappropriated, fully adequate to meet the whole of the bills drawn in discharge of that debt; but it is no less true that the commercial branch of the Company's affairs is in advance to the territorial branch to an amount exceeding the unappropriated surplus profit, and of which the repayment by India, in the way of commercial investment, must necessarily be a very difficult and tardy operation. It has hence appeared to the Court to be a more eligible disposition of their funds that this commercial balance should be made applicable in India to the redemption of debt, upon a plan similar to that directed by the Court, in their letter to Bengal in the Territorial Finance Department, of 29th June 1821, preferably to the demand being satisfied from the home treasury.

The Court have another reason for wishing an extended re-investment of bills from India.

It has been seen that the Bengal government issued an advertisement, permitting agents provisionally to subscribe the notes of absent proprietors to the new loan, and the Court have reason to believe, from the very limited amount of bills surrendered by the Bengal creditors (only 20,987*l.*), that the notes of by far the greatest proportion of those creditors have been subscribed under the government advertisement.

To deal impartially, therefore, with the creditors at Madras and Bombay, it appears to the Court that these creditors should not suffer in consequence of the late promulgation of the advertisement of the Bengal government at those presidencies respectively, which circumstance alone has probably caused the transmission of their bills upon the Court.

The Court, for these reasons, have commanded me to request the Board's acquiescence in the measure for re-investment of bills drawn upon them in discharge of the principal of Indian debt, to an amount not exceeding 495,671*l.* beyond the sum to which they have already consented; but the Court nevertheless apprehend that the bills to be tendered for re-investment will not nearly reach such an amount; it appears, on the contrary, much more probable that the aggregate of bills requiring a re-investment, both those to which the Court are pledged and those for which the concurrence of the Board is now requested, will not exceed the sum stated in the Court's letter of the 17th ultimo, viz. about 350,000*l.*

I am further commanded to request that the Board will be pleased to transmit their decision on the points herein submitted to their consideration at their earliest convenience.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Joseph Dart*, Secretary.

LETTER from *Thomas Peregrine Courtenay, Esq.* to *Joseph Dart, Esq.*;
dated India Board, 7th February 1823.

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Sir,

I HAVE laid before the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India your letter of the 29th ultimo, requesting the sanction of the Board to the appropriation of a sum not exceeding 943,385 *l.* from the surplus commercial profits of the Company to the payment of bills drawn in discharge of principal of the General Register debt of Bengal, requesting also the acquiescence of the Board in a further re-investment of bills drawn upon the same account. I am directed to observe, that previously to conveying the sanction requested, the Board think it desirable to ascertain, with as much precision as is practicable, what portion of the sum of 453,457 *l.*, the payment of which is already sanctioned by my letter of 23d December, is likely to fall in course of payment.

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In giving their sanction to the appropriation of an uncertain sum, the Board considered themselves as adopting a practice rather inconvenient, though warranted by the circumstances of the case; in the hope, therefore, that it may now be possible to ascertain the specific amount which will be required for the payment of bills, the Board wish to be apprised whether the advices which it is understood have been received from Bengal since the date of your letter, but which have not been as yet communicated to the Board, contain any further information respecting the amount for which bills have been drawn on the Court, and the amount belonging to absent proprietors which may have been transferred to the new loan.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Thomas Peregrine Courtenay.*

LETTER from *Joseph Dart, Esq.* to *Thomas Peregrine Courtenay, Esq.*;
dated East India House, 13th February 1823.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter of the 7th instant, in which the desire of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India is conveyed, for certain information on the subject of bills drawn upon the Court of Directors, in liquidation of the principal of Indian debt, I am directed to state that bills of exchange for the full sum of 453,457 *l.* have been accepted by the Court, under the Board's sanction of 23d December last, and that the whole amount thereof will be paid in cash.

With respect to the specific amount which will be required for the payment of bills drawn upon the Court in discharge of principal, in consequence of the late financial operations in India, I am commanded to inform you that the letter from Bengal, in the Territorial Finance Department, of the 20th June last (of which a copy has been transmitted to the Board since the date of your letter), states the amount of principal of debt to be paid off by bills on the Court at sicca rupees 2,65,83,700, at 2 s. 6 d. 3,322,962 *l.*

With reference to the last inquiry of the Board, as to the amount belonging to absent proprietors which may have been transferred to the new loan, the Court desire me to inform you that they have not received any detailed statement from India upon the subject.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Joseph Dart, Secretary.*

LETTER from *Thomas Peregrine Courtenay, Esq.* to *Joseph Dart, Esq.*;
dated India Board, 21st February 1823.

Sir,

IN reference to your letter of the 29th ultimo, I am directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to convey to the Court of Directors their consent to the appropriation of a sum not exceeding 943,385 *l.* of the surplus home profits of the Company to the payment of bills drawn in discharge of the principal of promissory notes of the General Register debt of the Bengal presidency, dated 30th April 1822.

To so much of your letter as regards the application of the several parties to re-invest certain bills drawn upon the Court upon the account of the principal of the debt, the Board will direct a reply to be made hereafter.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Thomas Peregrine Courtenay.*

LETTER from *Joseph Dart, Esq.* to *Thomas Peregrine Courtenay, Esq.*;
dated East India House, 8th April 1823.

Sir,

THE Court of Directors have for some time had under consideration the financial measures of the Bengal government, whereby an extensive demand will be made upon the home funds for the liquidation of bills drawn upon the Court in discharge of the principal of the promissory notes advertised for payment in India.

The Court are not accurately informed of the amount to which these drafts may reach. The finance letter of the 30th June last states the sum at 3,322,962 *l.*; registers of bills actually granted have been received, to the amount of 2,959,494 *l.*; and the Court are induced to believe that bills may be drawn upon them to the full extent of the sum contained in the financial letter from Bengal of the 30th June 1822.

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For the payment of a sum so far exceeding the ordinary means of the Company, whether viewed in reference to the unappropriated surplus home profits, or to the actual pecuniary balances at the disposal of the Court, some arrangement must of necessity be made which will require the concurrence of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

Your letters of the 23d December 1822, and of the 21st February 1823, have conveyed the Board's consent to the application of 1,396,842 *l.* of the surplus home profits to the payment of part of the bills recently drawn in discharge of Indian debt. The total sum of those home profits unappropriated on the 1st May 1822 was 1,959,579 *l.*; and the Court are decidedly of opinion that it will be altogether inexpedient to discharge a greater amount of these bills under the 4th head of appropriation of the 57th section of the 53d of the late King, and thereby to trench further upon the surplus profit, as no greater amount will remain unappropriated after the application of the before-mentioned sum of 1,396,842 *l.* than in the Court's opinion is absolutely necessary to reserve as a fund to cover contingent losses and expenses.

Adverting to the actual cash balances at the disposal of the Court, as exhibited in a prospective estimate to the 1st November 1825, it will be seen that the sum calculated to remain in the treasury after satisfying the demand for bills for Indian debt authorized to be accepted, will be reduced to the lowest scale consistently with a due regard to the currency of the Company's money concerns. The balance of cash on the 1st November 1825 being estimated at only 582,518 *l.*

It may nevertheless be urged that although the actual cash transactions, as shown in the estimate before-mentioned, may preclude the payment of Indian debt bills to an amount exceeding the sum already accepted, the Court may have recourse to the stock purchased in 1820, in view to be applied to the redemption of the loan from the Public of 1812; and as that loan has been redeemed from other sources, the stock may now be applied in any way the necessities of the Company may require.

The Court have noticed this last circumstance, to show that in the view now taken, this resource has not been overlooked. They are still decidedly of opinion that it would be most unwise to hazard the embarrassment of the home finances by applying a larger sum to the payment of Indian debt bills than the amount that has been already accepted.

The inexpediency of a further application of the home funds is conclusive, if the Company's bond debt in England be adverted to. Should any political crisis cause public securities for money to be so far depreciated, as to bring these bonds to a discount, one consequence is inevitable, they will be tendered in payment for goods purchased at the Company's sales. A large reserve of cash, or of securities readily convertible into cash, is thus, in the Court's opinion, quite indispensable; and they would not be justified in consenting to any measure which shall have the effect of depriving the Company of those resources, by which alone they can provide against this not improbable contingency.

In the meantime the Board will doubtless concur with the Court, that these bills must be accepted and paid.

The Court looked to the re-investment of a portion of these bills, as one mode of reducing the demand upon the home funds. The Board have not concurred in the Court's desire to extend the operation of that measure. The only relief the Company will experience by the permission given to individuals to surrender their bills does not at the present moment exceed 201,014 *l.*

A sum therefore exceeding 3,000,000 *l.* sterling will be demanded from the home funds. From the circumstances hereinbefore brought to the notice of the Board, and from the best consideration the Court have been enabled to bestow upon the whole subject, they cannot recommend any other mode of meeting this demand than by directing a remittance to be made in bullion from India, to the extent of two crores of rupees, specifically to pay bills of exchange drawn upon the Court in discharge of Indian debt.

The Court therefore intend to avail themselves of the option of the postponement for such a proportion of these bills as will allow for a consignment in bullion from India to become available in this country in the following periods:—

One crore before the 1st November 1824: One crore before the 1st November 1825.

Although the cash balances of India appear, by the last advices, to have amounted to a sum fully equal to provide the whole consignment to be required, and the opinion of the Governor-general in Council is decided as to the competency of India to supply, without embarrassment, a further remittance in bullion, should such remittance be necessary, the Court think it will be more advisable to call for the remittance in equal portions, to be shipped in India in their seasons 1823-24 and 1824-25.

I have, &c.
(signed) J. Dart, Secretary.

LETTER from *Thomas P. Courtenay, Esq.* to *Joseph Dart, Esq.*;
dated India Board, 19th April 1823.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for the Affairs of India have attentively considered your letter of the 8th instant, relative to the liquidation of bills drawn upon the Court, in discharge of the principal of the promissory notes advertised for payment in India.

The Board are of opinion, with the Court, that according to the statements contained in your letter, it will be necessary, if the surplus home profits of the Company shall appear not sufficient, after making a reserve, conformably to your letter of 12th August 1818, to defray

defray these bills according to their postponed periods of payment, to draw funds from India for that purpose.

But the Board cannot judge of the extent of the deficiency to be supplied, nor, consequently, of the measures which may be proper for supplying it, until they shall be aware, 1st, of the amount of the reserve of unappropriated surplus which the Court think necessary, and 2dly of the present and probable future amount of unappropriated surplus.

The latest statement of surplus which the Board have received, is necessarily that which brings the statement to the 1st May 1822; and as another financial year is nearly completed, they are desirous of postponing their decision upon the Court's present suggestion, until they are acquainted with the amount of the surplus on the 1st May 1823.

In the meantime they wish to have information from the Court upon the subject of the reserve.

With respect to the three per cent. stock possessed by the Company, I am directed to refer you to my letter of the 20th November 1821.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Thomas P. Courtenay.*

LETTER from *Joseph Dart, Esq.* to *Thomas P. Courtenay, Esq.*;
dated East India House, 24th April 1823.

Sir,

THE Court of Directors, in reply to your letter of the 19th instant, on the subject of the provision of funds for the payment of bills drawn in liquidation of Indian debt, have in the first place to state their satisfaction in perceiving that the Board recognize the principle, that if the surplus home profits of the Company shall appear not sufficient to defray these bills according to their postponed periods of payment, after making a reserve, conformably with the letter I addressed to you on the 12th August 1818, it will be necessary to draw funds from India.

To judge of the extent of the deficiency to be supplied, the Board require :

1st. The amount of the reserve of unappropriated surplus which the Court think necessary.

2d. The present, and probable future, amount of unappropriated surplus.

With respect to the first point, it will appear by my letter of the 8th instant, that the Court have reserved the sum of 563,137 *l.*; but they have great difficulty in determining the amount which, as a general principle, ought to be reserved out of the home surplus profits, to cover contingent losses and expenses; such amount must be decided by a view of the Company's situation at the period when the reserve is made; and although at the present moment the Court have thought it expedient to reserve the sum of 563,137 *l.*, it will by no means follow that this amount shall constitute the maximum to be retained under all possible contingencies.

	£.
Surplus Home Profits, to } 1st May 1822 -	1,959,979
Bills drawn in discharge } of Indian Debt, accepted by the Court -	1,396,842
Surplus unappropriated -	£. 563,137

On the second point, the Court have already shown that by the acceptance of bills of exchange, drawn in discharge of Indian debt, under your letters of 23d December 1822 and 21st February 1823, the surplus profit to the 1st May 1822, of 1,959,979 *l.* is pledged to the amount of 1,396,842 *l.*, and that the present unappropriated surplus is 563,137 *l.* The surplus that may be apparent at the close of the official year 1822-23 cannot as yet be stated, as the sales for the year are not completed. It will nevertheless be obvious to the Board, that under the recent loss of commercial property at Canton, and of that incurred by the wreck of the ship *Regent*, the expectation of any commercial surplus profit on the transactions of that year must be nearly, if not altogether, nugatory.

The probable future amount of unappropriated surplus profit, is by far too contingent and uncertain to ground any financial measure upon; but if in requiring such a statement, the Board infer that the Court may accept a large amount of Indian debt bills, upon the presumption of surplus profit to arise hereafter, the Court cannot concur in any such view of the subject.

As soon as the Court accept the bills, they would be pledged, under every contingency, to discharge them when due. The inexpediency, therefore, of making themselves answerable for a certain payment, however distant, upon the expectation of funds that may never be realized, is so apparent, that the Court trust the Board will be induced to abandon the idea, should it ever have been entertained.

The Board will have seen that any addition to the unappropriated surplus profit from the transactions of the year, ending 1st May 1823, cannot be relied upon; the Court therefore earnestly press for the Board's decision upon my letter of the 8th instant, that an answer may be given to the parties who have presented their bills for acceptance, and who are very urgent to receive a reply.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Dart, Secretary.*

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LETTER from *Thomas P. Courtenay, Esq.* to *Joseph Dart, Esq.*;
dated India Board, 25th April 1823.

Sir,
HAVING laid before the Commissioners for the Affairs of India your letter of the 24th instant, I am directed to apprise you, that the Board did not understand, from your letter of the 8th instant, that the Court were in any doubt whether or not to accept the bills therein mentioned. The Board apprehend that there can be no doubt of the propriety of accepting bills drawn on the Court by their governments in India, in the lawful exercise of their functions; but they are of opinion that, under the circumstances stated in your letters, it will be advisable that the payment of the bills should be deferred to the latest period to which the law allows the Court to postpone it. The Board will assuredly sanction the adoption of such measures before the bills respectively become due, as may be found advisable for meeting this demand upon the home treasury, without encroaching upon the necessary reserve of cash. It rests with the Court to propose these measures in the first instance, but the Board direct me to suggest, that it may not be difficult to obtain a considerable sum for the Court's bills upon the government of India, and that, in the opinion of the Board, that mode of obtaining funds ought to be tried before instructions are given for remitting bullion from India.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Thomas P. Courtenay.*

LETTER from *Joseph Dart, Esq.* to *Thomas P. Courtenay, Esq.*;
dated East India House, 1st May 1823.

Sir,
YOUR letter of the 25th ultimo has been laid before the Court of Directors.
The Court much regret that the Board do not coincide with their views in respect to the remittance of bullion from India, to discharge the bills drawn from India in liquidation of territorial debt.

The arrangement proposed by the Court, in my letter of the 8th ultimo, appeared to them to be the most eligible mode by which to provide for this great demand upon the home treasury; and the clear inference to be drawn from that letter was, that, if territorial funds were not forthcoming to meet the pressure, the bills could not be accepted.

The Court are sensible of the expediency of accepting bills drawn upon them by their governments abroad, in the lawful exercise of their functions; they are aware of the unpleasant consequences which must result were the Court to refuse their acceptance on this occasion; but on the other hand, the derangement of the Company's commercial engagements, and possible interruption to the regular payment of their dividend, are evils of such magnitude, that the Court can never approve or entertain any measure by which these indispensable obligations would be put to hazard.

The alternative of drawing bills upon the Indian governments has been under the consideration of the Court, and only abandoned by reason of the many and strong objections against it. Nor have the Court overlooked the expediency of postponing the payment of the bills to the utmost limit allowed by their tenor; but while a balance of cash, at once redundant and unproductive, remained in the Indian treasuries, it did not appear to the Court to be the most advantageous mode of proceeding, to postpone the bills at an annual charge for interest of 100,000*l.*, when funds, without inconvenience, might be drawn from India, which otherwise would have been unemployed.

From these considerations the Court still hope the Board will agree to the proposal submitted in my letter of the 8th ultimo; as the Court cannot authorize the acceptance of the bills now presented to them, unless it shall be previously settled between the Board and the Court, that territorial funds are to be provided for the discharge of this territorial debt.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Dart, Secretary.*

Extract LETTER from *Thomas P. Courtenay, Esq.* to *Joseph Dart, Esq.*;
dated India Board, 6th May 1823.

IN reference to your letter of the 1st instant, I am directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to assure you, that the Board would be extremely unwilling that the finances of the Company, whether in its commercial or in its political capacity, should be exposed to the hazard of embarrassment; and that, relying upon the Court's opinion that without a remittance of bullion from India they cannot feel assured of having the means of discharging the bills drawn from India, and that it will not be expedient to postpone the payment of all the bills to the latest period, the Board will give their sanction, without delay, to a despatch instructing the Bengal government to make the remittances proposed in your letter of 8th April last.

This instruction, so far as it concerns the remittance of the second crore, must, however, be subject to recall or modification, if it shall hereafter be thought desirable by the Court and Board that the remittance shall be made in a different manner from that now proposed, or that a portion of commercial surplus shall be employed for this purpose.

LETTER from *Thomas P. Courtenay*, Esq. to *Joseph Dart*, Esq.;
dated India Board, 2d June 1825.

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Sir,

I AM directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to request that you will move the Court of Directors to furnish the Board, at their earliest convenience, with a continuation, up to the latest period to which it can be made up, of the Account of the surplus Commercial Profits of the Company, &c. in each year, in a similar form to that transmitted to this office on the 18th June 1823; specifying also the particular description of the Debt discharged from year to year, under the heads of "Home-bond Debt" and "India Debt;" and stating, against the respective sums, on what occasion the sanction of the Board to the appropriation was conveyed.

I am, &c.
(signed) *T. P. Courtenay*.

Extract LETTER from *Joseph Dart*, Esq. to *Thomas P. Courtenay*, Esq.;
dated East India House, 9th June 1825.

I HAVE the commands of the Court of Directors of the East India Company to transmit to you, for the information of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, an Account of the surplus Commercial Profits of the East India Company in England, after payment of the Dividends on the Capital Stock, from 1st May 1814 to 1st May 1825; together with the Amount appropriated in the same period, and showing the Balance remaining to be appropriated on the 1st May 1825.

The Statement, showing on what occasions the sanction of the Board to the appropriation of Surplus Profits to the discharge of Home-bond Debt and India Debt was conveyed, is forwarded in the paper marked (A).

Enclosure (A.)

ON the 31st January 1818, on the occasion of submitting certain accounts, showing the surplus commercial profits of the Company, the amount of bond debt stated to be paid off, was 628,300*l.*, and of Indian debt, 718,248*l.*

Of the bond debt stated to be paid off, the application of surplus commercial profits to the amount of 100,000*l.* was sanctioned by the Board, in their letter to the Court, of 22d August 1818.

Doubts having been entertained how far the Court were legally authorized to re-issue bonds which had been paid in, for goods purchased at their sales, the Court of Directors ordered a case to be prepared for the opinion of their standing counsel:

"1st. Whether the East India Company may lawfully re-issue such of their bonds as have been paid into their treasury for goods purchased at their sales, in the manner heretofore accustomed?

"2d. Whether, when the Court of Directors, with the approbation of the Board of Commissioners, shall have reduced the principal of the bond debt, pursuant to 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, s. 57, they may lawfully again increase the bond debt, with the approbation of the Board of Commissioners, so as they do not in any case make the whole bond debt exceed the sum which the Company are now empowered to raise on bond"

The opinion of Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet was as follows, upon the first point: "That the East India Company cannot lawfully re-issue such bonds as have been paid into their treasury for goods purchased at their sales, pursuant to the printed conditions of sale: by that transaction, it appears to me that the legal obligation of the bond is discharged; the assignee of the bond, in whom the legal as well as the equitable property is vested, by virtue of the 51 Geo. 3, c. 64, s. 4, having been satisfied by the Company."

Upon the second point, Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet was of opinion, "that when the Court of Directors, with the approbation of the Board of Commissioners, shall have reduced the principal of the bond debt, pursuant to the 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, s. 57, they may lawfully again increase the bond debt, with the approbation of the Board of Commissioners, so as they do not in any case make the whole bond debt exceed the sum which the Company are now empowered to raise on bond. The earliest Acts which authorize the creation of a bond debt clearly contemplate the power of diminishing and again increasing that debt: the 6 Ann, c. 17, s. 2, and 17 Geo. 2, c. 17, s. 8, having empowered the Company to borrow, upon the security of their seal, any sum or sums of money from time to time, so as the total sum which at any one time should be owing upon the security of the said seal, should not exceed a certain amount therein specified. The latter Acts are not so precisely worded, but they give no reason to suppose that any alteration of system was intended; and as all the Acts are made in *pari materia*, they must, according to the established principles of construction, be taken altogether. In addition to this, the 33 Geo. 3, c. 47, s. 15, and the 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, s. 60, directly recognize the power of again increasing the debt after a diminution, the former having provided, that after the bond debt should have been reduced to 1,500,000*l.*, it should not be lawful to increase it beyond that

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amount without the approbation of the Board of Commissioners, and that the whole increase should not exceed 500,000*l.*; and the latter having provided, that if after the bond debt should have been reduced to 3,000,000*l.* it should again be increased beyond that sum, the surplus proceeds of the Company should be appropriated to the reduction of such new debt until the sum should again be reduced to 3,000,000*l.*"

It hence appears, that whenever bonds are paid in for goods purchased at the Company's sales, the legal obligation is discharged, and they cannot be lawfully re-issued; and all the bonds stated to be paid off are similarly situated to that portion of the bond debt for which the Board's sanction to the application of home profits to their discharge, was signified in their letter of 22d August 1818.

Of the bills drawn in discharge of principal of Indian debt, the sanction of the Board has been conveyed as under:

1814-15	- - -	£. 329,704	} Not objected to in the Statement submitted in January 1818.
1815-16	- - -	318,382	
1816-17	- - -	477	
1817-18	- - -	200	} Not sanctioned specifically.
1818-19	- - -	98	
1819-20	- - -	—	
1820-21	- - -	6,285	-- £. 6,020, sanctioned by the Board to be defrayed from surplus commercial profits, in their letter of 16th October 1819, and 21st December 1819: 265 <i>l.</i> not sanctioned specifically.
1821-22	- - -	10,576	-- £. 4,290, sanctioned by the Board, in their letter of 14th June 1821, the remainder, consisting of the same description of debt, not specifically sanctioned.
1822-23	- - -	25,500	-- £. 1,995, sanctioned by the Board on 25th March 1822, the remainder consists of the same description of debt previously sanctioned by the Board to be defrayed from surplus profits.
1823-24	- - -	1,396,842	-- sanctioned by the Board, in their letters of 23d December 1822, and 21st February 1823.
1824-25	- - -	—	

The consignment of bullion to India, in aid of the sinking fund was sanctioned by the Board of Commissioners, as an appropriation under the 4th head of the 57th clause of 53 Geo. 3, in their letters of the 18th September 1818, and the 5th April and 30th August 1819, approving the several resolutions of the Court of Directors respecting the consignment in question.

The finance letter to Bengal, directing the sum of 1,500,000*l.* to be advanced to the sinking fund, and considered as an appropriation of surplus commercial profits, was approved by the Board of Commissioners, on the 27th June 1821.

East India House, }
8 June 1825. }

(signed) T. G. Lloyd, Acc^t Gen^l.

LETTER from *Thomas P. Courtenay, Esq.* to *Joseph Dart, Esq.*;
dated India Board, 3d August 1825.

Sir,

I HAVE laid before His Majesty's Commissioners for the Affairs of India the Statement enclosed in your letter of the 9th of June last, "showing on what occasions the sanction of the Board to the appropriation of surplus profits to the discharge of home-bond debt and India debt was conveyed."

With respect to the India debt, I am directed to observe, that several of the appropriations appear to have been made without the specific and previous sanction of the Board, and I am to apprise you that the Board feel themselves bound by the Acts which govern their proceedings, to desire that the direction of the law, in this respect, may be attended to in future cases.

The observations contained in the paper as to the reduction of the bond debt, by receiving bonds in payment at the Company's sales, and cancelling the bonds, have attracted the particular attention of the Board.

On the 22d of August 1818 I was directed by the Board to address to you a letter, of which the following is an extract:

"The Paper, No. 3, which accompanied your letter, purports to be a 'specification of the sums appropriated in the years 1814-15, 1815-16 and 1816-17, to the reduction of the home-bond debt.' It appears from this paper, that of the sum of 628,300*l.*, stated to have been so applied, an amount of 100,000*l.* only has been in fact applied to the reduction of debt; the remainder, consisting of bonds amounting to 295,000*l.*, paid in upon the Company's

Company's sales, and of bonds for 232,500 *l.* brought up by the Company, both which classes of bonds, amounting together to 528,300 *l.*, are stated as 'not cancelled but re-issuable,' at the pleasure of the Court. So far as this sum of 528,300 *l.* is concerned, therefore, there is no permanent reduction of debt, nor can that amount be deducted from the amount of 'surplus profits remaining to be appropriated until those bonds shall actually have been cancelled with the approbation of this Board.'"

"With respect to the sum of 100,000 *l.* really applied to reduction of debt in the years 1814 and 1815, by cancelling bonds to that amount, the Board feel it their duty to observe, that by the statute any reduction of *bond debt at home*, as well as of debt in the East Indies, must be made 'with the approbation of the Board of Commissioners.' It can hardly be necessary to argue, that this approbation must, for any useful purpose, be asked *previously* to the cancelling of the bonds.

"The Board do not mean to withhold their approbation in the present instance, but they trust that the like oversight will be avoided in future."

To this letter no answer was returned, and it was thence to be inferred that the Court had subsequently avoided the practice to which the Board objected, either by not receiving the bonds, or by continuing them, when received, among the outstanding debts of the Company; but it now appears, that shortly after the receipt of my letter the Court took the opinion of their standing counsel on two questions, of which the first was as follows:

"Whether the East India Company may lawfully re-issue such of their bonds as have been paid into their treasury for goods purchased at their sales, in the manner heretofore accustomed?"

Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet answered this question in the negative.

According to this opinion, the Court are compelled to cancel all the bonds which may be paid in at their sales, and there cannot possibly be any previous communication to the Board of the amount of such bonds; they would necessarily be discharged without the previous sanction required by the law. The amount so cancelled since 1818 appears to have been inconsiderable, but there is no security against the largest influx of bonds, and the principle involved is of great importance; the Commissioners therefore regret that the professional opinion which has led to a practice opposed, according to their recorded conviction, to the letter and spirit of the law, should not within seven years have been communicated to them.

It appears to the Board that Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet has correctly stated the law upon the points referred to him; but they wish that his opinion had been asked, whether the practice which occasioned the question is in itself legal, for it must be obvious to the Court, that so long as that practice continues, and the Act of 1813 remains in force, the Company do, by the mode of transacting their commercial business, discharge a part of their debt, of which the law positively and specifically prohibits the discharge without the consent of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India. The Board do not wish to interfere with the practice of the Company in respect to their sales, and they apprehend that it might not be impossible to devise an arrangement, under which the practice of receiving bonds might be continued without contravening the law which restrains the discharge of the bond debt, and it appears to the Board that some such arrangement is absolutely necessary. At present I am only directed to request that the Court will acquaint the Board in what manner they reconcile the discharge of bonds received at the sales with the provisions of the 55th and 57th sections of the Act 53 Geo. 3, c. 155.

I am, &c.
(signed) T. P. Courtenay.

LETTER from *Thomas Peregrine Courtenay, Esq.* to *Joseph Dart, Esq.* ;
dated India Board, 21st December 1825.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to request that you will move the Court of Directors to direct that an early reply may be given to my letter, dated 3d August last, relative to the appropriation of surplus commercial profits, and to certain enactments and regulations applicable to the Company's bond debt in England.

I have, &c.
(signed) T. P. Courtenay.

LETTER from *Peter Auber, Esq.* to *T. P. Courtenay, Esq.* ;
dated East India House, 5th January 1826.

Sir,

I AM ordered by the Court of Directors of the East India Company to acquaint you, for the information of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, that the Court have had under their consideration the observations contained in your letter of the 3d August last, and they have directed their particular attention to the request therein contained, that the Court will acquaint the Board in what manner they reconcile the discharge of bonds received at the Company's sales with the provisions of the 55th and 57th sections of the Act of 53 Geo. 3, c. 155; and I am commanded to inform you, that the Court are

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advised, and that it appears to them, upon the best consideration which they can give the subject, that the sections in question could only have been intended to prevent a voluntary application of surplus profit, after satisfying the three first heads of appropriation, to the liquidation or reduction of bond debt without the consent of the Board; and that it cannot be supposed that they were intended to interfere with the discharge and extinction of individual bonds in the ordinary course of the Company's business, as established long before the passing of the Act.

The clause in the conditions of the Company's sales, engaging to receive their own bonds in payment, was not only in use at the time of passing the Act of 1813, but had existed invariably from the time of the first creation of the bond debt, and it does in truth add very little, if anything, to the legal liability under which the Company always are, and must necessarily be, to the holders of their bonds; for it will not have escaped the observation of the Board, that it is not merely in the case of bonds received at their sales that the Company are liable to have their bonds paid in, and the debts thereby secured, according to the opinion of Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet, legally discharged; but that, by the very nature of the instruments themselves, and the terms in which they have been issued from their earliest existence, the Company are always under a legal obligation, and compellable by action, upon notice by the holders of bonds, to pay to such holders their amount, whereby the debt would be extinguished by operation of law. It appears, therefore, to be evident that every discharge of the Company's bonds is not to be considered a reduction of so much of the bond debt, within the meaning of the appropriation clauses of the Act of the 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, since the Legislature cannot have meant to impose a restriction which the Court of Directors would be continually under the unavoidable necessity, by operation of law, of contravening. And when the clauses in question are construed, as they must be, with reference to the subject-matter to be regulated thereby, and the object which they had in view, there seems very little reason to suppose that they were intended to make any alteration necessary in the ordinary and established course of business, by which bonds received in payment would, as theretofore, become extinguished; but the Court are fully aware that any deviation from the ancient course, inviting the holders of bonds to bring them in with a view to accelerate the discharge of the bond debt, would not be justified without the previous consent of the Board.

I am directed to add, that the opinion of Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet, alluded to in your letter of the 3d August, was taken with a view to a point altogether different from that now under discussion; the doubt which gave rise to taking that opinion having no reference to the appropriation clauses of the Act of 1813, but arising from the operation of the stamp laws, and the effect of a legal discharge for a bond, having been once given to the obligor.

The Court have finally to observe, that as regards the application of certain sums from commercial profits to the discharge of Indian debt, which the Board, in their letter of the 3d of August, have remarked upon as being made without their consent, it appears to the Court that, when it is seen that of the total sum, viz. 2,088,064 *l.*, thus discharged, the previous sanction of the Board has been obtained, except to the amount of 30,354 *l.*, the omission to request that sanction may be deemed one of inadvertence, rather than of intention to contravene the provisions of the Act of 1813; the fact is, that in the instances alluded to, the terms of the bills being after date, they were presented for payment considerably after they had become due, not having been previously brought for acceptance, and were consequently paid *instantly*, without a previous reference to the Board for their sanction, which sanction the Court trust, under this explanation, the Board will not withhold.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Peter Auber*,
Assistant Secretary.

LETTER from *Thomas P. Courtenay*, Esq. to *Joseph Dart*, Esq.; dated India Board,
8th March 1826.

Sir,

HAVING laid before the Commissioners for the Affairs of India the letter from Mr. Auber of the 5th of January, in answer to mine of the 3d August last, I am directed to acquaint you that the Board are not prepared to say that the view which the Court takes of the operation of the Act of 1813 is incorrect. They are desirous, however, before they come to a decision, that the opinion of the Company's standing counsel should be taken expressly upon the following questions:—

1. Whether, with reference to the provisions of the Act 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, it is lawful for the Company to receive their bonds in payment of goods sold, and to cancel such bonds, discharging the amount thereof by so much of the Company's commercial surplus, without the previous consent of the Board of Commissioners?
2. Supposing payment of a bond to be demanded, in virtue of the terms of the bond (as stated in your letter) at a time when there is no commercial surplus, how is the same to be discharged?

In regard to the sums already applied from surplus commercial profit to the discharge of the Indian debt, without the previous sanction of the Board, I am directed to acquaint you that under the explanation given in your letter, they are not disposed to withhold their sanction

tion to those appropriations. As the omission is stated in that explanation to have arisen from inadvertence only, it will be sufficient, on the present occasion, to refer to the observation on this point contained in the second paragraph of my letter of 3d August last.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Thomas P. Courtenay.*

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LETTER from *Joseph Dart, Esq.* to *Thomas P. Courtenay, Esq.* ;
dated East India House, 14th July 1826.

Sir,

THE Court of Directors, in compliance with the desire of the Board of Commissioners, expressed in your letter of the 8th March last, having directed a Case to be prepared for the opinion of the Company's standing counsel, upon certain points connected with the discharge of the Company's bond debt in England, I am commanded to transmit a copy of the said Case and Opinion for their information.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Dart, Secretary.*

(Enclosure.)

CASE for the East India Company.

THE East India Company were incorporated by and now act under a Charter, granted by King William the Third, dated the 5th September 1698. The main object of the incorporation was to establish the Company as traders, with a joint-stock, to and from the East Indies; they engaged that trade exclusively till the year 1814. By the Charter, the Company are entitled to the ordering, rule and government of all such forts, factories and plantations as should at any time be settled by the Company, with power to appoint and displace governors and officers; and for such governors and officers, according to the directions of the Company, to raise, train and muster such military forces as should be necessary for the defence of the said forts, places and plantations: and the Company, under and by virtue of other Charters, (to the benefit of which they became entitled) have power to send ships of war to their settlements in the East Indies, to raise and keep a military force, and to make peace or war with any princes or people, not Christians, in any places of their trade, and also to right and recompense themselves upon the goods, estate or people of those parts by whom they should sustain any injury, loss or damage, or upon any other people that should any way interrupt, wrong or injure them in their trade, within the limits of their Charter.

Previously to the middle of the last century, the Company had established very considerable factories and settlements in the East Indies: but till that time such factories and settlements were considered purely as subsidiary to their trade. Shortly after the middle of the last century, the Company acquired, by conquest and treaty, extensive territorial dominions, yielding very large revenues, which were looked to as an object of great profit to the Company, and were of a magnitude to induce a claim on the part of the British nation to the property of them, and several Acts of Parliament have been passed from time to time, and (some of which Acts will be hereafter referred to), by which the possession of the countries and revenues thus acquired has been continued in the East India Company, subject to Parliamentary regulation, but without prejudice to the rights either of the Public or the Company.

The affairs of the Company, political and commercial, have required permanent loans of very considerable sums of money, both at home and in the East Indies.

The debt of a permanent nature at home, is called the Bond debt; the debt of a permanent nature abroad, is called the Indian debt.

The questions hereafter proposed relate solely to the bond debt; but as the Indian debt has had considerable influence upon the bond debt, and as the Parliamentary enactments as to the one occasionally have reference to the other, we have thought it expedient to trouble counsel with the history of both in some degree, that the object of the Parliamentary regulations respecting them may be more intelligible.

The bond debt was originally occasioned by their mercantile concerns; but since the acquisition of Indian territory, the money raised thereby has been applied to political as well as commercial purposes; its existence and amount has at times been authorized and limited by Parliamentary regulation. The following is the substance of the Acts relative to it:

The Company are restricted (for the protection of the Bank of England, and in good faith to them) from borrowing, owing or giving security for any other sum of money than shall be employed in their trade; and it is required, that all sums borrowed shall be borrowed only on their common seal, and shall not be payable at any time less than six months from the time of the borrowing thereof. 9 & 10 W. 3, c. 44, s. 75.

To enable the Company to advance a sum of 1,200,000 *l.* to Government, it is declared that the common seal of the Company may be made use of to borrow any sum or sums of money from time to time, upon account of the united stock and fund, so as the sum total of all the principal monies which at any one time should be owing upon the security of the said seal, should not exceed 1,500,000 *l.* over and above the monies which might lawfully be borrowed thereupon before the making of that Act. 6 Ann. c. 17, s. 2.

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* 7 Geo 1, c. 5,
s. 32 & 33.

17 Geo. 2, c. 17.
s. 8.

23 Geo. 2, c. 22 ;

s. 6.

23 Geo. 3, c. 36,
s. 2.

23 Geo. 3, c. 29,

33 Geo 3, c. 47 :

s. 14.

s. 15.

34 Geo. 3, c. 41.

37 Geo 3, c. 31.

47 Geo. 3, c. 41.

51 Geo. 3, c. 64.

The Company were empowered *to extend their bond debt to the extent of 5,000,000 *l.*, with a proviso, that it should not be lawful for the Company to borrow, owe or give security for any greater sum than should be employed in their trade, or should be advanced or lent on the bottom of any ship, or on goods on board any ship of the Company, or in the service of the Company, to any captain, agent, sailor or other person which should at any time be employed in the service of the Company, with a similar proviso, as in the Act of Queen Anne, requiring that all monies borrowed should be borrowed on the common seal, and should not be made payable in less than six months.

In order to enable the Company to advance a further sum of 1,000,000 *l.* to the Public, they were empowered to borrow further sums of money upon the security of their seal, so as the sum total of all principal monies which should at any one time be owing upon the security of the said seal, should not exceed 1,000,000 *l.* over and above the monies which might lawfully be borrowed thereupon before the making of that Act.

The Company were empowered to raise money by sale of annuities, upon the credit of annuities payable by the Public to the Company.

It is enacted, that the several powers given to the Company by several Acts of Parliament then in force, for raising money by bond, should continue and be in force, but that the amount of the sums which the Company should raise by sale of annuities by virtue of that Act, should be applied towards the discharge of their then bond debt, and should be computed and considered as part of what they were so empowered to borrow.

By the means mentioned in the Act last referred to, and otherwise, the bond debt of the Company was in fact reduced to the sum of 1,500,000 *l.*, and did not exceed that sum at the time when the Act of Parliament next hereinafter mentioned was passed.

In order to give a temporary relief to the Company in respect to their commercial debts, the Company are empowered to borrow money upon and issue bonds under their common seal, as the affairs of the Company might require, not exceeding the sum of 500,000 *l.* beyond the amount of the Company's then bond debt.

Recites, that it was expedient, in consideration of the then state of the affairs of the Company, that they should be enabled to issue bonds for the purposes of their trade, and for discharging sundry demands to which they were liable, to a larger amount than they were then by law authorized to do ; and it enacts, that it should be lawful for the Company to borrow money upon and issue bonds under their common seal, as the affairs of the Company might require, not exceeding the sum of 1,200,000 *l.* beyond the sum for which the Company might then by law issue their bonds.

By this Act the Company were enabled to raise money by increasing their capital stock.

That out of the monies so raised, the Company were required, in the first place, to apply so much thereof as should be sufficient for the purpose of reducing their bond debt in Great Britain to the sum of 1,500,000 *l.*

That after the bond debt should be reduced to 1,500,000 *l.*, it should not be lawful for the Company to increase their bond debt in Great Britain beyond that amount without the approbation of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, and that the whole increase should in nowise exceed 100,000 *l.*

The Company were empowered to continue their bond debt at the sum of 2,000,000 *l.*, without applying any further part of the money raised under the Act of 33d Geo. 3, in reduction of it to 1,500,000 *l.* ; and the Company were further empowered, with the approbation and consent of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, at any time or times thereafter, to borrow upon and issue bonds under their common seal for any further sum or sums of money, not exceeding in the whole 1,000,000 *l.*, for the purposes of their trade, as circumstances might require.

Reciting, that the affairs of the Company required the permanent advance of a considerable sum of money beyond what the Company could raise under the powers then vested in them by law ; they are empowered to raise money by adding 2,000,000 *l.* to their capital stock.

[Note.—The Company have never yet availed themselves of this Act.]

After reciting the three Acts last above referred to, the Company were empowered, with the consent of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, at any time or times thereafter, to borrow upon bond any further sums, not exceeding 2,000,000 *l.* sterling over and above such sums as the Company could then lawfully raise on their bonds, and to apply the money so borrowed for such purposes as, under the Act of 37th Geo. 3, the money to be raised by enlarging the capital stock was applicable.

After reciting the Acts of 37 and 47 Geo. 3, and that a considerable part of the debt secured by the engagement of the said Company in the East Indies, and which was incurred by reason of territorial and political expenses in that country, had then lately been discharged in India by means of bills drawn by the governments of the said Company in the East Indies, upon their Court of Directors in London, and thereby it had become necessary for the said Company to provide in this country a much larger sum of money than in the ordinary course of their transactions could arise from the sales of their goods, and the ordinary receipts and means of the said Company :

And reciting, that the Company had not yet increased their capital stock by virtue of the powers contained in the first-mentioned Act, and that it was expedient that their power to raise money upon their bonds should be enlarged, so that they might be enabled either to raise a further sum by bond or by increase of their capital stock ; and therefore that the provision in the said last-recited Act, as to the application of the money to be raised by increasing the capital stock of the said Company, and as to the reduction of the power of the said Company to increase the bond debt in a certain case,

case, should be repealed, and that other provisions should be made in respect thereof; it is enacted, "That it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Company, by and with the approbation and consent of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India for the time being, at any time or times hereafter, to borrow, upon bonds to be issued under their common seal, any further sum and sums of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of 2,000,000*l.* sterling over and above such sum and sums as the Company can now lawfully raise on their bonds, and to apply the money so to be borrowed and raised for such purposes as, under and by virtue of the said Act of the 37th year of the reign of his said Majesty, the money to be raised by enlarging the capital stock of the said Company is applicable, anything contained in the said recited Act or any other Act notwithstanding.

"And be it further enacted, that so much of the said Act of the 47th year of the reign of his present Majesty as provides that all the money to be raised by enlarging the capital stock of the said Company as therein mentioned, should be applied towards the reduction of the bond debt of the said United Company until it should be so reduced to the sum which the said Company might then lawfully raise by bond, and as provides, that in case the said Company should enlarge their capital stock, then that the sum which they were thereby empowered to raise by bond should be reduced, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

"Provided always, and be it enacted, that when the said United Company shall have raised, under and by virtue of the said Act of the 37th year of the reign of his present Majesty, and of the said Act of the 47th year of the reign of his present Majesty, and of this Act, such sums of money as together shall amount to the sum of 4,000,000*l.* sterling, then and from thenceforth it shall not be lawful for the said Company to raise any further sum of money upon bond; and all money which from thenceforth shall be raised by increase of capital stock under and by virtue of the said first-mentioned Act shall be applied in discharge of the said bond debt, until the said bond debt created by virtue of the said Act of the 47th year of the reign of his Majesty or this Act, together with the money to be raised by increase of capital as aforesaid, shall be reduced to the sum of 4,000,000*l.* sterling.

"And whereas bonds, issued under the common seal of the said United Company, for money borrowed by them by virtue of the powers enabling them to borrow money upon bond, have usually been entered into, and have been expressed to have been made payable to the person who for the time being has been the treasurer of the said United Company, or his assigns, and upon his indorsement thereof they have been sold and passed from one person to another by delivery of the possession thereof, and it is expedient that a legal effect should be given to such mode of transfer of the property in the said bonds and the money secured thereby; be it therefore further enacted, that all bonds issued or to be issued under the common seal of the said United Company by virtue of any power by which they have been, are or hereafter may be authorized to borrow money upon their bonds, shall be assignable and transferable by delivery of the possession thereof; and upon every such assignment or transfer, the money secured by the bond so assigned or transferred, and due and to become due thereon, and the property in such bond, shall be absolutely vested as well at law as in equity in the person or persons, body or bodies politic and corporate, to whom the same shall be so assigned or transferred, and the person or persons, body or bodies politic and corporate, to whom any such bond shall be so assigned and transferred, and his, her or their executors, administrators and successors respectively, shall and may maintain his, her or their action for the principal and interest secured thereby and due thereon, or otherwise relating thereto, in like manner as the obligee or obligees named in any such bond, or his, her and their executors, administrators and successors, may now maintain any action thereon; and in every such action the plaintiff or plaintiffs shall recover his, her or their debt, damages and costs of suit; and if any such plaintiff or plaintiffs shall be nonsuited, or a verdict be given against him, her or them, the defendant or defendants shall recover his, her or their costs against the plaintiff or plaintiffs; and every such plaintiff or plaintiffs, defendant or defendants respectively recovering, may sue out execution for such debt, damages and costs by *capias*, *fieri facias*, or *elegit*."

The debt for money borrowed in the East Indies originated in political necessity, and it is now quite certain that the whole of the money so borrowed has been absorbed by political expenses, occasioned by their possession of the Indian territories. The original creation of the Indian debt was not authorized either by Charter or Act of Parliament, and perhaps it was justifiable only by political necessity; it has, however, since its creation, been frequently recognized by Parliament, but its amount has never been limited. The terms on which loans of money have been made in India have been very different from each other; for some, the Company have been merely pledged for the repayment, and have been rendered liable to the lenders, either at home or abroad, wherever and whenever they should please to call for repayment: other loans have been made upon condition of repayment, on the expiration of specified periods, and sometimes at home and sometimes abroad, and at other times either at home or abroad, at the option of the creditors. The principal of the larger part of the existing debt for money borrowed in India, according to the terms of the loans, is repayable in India, but the creditors are entitled, at their option, to be paid their interest from time to time in money in India, or by bills of exchange payable and to be provided for by the Company in London.

The only Act of Parliament which separately relates to the Indian debt is 52 Geo. 3, c. 135, which recites that it had been resolved that a sum not exceeding 2,500,000*l.*

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51 Geo. 3, c. 64, s. 2.

s. 3.

s. 4.

52 Geo. 3, c. 135.

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Company.52 Geo. 3, c. 135,
s. 11.

should be granted to his Majesty, for the purpose of enabling his Majesty to advance the like sum to the East India Company, for their relief under their then present circumstances, and that it had been provided that the said sum should be raised by the creation of 3,000,000*l.* reduced 3 per cent. annuities, and 1,400,000*l.* consols; and that it had been agreed that the interest thereof, and the sums to be paid on account of the sinking fund, for redemption and for charges of management thereof, should be charged and be deemed and considered to be a charge upon the revenues of the British territories in the East Indies, and should be advanced by the East India Company in London, to answer the said interest, sinking fund and charges of management: and the Act then provides for creation of the annuities, and for payment by the East India Company in London of the sums required for the interest, sinking fund and charges of management from time to time as they should become due.

Sect. 11 enacts, that the several sums to be paid for interest, sinking fund, and charges of management should be and be deemed and considered to be a charge upon the revenues of the territorial acquisitions in the East Indies, in like manner as if the interest payable in respect of the Indian debts, which had been or might be discharged by means of the said 2,500,000*l.*, had remained payable in the East Indies, and that it should be lawful for the East India Company to cause funds for the payment of such interest, sinking fund and charges of management and all sums of money which they should have become liable to pay in respect thereof, to be appropriated and provided for out of the Indian revenues, and to be remitted to England in the same order of preference in which the interest on such debts so discharged would have been payable if they had remained due and owing in the East Indies.

Since the time when the Company first acquired territory in the East Indies and the revenue thereof was claimed on the part of the Public, the funds of the Company, both at home and abroad, have from time to time at different periods been appropriated by agreement, confirmed by Acts of Parliament, to specific objects: and different provisions have existed at different times for the government of this country, having a cognizance of the management of the Company's affairs: these Acts are the 9th Geo. 3, c. 24; 13th Geo. 3, c. 64; 19th Geo. 3, c. 61; 20th Geo. 3, c. 56; 21st Geo. 3, c. 65, and 33d Geo. 3, c. 52, the appropriating provisions of which have all determined: by the Acts of the 13th, 19th and 20th Geo. 3, the Company are required half-yearly, and by the Act of 21st Geo. 3, they are required yearly (and by the last Act it is expressed to be in order to ascertain the yearly net profits arising from the Company's trade and revenues), to cause to be made up with as much accuracy as the nature of the case will admit, a statement of the profit and loss upon the whole of the trade and revenues of the Company, together with the state of the debts of the Company in England from the 1st day of March in every year to the 1st day of March in each succeeding year, which account was to be transmitted within 30 days after the day to which such statements or accounts were made up, to the Lords of the Treasury; and by the Act of the 21st of the King, the Company were required to make out at the same time with the account before directed, an account of the value of all the Company's goods which should remain unsold in their warehouses in England at the time of making up the said account, exclusive of discounts, customs, commission to supercargoes, and of all and every other charge whatsoever, to be deducted therefrom; and it was also required that accounts of the gross amount of all the territorial revenues received by the Company, and of all their disbursements, charges of management, civil, military and other expenses and charges, and also of the said Company's debts at each of their settlements in the East Indies, and accounts of the net proceeds of each of their settlements in the East Indies, should be made up annually, and delivered to the Lords of the Treasury on or as soon after the 1st day of March in each year as the receipt of the necessary materials from the East Indies would allow to prepare such accounts.

In the Act of the 33d of the King no direction is contained for the Company's delivering any accounts to the Lords of the Treasury, or for their making up any profit and loss account, but the following provision is substituted for the provisions in the Act of 21st Geo. 3, as to making up accounts:

33 Geo. 3, c. 52,
s. 126.

"And be it further enacted, that the Court of Directors of the said Company shall, within the first 14 sitting days next after the 30th day of March in every year, lay before both Houses of Parliament an account, made up according to the latest advices which shall have been received, and with as much accuracy as the nature of the case will admit, of the annual produce of the revenues of the British territories in India, distinguishing the same under the respective heads thereof at each of their several presidencies or settlements, with the amount of their sales of goods and stores within the limits of their exclusive trade; and of their annual disbursements within the said limits, distinguishing the same under the respective heads thereof, together with the latest estimate of the same; and also the amount of their debts abroad, with the rates of interest they respectively carry, and the annual amount of such interest; the state of their effects at each presidency or settlement and in China, consisting of cash and bills in their treasuries, goods and stores and debts owing to the said Company, according to the latest advices which shall have been received thereof; and also a list of their several establishments in India and other parts within the limits of their exclusive trade, and the salaries and allowances payable by the said Company in respect thereof; and also another annual account, made up to the 1st day of March next preceding the delivery thereof to Parliament, containing the amount of the proceeds of the sale of the goods and merchandizes of the said Company in Great Britain and of their

their commercial and other receipts, charges and payments in Great Britain, under the several heads thereof, together with an estimate of the same for the current year, and a statement of their bond debts and simple-contract debts, with the rates of interest they respectively carry, and the amount of such interest, and the state of the cash remaining in their treasury, and other effects appertaining to the Company in Great Britain or afloat: and if any new or increased salaries, establishments or pensions, payable in Great Britain, shall have been granted or created within the preceding year, the particulars thereof shall be specially stated and inserted at the foot of such account."

The following are the provisions by which the Company's funds abroad and at home are now specially appropriated:

"And be it further enacted, that for and during the continuance of the possession and government of the said territorial acquisitions and revenues in the said United Company, the rents, revenues and profits arising from the said territorial acquisitions, after defraying the charges and expenses of collecting the same, shall be applied and disposed of to and for the uses and purposes hereinafter expressed, in the following order of preference, and to or for no other use or purpose, or in any other manner whatsoever, any Act or Acts of Parliament now in force to the contrary notwithstanding; (that is to say,) In the first place, in defraying all the charges and expenses of raising and maintaining the forces, as well European as Native, military, artillery and marine, on the establishments in the East Indies and parts aforesaid, and of maintaining the forts and garrisons there, and providing warlike and naval stores: Secondly, in payment of the interest accruing on the debts owing or which may be hereafter incurred by the said Company in the East Indies or parts aforesaid, including that portion thereof for which bills shall be demanded payable in England, and for which provision shall at all times be made by consignments or remittances to England, as the said Court of Directors, with the approbation of the said Commissioners for the Affairs of India, shall from time to time direct: Thirdly, in defraying the civil and commercial establishments of the said Company at their several settlements there: Fourthly, towards the liquidation of the territorial debt of the said Company, or of the bond debt at home, or to such other purposes, subject to the provisions hereinafter made, as the said Court of Directors, with the approbation of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, shall from time to time direct, any Act or Acts of Parliament to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

"And whereas it is not reasonable that the commercial funds of the said Company should be exposed to embarrassment by payments made in Europe on account of territorial charges; Be it therefore enacted, that a sum equal to the actual payments which shall have been made from the commercial funds at home on account of territorial charges in the year preceding, after deducting therefrom the charges of the commercial establishments and all the commercial charges in India which may have been paid from the territorial revenues in the same year, shall in each and in every year be issued in India for the purpose of the said Company's China or India investment, or of remittance to England on account of the said Company, at the option of the said Court of Directors: Provided always, that any excess which may happen to be issued in any year for the purposes of investment, beyond the actual payment which shall have been made in the same year by the said Company in Europe, on account of territorial charges, shall be taken into account in diminution of the sum to be applied to the purposes of investment for the year following.

"And be it further enacted, that for and during the continuance of the possession and government of the said territorial acquisitions and revenues in the said United Company, the net proceeds of their sales of goods at home, with the duties and allowances arising by private trade, and all the commercial profits and other receipts of the said Company in Great Britain, shall be applied and disposed of in manner following; (that is to say,) First, in providing for payment of bills of exchange already accepted and hereafter to be accepted by the said Company, as the same shall become due: Secondly, in providing for the current payment of other debts (the principal of the bond debt in England always excepted) as well as interest, and the commercial outgoings, charges and expenses of the said Company: Thirdly, in payment of a dividend after the rate of 10 l. per centum per annum on the present or any future amount of the capital stock of the said Company, for and during such time as a certain fund of the said Company's hereinafter mentioned, called "The Company's separate Fund," shall be sufficient to pay a dividend, after the rate of 10 s. for every 100 l. per annum, on the present or any future amount of the capital stock of the said Company, and when and so soon as the said last-mentioned fund shall be exhausted, then in payment of a dividend at the rate of 10 l. 10 s. per centum per annum on the then existing or future capital stock of the said Company: provided that no greater dividend shall be paid in the whole, in any one year, than at the said rate of 10 l. 10 s. per centum per annum upon the present or future capital stock of the said Company: Fourthly, in reduction of the principal of the debt in the East Indies or parts aforesaid, or of the bond debt at home, as the said Court of Directors, with the approbation of the said Board of Commissioners, shall from time to time direct, any Act or Acts of Parliament to the contrary notwithstanding.

"And whereas it is not reasonable that the Company's commercial profits should be liable annually to the payment in Europe of territorial charges, till the said dividend after the rate of 10 l. 10 s. per centum per annum shall have been paid and discharged; Be it therefore provided and enacted, that the net proceeds of the sales of goods and other commercial profits of the Company in Great Britain as aforesaid, shall not be liable to the liquidation

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33 Geo. 3, c. 155,
s. 55.

s. 56.

s. 57.

s. 58.

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liquidation of any charge on account of the territorial or political government of India payable in England, or any bill of exchange or certificate drawn on account of the territorial or political charge in India, till after the dividend on the capital stock of the said Company shall first have been provided for; excepting always such bills and certificates for the amount of which value shall have been previously paid in India from the territorial or political funds, and consignments or remittances made thereof to England, for the liquidation of the said bills and certificates; excepting likewise the amount of the interest and sinking fund on the loan advanced by the Public to the said Company, as provided in an Act passed in the 52d year of his present Majesty, intituled, 'An Act for advancing 2,500,000 *l.* to the East India Company, to enable them to discharge part of the East India Debt,' which said interest and sinking fund shall nevertheless continue to be deemed a territorial charge, and shall be accounted for as such out of the produce of the revenues of India; provided also, that in case sufficient funds shall not remain in the hands of the said Company, after payment of the dividend, to discharge all such bills as shall be drawn for the interest of any loan in India under conditions now subsisting, or which may be contracted at any time before the 10th day of April 1814, entitling the holders of such loan to receive bills on the said Company for the payment of the interest thereof, the residue of such bills, so long as such interest may be demandable in England, shall be discharged in such manner as Parliament shall from time to time direct; provided also, that if any monies shall be received into the treasury of the Company at home, upon the credit of bills to be drawn upon the Company's territorial or political funds abroad, or in liquidation of bills of exchange remitted, or of any other security for advances made in India from the said territorial or political funds, or of any advances made from such funds on account of His Majesty's Government, or on any other account, the said monies shall be set apart and applied to defray the territorial or political charges to which the said Company is liable in Europe, and the excess of such funds shall be subject to such further appropriations as the territorial revenues are liable to by virtue of this Act; provided also, that in the event of the commercial profits of the said Company at home being insufficient, in any year, fully to defray the said dividend, it shall and may be lawful to make good any such deficiency out of any surplus revenue that may have arisen in the preceding year of account out of the territorial revenues, after the payment of all charges, interest of debt included.

33 Geo. 3, c. 155,
s. 59.

"And be it further enacted, that when the principal debt of the said United Company, bearing interest in India, shall have been reduced to the sum of 10,000,000 *l.* sterling, calculated at the exchange of 2 *s.* for the Bengal current rupee, 8 *s.* for the Madras pagoda, and 2 *s.* 3 *d.* for the Bombay rupee, and the bonded debt in Great Britain shall have been reduced to the sum of 3,000,000 *l.* sterling, then and thereafter the surplus proceeds which shall be found to arise from the said rents, revenues and profits of the said territorial acquisitions, and from sales of the goods and the profits of the trade of the said Company, or in any other manner, after providing for the payments aforesaid, shall be applied to the more speedy repayment of the capital of any public funds or securities which have been or may be created for the use of the said Company, the charges of which have been or may be directed to be borne by the said Company by virtue of any Act or Acts of Parliament, and that any further surplus that may arise shall be set apart and from time to time paid into the receipt of His Majesty's Exchequer, to be applied as Parliament shall direct, without interest to be paid to the Company in respect of or for the use thereof; but nevertheless it is hereby declared, that all such sums of money as shall be so paid into the receipt of His Majesty's Exchequer as aforesaid, not exceeding 12,000,000 *l.* sterling, shall be deemed and taken to be a fund for securing to the said United Company the capital stock of the said United Company, and also a dividend at the rate of 10 *l.* 10 *s.* per centum per annum in respect thereof; and of the excess of such payments, if any, beyond the said amount of 12,000,000 *l.* sterling, one sixth part shall from time to time be reserved and retained by the said United Company for their own use and benefit, and the remaining five sixth parts shall be deemed and shall be the property of the Public, and at the disposal of Parliament.

s. 60.

"Provided also, and be it further enacted, that if the debts of the said Company in India, after the same shall have been reduced to 10,000,000 *l.* sterling, calculated as aforesaid, shall be again increased beyond that amount, or if their bond debt in Great Britain, after the same shall have been reduced to 3,000,000 *l.* sterling, shall be again increased beyond that sum, then so often as either of those cases shall happen, such surplus proceeds shall be appropriated to the reduction of the said new debts respectively, until the whole of the debts of the said Company in India shall be again reduced to 10,000,000 *l.* sterling, calculated as aforesaid, and their bond debt in Great Britain to 3,000,000 *l.* sterling, anything in this Act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

s. 64.

"And be it further enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act, the said Court of Directors of the said Company shall and they are hereby required to direct and order that the books of account of the said Company, at their several presidencies and settlements in India, at their factory in China, at the island of St. Helena, and in all other places as well abroad as in England, be so kept and arranged as that the same shall contain and exhibit the receipts, disbursements, debts and assets appertaining to or connected with the territorial, political and commercial branches of their affairs respectively, and that the same shall be made up in such manner that the said books shall contain and exhibit the accounts of the territorial and political departments separately and distinctly from such as appertain to or are connected with the commercial branch of their affairs; and the said Court of Directors are hereby required forthwith, after the passing of this Act, to prepare a plan for an

an arrangement of the accounts of the said Company in the manner aforesaid, and to submit the same to the said Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India for their approbation; and it shall be lawful for the said Board of Commissioners from time to time to make such alterations and amendments therein, and such additions thereto, as they shall think fit, which said plan so approved, altered, amended or added to by the said Board of Commissioners, the said Court of Directors shall direct and order to be carried into execution."

"And be it further enacted, that the several accounts required by the said Act of Parliament of Great Britain of the 33d year of His present Majesty to be annually laid before both Houses of Parliament, shall be henceforth prepared and arranged, in conformity to the principles of separation hereinbefore directed, of the territorial and political branch from the commercial branch of the affairs of the said United Company."

The provision of the 33d Geo. 3, c. 52, s. 126, still remains in force, excepting that by the Act of 54 Geo. 3, c. 36, s. 55, the accounts are directed to be made up to the 1st May in each year, instead of to the 1st March.

The bonds which the Company have issued by virtue of the powers given to them by the several before-mentioned Acts, have always been in the following form, varying only the sum, the date, the name of the treasurer, and the rate of interest; they are always made payable to the treasurer for the time being, his executors, administrators or assigns, and are signed by the Company's accountant and deputy accountant for the time being, and sealed with the Company's seal.

"No. (A.) 15,056.

£. 100.

"The United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, do acknowledge to have received of William Harris One hundred pounds, which the said Company promise to repay to the said William Harris, his executors, administrators or assigns, (by indorsement hereon) with interest for the same, from the 31st day of March last, after the rate of 3 *l.* for 100 *l.* for a year, at the East India House in Leadenhall-street, London, on six months notice to be given by the Company in the London Gazette, or on six months notice to be given by the said William Harris, his executors, administrators or assigns, to the Company's accountant in writing at the East India House aforesaid, for the true payment whereof in manner aforesaid the said Company do hereby bind themselves and their successors in the penal sum of 200 *l.* In witness whereof the said Company have caused their common seal to be hereunto affixed, this 1st day of April 1775.

"Signed by order of the Court of Directors
of the said Company,

"Samuel Nicoll.

"H. Richardson."

L. S.

The bonds have always been issued upon such a stamp as at the date of their respective issues was requisite by the then existing stamp laws for a money bond to that amount.

The interest upon them has been payable half-yearly, on 31st March and 30th September, and has been paid from time to time as soon after those days as the holders have applied at the India House; when the interest is paid at the India House, the date up to which it is paid is endorsed upon the bond.

For a long series of years the printed condition under which the sales of the Company's goods have been made have contained the following clause:

"The Company do likewise declare that they will take, in payment for the goods to be bought at this sale as and for money, any of their bonds, whereon at the time of payment or tender of the same there shall be six months interest due."

Under this clause it has from time to time happened, when the bonds have been either at par or at a discount, that they have been brought into the Company's treasury, in payment for goods bought at their sales by the holders of such bonds; when so received, it was the custom (prior to the year 1818) for some of them to be immediately re-issued, by being sent into the market and disposed of by the Company in the same manner as would have been the case if they had been in the hands of any individual, while others of them were frequently retained in the Company's treasury for months, or even for years, according as the circumstances of their treasury required a greater or a less supply of cash, such of them as have been so held by the treasurer from time to time, were held by him prior to 1818, as a sort of deposit, with no intention on the part of the Company of cancelling them, and before the year 1818 (when, under your opinion, the practice was found to be a violation of the stamp laws) the Company re-issued them as their occasions required; but in the periodical statements of the Company's accounts laid before Parliament, in which the amount of the bond debt is stated under the head of "Bonds Outstanding, bearing Interest," the bonds so held by the treasurer have never been returned as part of the then existing bond debt.

Whenever payments have been thus made into the Company's treasury for goods bought at their sales, consisting partly of bonds and partly of cash, it has been the custom of the treasurer to debit himself for the gross amount of all the bonds and all the cash received

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as for so much cash, and then to credit himself per contra for so much of it as consisted of bonds. So long as such bonds have so remained in the treasurer's hands, no entry has been made in the Company's books of the interest accruing upon them, but they have been treated in all respects as a non-existing debt; but when they were re-issued to the Public, under the practice which prevailed prior to 1818, the amount of the interest then due upon them was indorsed upon them as having been paid up to the last half-yearly pay-day preceding, and the treasurer gave credit in his books as for so much interest received on such bonds, and discharged himself as for so much interest paid upon them, the accruing interest subsequent to the last half-yearly pay-day being charged to and paid by the purchaser in the market, in the same manner as if the transaction had been between individuals,

The Company have never availed themselves of the powers given them to raise money upon bond to the full extent to which the Acts of Parliament hereinbefore referred to authorize them to do: the actual amount of their bonds, now in existence is about 3,780,000 l.

At the suggestion of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, the Court of Directors request your opinion upon the following points:

1st. Whether with reference to the provisions of the Act of 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, it is lawful for the Company to receive their bonds in payment of goods sold, and to cancel such bonds, discharging the amount thereof by so much of the Company's commercial surplus, without the previous consent of the Board of Commissioners?

2dly. Supposing payment of a bond to be demanded in virtue of the terms of the bond hereinbefore set forth, at a time when there is no commercial surplus, how is the same to be discharged?

First. I am of opinion that it is lawful for the East India Company to receive their bonds in payment for goods sold, according to the practice which subsisted at and a long time before the passing of the 53d Geo. 3, c. 155, and to cancel such bonds without having obtained the previous consent of the Board of Commissioners; the discharge of the bond by such receipt in payment being a consequence of law.

It does not appear to me that the 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, which directs in what manner the *net proceeds of the Company's sales at home*, with the duties and allowances arising by private trade, and all the commercial profits and other receipts of the Company in Great Britain, should be applied and disposed of, was intended to interfere with the accustomed mode of conducting the Company's sales and receiving payment for the goods then purchased. The object of the clause was to direct how the money resulting from their transactions at home should be appropriated when received. The practice of giving notice by advertisement that bonds would be taken in payment of goods purchased at the Company's sales, had prevailed for a long series of years previous to the 53 Geo. 3. The holders of the Company's bonds were entitled to rely upon this practice, and the discontinuance of it would tend to discredit the bonds. It is therefore very improbable that the Legislature should have intended to interfere with it. The receipt of bonds in this way certainly operates to the extinction of the debt due upon the bonds so received. This is a necessary and legal consequence of the bonds coming into the Company's treasury; and if this or any other method were now resorted to for the first time, for the purpose of getting the bonds out of the market without the sanction of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, it might be considered as an indirect mode of reducing the bond debt with the proceeds of the Company's sales, without the consent of the Commissioners; but the extinction of the debt by receiving the bonds in payment is incidental only to the transaction of sale, and not the object in view: and I cannot think that the Legislature intended either to prohibit the continuance of the long-established practice of taking bonds in payment, or to require that the consent of the Board should be asked upon every sale before the usual notice was inserted in the advertisement. The appropriation directed by the 57th section applies, as I conceive, to the proceeds actually realized according to the course of the Company's usual mode of dealing; and whatever surplus of those proceeds is found beyond what is necessary to satisfy the three first heads of appropriation, it is to be applied either in the reduction of the existing bond debt or of the Indian debt, as the Court and Board may agree. The exception of the principal of the bond debt in England, contained in the second head of appropriation, does not, in my opinion, import that no bond is ever to be paid off until after the third head has been provided for. The object of that exception was to exempt the Company from an obligation, under the general word "Debts," to provide funds for the payment of the principal of the bond debt before making a dividend, not to prohibit the discharge of any bonds before payment of the dividend; the bond debt is at all times liable to be reduced before payment of the dividend, and without the consent of the Commissioners, whenever the holders of bonds may think fit to give six months notice of demanding payment.

Second. Whenever payment is demanded according to the terms of a bond, by giving six months notice, I am of opinion that the holder is entitled to enforce payment, whether the Company have or have not any commercial surplus, and that any goods, the property of the Company, may be taken in execution to satisfy such bonds.

Lincoln's-Inn, 6 July 1826.

(signed) J. B. Bosanquet.

LETTER from *Thomas Peregrine Courtenay, Esq.* to *Joseph Dart, Esq.*;
dated India Board, 28th July 1826.

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Sir,

IN reference to your letter of the 14th instant, transmitting a case and opinion of the Company's standing counsel relative to certain points connected with the discharge of the Company's bond debt, I am directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to request that you will move the Court of Directors, in case they concur in the opinion of their counsel, to direct an account of the surplus commercial profits of the Company, such as was called for by my letter of 2d June last, to be prepared in accordance with that opinion, as it respects the home-bond debt discharged, and transmitted for the information of the Board.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Thomas P. Courtenay.*

LETTER from *Joseph Dart, Esq.* to *Thomas Peregrine Courtenay, Esq.*;
dated East India House, 14th September 1826.

Sir,

IN compliance with the request of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, as signified in your letter to me of the 28th July last, I transmit, by order of the Court of Directors, an account of the surplus commercial profits of the Company, such as was called for by your letter of the 2d June last, prepared in accordance with the opinion of the Company's standing counsel, as it respects the home-bond debt discharged.

In regard to the appropriation of the surplus profits, the Board will necessarily perceive that 334,399*l.* has been applied in discharge of home-bond debt; of this sum, 100,000*l.* has already been sanctioned by the Board, by your letter of 22d August 1818; the sum of 1,899*l.* has been paid off by reason of the proprietors refusing to accept the reduced rate of interest; and as the Board were regularly informed of the Court's intention to effect a reduction of interest, and expressed their acquiescence in the proposed measure, it is presumed that all bonds paid off at the request of the holders under these circumstances, must be deemed as virtually having been paid off with the sanction of the Board.

The remaining sum, 232,500*l.*, consists of bonds bought up in the years 1814-15 and 1815-16, when at a discount in the money market, and were consequently pouring into the Company's treasury in payment of goods bought at their sales; and although the measure of purchasing bonds, by causing the price of those securities to rise in the market, doubtless checked their being paid in for sales, it yet appears to the Court to be such a voluntary application of the Company's funds to the reduction of bond debt, as to require the approbation of the Board. Their approbation was requested in my letter of 31st January 1818, and was delayed, the bonds not having been cancelled, in consequence of the understanding then entertained that the bonds bought up and received for goods purchased at the sales might be re-issued; but it being now understood that such re-issue is illegal, these bonds have been cancelled. The Court therefore have now to repeat their request for the Board's approbation to apply 232,500*l.* from the Company's surplus profits to the discharge of the said sum of 232,500*l.* bonds, bought up in the years 1814-15 and 1815-16.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Dart, Secretary.*

LETTER from *Thomas Peregrine Courtenay, Esq.* to *Joseph Dart, Esq.*;
dated India Board, 3d March 1827.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 14th September last, transmitting an account of the surplus commercial profits of the Company, prepared in accordance with the opinion of the Company's standing counsel, as it respects the home-bond debt discharged, and requesting the sanction of the Board to the appropriation of a sum of 232,500*l.* of those profits to the discharge of bonds to that amount bought up by the Court in the years 1814-15 and 1815-16, which have now been cancelled.

Under the circumstances stated in the correspondence which has taken place upon the subject, the Board will not object to give the sanction requested.

In respect to the sum of 1,899*l.* paid off in consequence of the proprietors refusing to accept the reduced rate of interest, which amount the Court consider to have been virtually paid off with the sanction of the Board, as they were regularly informed of the Court's intention to effect the reduction and expressed their acquiescence, I am directed to observe, that although the Board are not aware that such communications have passed, they have no objection now to approve of the appropriation of the requisite sum from the surplus profits of the Company for that purpose.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Thomas P. Courtenay.*

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LETTER from *Joseph Dart, Esq.* to *Thomas Peregrine Courtenay, Esq.* ;
dated East India House, 5th October 1826.

Sir,

I HAVE received the commands of the Court of Directors of the East India Company to acquaint you, for the information of the Right honourable the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, that bills of exchange, amounting to 81,197*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* are advised as having been drawn on the Court in liquidation of India debt.

The Court, therefore, request the sanction of the Board to the appropriation of a part of the surplus home profits of the Company in payment of the said bills, agreeably to the Act of the 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, s. 57.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Dart, Secretary.*

LETTER from *Thomas P. Courtenay, Esq.* to *Joseph Dart, Esq.* ; dated India Board,
11th October 1826.

Sir,

IN reference to your letter of the 5th instant, I am directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to convey to you the sanction of the Board to the appropriation of a portion of the surplus home profits of the East India Company to the payment of the bills of exchange drawn from Bengal, therein mentioned.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Thomas P. Courtenay.*

LETTER from *Joseph Dart, Esq.* to *Thomas P. Courtenay, Esq.* ; dated East India House,
26th October 1826.

Sir,

IN reference to my communication of the 5th instant upon the subject of bills of exchange advised and drawn from Fort William, on account of principal of septennial loan obligations, I have received the commands of the Court of Directors of the East India Company to acquaint you that two bills, Nos. 1 & 2, have also been advised and drawn for 3,825*l.* in satisfaction of the principal of two promissory notes of the septennial loans.

The Court, therefore, request the sanction of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India to the appropriation of a portion of the surplus home profits of the Company in payment of the said bills.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Dart, Secretary.*

LETTER from *Thomas P. Courtenay, Esq.* to *Joseph Dart, Esq.* ; dated India Board,
7th November 1826.

Sir,

IN reference to your letter of the 26th ultimo, I am directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to convey to you the sanction of the Board to the appropriation of a portion of the surplus home profits of the East India Company to the payment of the bills of exchange drawn from Bengal, therein mentioned, amounting to 3,825*l.*

I have, &c.
(signed) *Thomas P. Courtenay.*

LETTER from *Joseph Dart Esq.* to *Thomas P. Courtenay, Esq.* ; dated East India House,
18th November 1826.

Sir,

IN reference to my letters of the 5th and 26th ultimo, I am commanded by the Court of Directors of the East India Company to acquaint you that a bill of exchange, No. 48, for (505*l.*) five hundred and five pounds, has been advised and drawn from Fort William, in satisfaction of one-fifth instalment of the principal of septennial loan obligations, at eighteen months after date; and that a bill has also been drawn from Fort William, No. 1, for (125*l.*) one hundred and twenty-five pounds, in satisfaction of promissory notes, granted on account of the principal of eight per cent. loans, at 12 months after sight; and I am to request that you will submit these circumstances to the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, with the Court's request that they will be pleased to sanction the appropriation of a portion of the surplus home profits of the Company to the payment of the said bills.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Dart, Secretary.*

LETTER from *Thomas P. Courtenay*, Esq. to *Joseph Dart*, Esq.; dated India Board,
20th November 1826.

Sir,

IN reference to your letter of the 18th instant, I am directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, to convey to you the sanction of the Board to the appropriation of a portion of the surplus home profits of the East India Company, to the payment of the bills of exchange drawn from Bengal, therein mentioned, amounting to 630 *l*.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Thomas P. Courtenay*.

Appendix, No. 19.

Appropriation of
the Surplus Profits
of the East India
Company.

LETTER from *Joseph Dart*, Esq. to *Thomas P. Courtenay*, Esq.; dated East India House,
24th March 1827.

Sir,

I AM commanded by the Court of Directors of the East India Company to state to you, for the information of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, that a bill of exchange for the further sum of 350 *l*. has been advised and drawn from Fort William, in satisfaction of one-fifth instalment of the principal of septennial loan obligations, at 18 months after date; and I am to signify the Court's request that the Board will be pleased to sanction the appropriation of a portion of the surplus home profits in payment of the said bill.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Dart*, Secretary.

LETTER from *Thomas P. Courtenay*, Esq. to *Joseph Dart*, Esq.; dated India Board,
28th March 1827.

Sir,

IN reference to your letter of the 24th instant, I am directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to convey to you the sanction of the Board to the appropriation of a portion of the surplus home profits of the East India Company to the payment of a bill of exchange drawn from Bengal, therein mentioned, amounting to 350 *l*.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Thomas P. Courtenay*.

LETTER from *Joseph Dart*, Esq. to *Thomas P. Courtenay*, Esq.; dated East India House,
8th June 1827.

Sir,

I AM commanded by the Court of Directors of the East India Company to acquaint you that a further bill of exchange, No. 1, for (50 *l*.) fifty pounds has been advised and drawn from Fort William, in satisfaction of the first and second instalments of one-fifth of the principal of septennial loan obligations, payable at 18 months after date; and to request that you will obtain the sanction of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India for the appropriation of a portion of the surplus home profits in payment thereof.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Dart*, Secretary.

LETTER from *Thomas P. Courtenay*, Esq. to *Joseph Dart*, Esq.; dated India Board,
9th June 1827.

Sir,

IN reference to your letter of the 8th instant, I am directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to convey to you the sanction of the Board to the appropriation of a portion of the surplus home profits of the East India Company to the payment of a bill of exchange drawn from Bengal, therein mentioned, amounting to 50 *l*.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Thomas P. Courtenay*.

LETTER from *Peter Auber*, Esq. to *T. P. Courtenay*, Esq.; dated East India House,
10th August 1827.

Sir,

I AM commanded by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, to acquaint you, for the information of the Right honourable the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, that bills of exchange (numbered 2 to 44) have been advised and drawn for the further sum of (63,227 *l*. 10 s.,) sixty-three thousand two hundred and twenty-seven pounds

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ten shillings, in satisfaction of the first and second instalments of one-fifth of the principal of septennial loan obligations, at 18 months after date; and the Court direct me to request that the Board will be pleased to sanction the appropriation of a portion of the surplus home profits in payment thereof.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Peter Auber*, Assistant Secretary.

LETTER from *T. P. Courtenay*, Esq. to *J. Dart*, Esq.; dated India Board,
13th August 1827.

Sir,

IN reference to Mr. Auber's letter of the 10th instant, I am directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, to convey to you the sanction of the Board to the appropriation of a portion of the surplus home profits of the East India Company to the payment of the bills of exchange drawn from Bengal, therein mentioned, amounting to 63,227 *l.* 10 *s.*

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. P. Courtenay*.

LETTER from *J. Dart*, Esq. to *T. P. Courtenay*, Esq.; dated East India House,
21st September 1827.

Sir,

I AM commanded by the Court of Directors of the East India Company to acquaint you, for the information of the Right honourable the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, that bills, numbered 45 to 54, amounting to 18,837 *l.* 16 *s.* 7 *d.*, have been advised and drawn in satisfaction of the first and second instalments of one-fifth of the principal of septennial loan obligations, at 18 months after date; and I am to request that you will move the Board to sanction the appropriation of a portion of the surplus home profits in payment thereof.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Dart*, Secretary.

LETTER from *T. P. Courtenay*, Esq. to *J. Dart*, Esq.; dated India Board,
26th September 1827.

Sir,

IN reference to your letter of the 21st instant, I am directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to convey to you the sanction of the Board to the appropriation of a portion of the surplus home profits of the East India Company to the payment of the bills of exchange drawn from Bengal, therein mentioned, amounting to 18,837 *l.* 16 *s.* 7 *d.*

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. P. Courtenay*.

LETTER from *Joseph Dart*, Esq. to *George Bankes*, Esq.; dated East India House,
23d August 1828.

Sir,

I AM commanded by the Court of Directors of the East India Company to acquaint you, that bills of exchange, amounting to 61,034 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.*, are advised to have been drawn on the Court from Fort William, in satisfaction of the third instalment of one-fifth of the principal of septennial loan obligations, at 18 months after date; and I am directed to signify the request of the Court, with reference to the 57th section of the Act 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, that the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India will be pleased to sanction the appropriation of a portion of the surplus home profits to the payment of these bills.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Dart*, Secretary.

LETTER from *George Bankes*, Esq. to *Joseph Dart*, Esq.; dated India Board,
16th September 1828.

Sir,

IN reference to your letter of the 23d ult. I am directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to convey to you the sanction of the Board to the appropriation of a portion of the surplus home profits of the East India Company to the payment of the bills of exchange drawn from Bengal, therein mentioned, amounting to 61,034 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.*

I have, &c.
(signed) *Geo. Bankes*.

LETTER from *Joseph Dart*, Esq. to *Geo. Bankes*, Esq.; dated East India House,
14th November 1828.

Sir,

I AM commanded by the Court of Directors of the East India Company to acquaint you, for the information of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, that bills of exchange have been drawn from India to the amount of 14,743 *l.* 19 *s.* 9 *d.* in discharge of the third instalment of the principal of septennial loan obligations, payable 18 months after date.

Adverting to the present amount of the unappropriated commercial profits of the Company, (viz. 1,898,448 *l.*) the Court propose that the bills above mentioned shall be paid from that source, and they accordingly request the Board's sanction for that purpose, as on former occasions, agreeable to the 57th section of the Act 53 Geo. 3.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Dart*, Secretary.

LETTER from *Geo. Bankes*, Esq. to *Joseph Dart*, Esq.; dated India Board,
25th November 1828.

Sir,

IN reference to your letter of the 14th instant, I am directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to convey to you the sanction of the Board to the appropriation of a portion of the surplus home profits of the East India Company to the payment of the bills of exchange drawn from Bengal, therein mentioned, amounting to 14,743 *l.* 19 *s.* 9 *d.*

I have, &c.
(signed) *Geo. Bankes*.

LETTER from *Thomas Hyde Villiers*, Esq. to *Peter Auber*, Esq.; dated India Board,
13th June 1831.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to request that you will move the Court of Directors to furnish the Board, at their earliest convenience, with a continuation, up to the latest period to which the same can be made up, of the account of the surplus commercial profits of the Company, &c. transmitted with your letter of 8th July 1830.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. H. Villiers*.

LETTER from *Peter Auber*, Esq. to *Thomas Hyde Villiers*, Esq.; dated East India House,
1st December 1831.

Sir,

I AM commanded by the Court of Directors to transmit, for the information of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, the accompanying Account of surplus Commercial Profits of the East India Company, &c., agreeably to the request contained in your letter of the 13th June last. *Vide Appendix 11, in Appendix No. 19.*

I have, &c.
(signed) *Peter Auber*, Secretary.

APPENDIX to CORRESPONDENCE, &c. relating to the APPROPRIATION of the SURPLUS
COMMERCIAL PROFITS of the EAST INDIA COMPANY.

(Appendix 1, in No. 19.)

AN ACCOUNT of the PROFIT or LOSS on all GOODS sold in *England* by the EAST INDIA COMPANY in the Year 1814-15, distinguishing *India* and *China*; together with all other Commercial Profits accrued in *England* in the same period; also showing the SURPLUS remaining after providing for Payment of the Dividends on the Capital Stock, and the Interest on the Home-bond Debt.

	Prime Cost of Investment.	Customs.	Freight.	Charges of Merchandize calculated at 5 per cent. on Sale Amount of Goods.	Total Cost and Charges.	Amount of Sale of Goods.	Profit on the Trade.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
India - - -	1,186,693	53,680	304,565	110,170	1,655,108	2,203,398	548,290
China - - -	2,082,171	5,528	915,050	241,139	3,243,888	4,822,792	1,578,904
TOTAL - -	3,268,864	59,208	1,219,615	351,309	4,898,996	7,026,190	2,127,194

India Profit, brought down -	£. 548,290	China Profit, brought down - -	£. 1,578,904
Deduct 4 per cent. charged as an insurance on the prime cost of the investment, to cover losses at sea - - - -	47,467	Deduct difference in the rate at which bills of exchange, drawn on the Company from China, were paid in England, and the rate of the Tale assumed in the above calculation - - -	13,260
£. 500,823		£. 1,565,644	
Deduct also losses on saltpetre delivered to the Board of Ordnance	1,296	Deduct also 4 per cent. charged as an insurance on the prime cost of the investment, to cover losses at sea - - - -	83,286
499,527		£. 1,482,358	

India Profit as above on Sales - - - - -	£. 499,527
China - - ditto - - - - -	1,482,358
	1,981,885
Deduct surplus Commercial Charges on Merchandize beyond 5 per cent. charged upon the Sales - - - - -	108,487
	1,873,398
Other Commercial Receipts and Profits:	
Interest on the annuities - - - - -	£. 32,604
Charges on private trade - - - - -	220,668
	253,272
Deduct Payments to be made thereout:	2,126,670
Dividends on stock - - - - -	630,000
Interest on bonds - - - - -	259,545
	889,545
SURPLUS remaining - - - £.	1,237,125

(Errors excepted.)

East India House, }
23 January 1818. }

(signed)

Charles Cartwright,
Acc^t Genl.

(Appendix 2, in No. 19.)

AN ACCOUNT of the PROFIT or LOSS on all GOODS sold in *England* by the EAST INDIA COMPANY in the Year 1815-16, distinguishing *India* and *China*; together with all other Commercial Profits accrued in *England* in the same period; also showing the SURPLUS remaining after providing for Payment of the Dividends on the Capital Stock, and the Interest on the Home-bond Debt.

	Prime Cost of Investment.	Customs.	Freight.	Charges of Merchandize calculated at 5 per cent. on Sale Amount of Goods.	Total Cost and Charges.	Amount of Sale of Goods.	Profit on the Trade.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
India - - -	1,039,236	52,588	331,436	89,820	1,513,080	1,796,371	283,291
China - - -	1,808,356	1,905	776,420	189,699	2,776,380	3,793,992	1,017,612
TOTAL - - £.	2,847,592	54,493	1,107,856	279,519	4,289,460	5,590,363	1,300,903

India Profit, brought down - -	£.	283,291	China Profit, brought down - -	£.	1,017,612
Deduct loss on goods re-sold -		7,937	Deduct difference in the rate at which bills of exchange, drawn on the Company from China, were paid, and the rate assumed in the calculation of profit and loss - - -	£.	35,999
		275,354	China Embassy -	51,904	87,903
Add profit on saltpetre delivered to the Board of Ordnance -		11,752			
	£.	287,106		£.	929,709
Deduct 4 per cent. on the prime cost of the investment, charged as an insurance to cover losses at sea - - -		41,569	Deduct also 4 per cent. on prime cost of the investment, charged as an assurance to cover losses at sea - - -		72,334
	£.	245,537		£.	857,375

India Profit, as above, on Sales - - -	£.	245,537
China - - ditto - - -		857,375
		1,102,912
Deduct surplus Commercial Charges on Merchandize beyond the rate of 5 per cent. charged above on Sales - - -		86,424
		1,016,488
Other Commercial Receipts and Profits:		
Interest on the annuities - - -	£.	32,604
Charges on private trade - - -		206,938
Interest and discounts on anticipated payments - - -		99,098
Interest on balance due from the Territorial Branch at the close of 1814-15, not invested for consignment to England conformably to the provisions of the Act 53 Geo. 3 -		42,693
		381,333
Deduct Payments to be made thereout:		1,397,821
Dividends on stock - - -	630,000	
Interest on bonds - - -	235,967	
		865,967
SURPLUS remaining - - -	£.	531,854

(Errors excepted.)

East India House, }
23 January 1818. }(signed) Charles Cartwright,
Acc^t Gen^l.

(Appendix 3, in No. 19.)

AN ACCOUNT of the PROFIT or LOSS on all GOODS sold in *England* by the EAST INDIA COMPANY in the Year 1816-17, distinguishing *India* and *China*; together with all other Commercial Profits accrued in *England* in the same period; also showing the SURPLUS remaining after providing for Payment of the Dividends on the Capital Stock and the Interest on the Home-bond Debt.

	Prime Cost of Investment.	Customs.	Freight.	Charges of Merchandize, calculated at 5 per cent. on Sale Amount of Goods.	Total Cost and Charges.	Amount of Sale of Goods.	Profit on the Trade.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
India - - -	1,212,808	58,617	341,698	90,824	1,703,947	1,816,465	112,518
China - - -	1,618,628	6,772	628,344	169,770	2,423,514	3,395,422	971,908
TOTAL - - £.	2,831,436	65,389	970,042	260,594	4,127,461	5,211,887	1,084,426

India Profit, brought down - -	£. 112,518	China Profit, brought down - -	£. 971,908
Deduct, loss on re-sold goods -	3,990	Deduct, difference in the amount paid for discharge of bills drawn on the Court from China, beyond the rate of the Tale assumed in the above calculation £. 40,466	
	108,528	Paid on account of the China Embassy - -	2,255
Deduct also loss on saltpetre delivered to the Board of Ordnance	1,250		42,721
	107,278	Deduct further, 4 per cent. charged on the prime cost of the investment, as an insurance to cover losses at sea - - -	929,187
	48,512		64,745
£. 58,766		£. 864,442	

India Profit, as above, on Sales - - - - -	£. 58,766
China - - ditto - - - - -	864,442
	923,208
Deduct surplus Commercial Charges on Merchandize beyond the rate of 5 per cent. charged above on Sales - - -	189,901
	733,307
Other Commercial Receipts and Profits :	£.
Interest on the annuities - - - - -	36,226
Charges on private trade - - - - -	210,218
Interest and discounts on anticipated payments - - -	44,295
Interest on balance due from the Territorial Branch at the close of 1815-16, not invested for consignment to England conformably to the provisions of the Act 53 Geo. 3.	46,543
	337,282
Deduct Payments to be made thereout :	1,070,589
Dividends on stock - - - - -	630,000
Interest on bonds - - - - -	230,536
	860,536
SURPLUS remaining - - - £.	210,053

(Errors excepted.)

East India House, }
23 January 1818. }

(signed) Charles Cartwright,
Acc^t Gen^l.

(Appendix 4, in No. 19.)

Appendix, No. 19.

Appropriation of
the Surplus Profits
of the East India
Company.

AMOUNT appropriated of SURPLUS PROFITS accrued in *England*, from 1st May 1814 to 30th April 1817, distinguishing each Year; showing also the Sum remaining to be appropriated.

	Indian Debt.	Home-Bond Debt.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.
1814-15 - - - - -	387,049	209,500	596,549
1815-16 - - - - -	326,545	413,000	739,545
1816-17 - - - - -	4,654	5,800	10,454
£.	718,248	628,300	1,346,548

PROFIT ON SALES.

	£.	£.
1814-15 - - - - -	1,237,125	
1815-16 - - - - -	531,854	
1816-17 - - - - -	210,053	
	1,979,032	
Appropriated as above - - - - -	1,346,548	
Sum remaining to be appropriated - - - - -		632,484

(Errors excepted.)

East India House, }
23 January 1818. }

(signed)

Charles Cartwright,
Acc^t Gen^l.

(Appendix 5 (1), in No. 19.) - - - - -

TERRITORIAL BRANCH in Account with the COMMERCIAL, in respect to Bills of Exchange

Dr.

		£.	s.	d.
1815: 30 April	TO Amount of Payments actually made on this account in 1814-15 -	834,323	4	8
	To Balance, being the excess of Territorial Remittances realized in the current year, above the amount of bills for interest of Indian Debts, discharged in the same period, transferred to the credit of the Account with the Territorial Branch, No. 2 - - - - -	95,098	9	-
		/		
		£.	929,421	13 8
1816: 30 April	To Amount of Payments actually made on this account in 1815-16, including 12,275 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> for interest, included in bills drawn on the Court for Java Prize Property - - - - -	392,919	14	7
	To Balance transferred to credit of Account, No. 2, with the Territorial Branch, as before - - - - -	35,047	18	3
		/		
		£.	427,967	12 10
1817: 30 April	To Amount of Payments actually made on this account in 1816-17 -	269,760	9	1
	To Balance transferred to credit of Account, No. 2, with the Territorial Branch, as before - - - - -	447,865	3	6
		/		
		£.	717,625	12 7

(Appendix 5 (1), in No. 19.)

drawn from *India* on Account Interest of India Debts, 1st May 1814 to 30th April 1817.

Cr.

1815: 30 April	BY Amount of Remittances realized in 1814-15, to meet the Payments made per contra, viz.:	£. s. d.		
		£.	s.	d.
	Received for bills drawn in the Company's favour in various departments of Government, and on individuals, for supplies furnished from the Territorial Funds in India - - - - -	142,755	17	2
	For bills drawn by the Court on India - - -	7,891	5	10
	Of Government, on further account of the Company's claims on the Public, including Pay-office demands, &c. passed to their credit -	542,534	11	10
	Net produce of bullion remitted from Fort St. George - - - - -	324,015	-	10
		£. 1,017,196	15	8
	Deduct, paid sundry bills drawn on account remittance of property of deceased officers, &c. - 13,135 17 8			
	Disbursements in England and China on account of the Public, included in payments from Government - - - - - 74,639 4 4			
		87,775	2	-
		929,421	13	8
1816: 30 April	By Amount of Remittances realized in 1815-16, to meet the Payments made per contra:			
	Received, for bills drawn in the Company's favour, as before - - - - -	157,351	13	11
	Of Government, Pay-office demands passed to their credit in account - - - - - 331,687 - -			
	Sale of spices from the Moluccas 115,400 - -			
		447,087	-	-
		£. 604,438	13	11
	Deduct, paid sundry bills drawn on account remittance of property of deceased officers, &c. - 14,075 2 4			
	Disbursements in England, as before, on account Government - 162,395 18 9			
		176,471	1	1
		427,967	12	10
1817: 30 April	By Amount of Remittances realized in 1816-17, to meet the Payments made per contra:			
	Receipt from Government in cash - - - - -	387,145	6	9
	Ditto - by Pay-office demands passed to their credit -	249,118	-	-
	Ditto - by sale of spices from the Moluccas - ditto -	30,197	-	-
		£. 666,460	6	9
	For bills drawn in the Company's favour, as before -	124,001	6	-
		£. 790,461	12	9
	Deduct, paid sundry bills drawn on account remittance of deceased officer's property - - - - - 4,259 12 10			
	Disbursements in England as before, on account Government - 68,576 7 4			
		72,836	-	2
		717,625	12	7

(Appendix 5 (2), in No. 19.) - - - - -

TERRITORIAL BRANCH in Account with the COMMERCIAL, in respect to Payments of a Political
which the Commercial Branch has a Claim to be repaid

Dr.

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1815: 30 April	TO Amount of Territorial Advances and Charges in England, &c. in the year 1814-15:						
	Pay to military and marine officers on furlough and retirement - - - - -	147,609	9	7			
	Interest, sinking fund and charges on loan 2,500,000 <i>l.</i> from the Public in 1812 - - - - -	244,044	2	2			
	Political freight and demorage, exclusive of amount charged on political exports - - - - -	51,081	9	4			
	Passage of military, and sundries for their use on the voyage - - - - -	79,101	4	7			
	Charges on account of St. Helena, including supplies furnished from China and the Cape - - - - -	148,679	1	11			
	Charges on account of Prince of Wales Island - - - - -	21,704	2	7			
	- - Ditto - - - Bencoolen - - - - -	8,502	5	4			
	Political charges general, including interest paid on India debt bills postponed - - - - -	256,512	9	2			
	Demands of Pay-office-general, on account of King's troops serving in India - - - - -	284,790	-	-			
	Expense survey of the China seas, &c. paid at Canton - - - - -	15,712	9	-			
	Military, marine and other territorial stores exported from 1st May 1814 to 30th April 1815 - - - - -	405,237	11	2			
	- - Ditto - - cast-iron bridge, &c. for Nabob of Oude - - - - -	5,744	2	9			
	Payments on account of the Carnatic Fund - - - - -	180,930	7	2			
	- - - Ditto - - off-reckoning funds - - - - -	135,692	2	7			
	- - - Ditto - - several public institutions, and to individuals, repayable in India - - - - -	30,392	3	4			
	Sundry advances on loan, &c. repayable in England	14,293	12	-			
					£.	2,030,026	12 8
1815: 1 May	To Balance brought forward - - - - -	-	-	-		711,560	7 9
1816: 30 April	To one year's interest at 6 per cent. per annum, on above balance - - - - -	-	-	-		42,693	- -
	To Amount of Territorial Advances and Charges, in England, &c. in the year 1815-16:						
	Pay to military and marine officers, &c. - - - - -	150,691	-	-			
	Interest, sinking fund, &c. - - - - -	243,988	-	-			
	Political freight and demorage, exclusive of amount charged on political exports - - - - -	145,080	-	-			
	Passage of military, and supplies to them on the voyage - - - - -	58,976	-	-			
	Charges, St. Helena, including supplies furnished from China and the Cape - - - - -	180,344	-	-			
	Charges on account of Prince of Wales Island - - - - -	-	-	-			
	- - - Ditto - - Bencoolen - - - - -	8,060	-	-			
	Political charges general, including interest paid on Indian debt bills postponed - - - - -	267,164	-	-			
	Demands of the Pay-office - - - - -	331,687	-	-			
	Expense survey of the China seas, &c. paid at Canton	9,284	-	-			
	Military, marine and other territorial stores exported from 1st May 1815 to 30th April 1816 - - - - -	341,817	-	-			
	Cast-iron bridge, &c. for the Nabob of Oude, in- cluding freight - - - - -	17,545	-	-			
	Payments on account of the Carnatic Fund - - - - -	137,408	-	-			
	- - - Ditto - - off-reckoning funds - - - - -	54,451	-	-			
	- - - Ditto - - several public institutions, &c. as before - - - - -	34,174	-	-			
						1,980,669	- -
					£.	2,734,922	7 9

- - - - - (Appendix 5 (2), in No. 19.)

Nature, made from the Commercial Funds in *England, China* and the *Cape*, for the Amount of
by Advances for Investment in *India* or *China*.

Cr.

1815: 30 April	BY Balance transferred from Account, No. 1, being the excess of Territorial Remittances in 1814-15 above amount of payments for bills drawn for interest on Indian debt - - - - -	£.	s.	d.
		95,098	9	-
		£.	s.	d.
	By net advances to Commercial Department, Bengal -	868,896	3	8
	- - - Ditto - - - ditto - - - Madras -	253,067	-	8
	- - - Ditto - - - ditto - - - Bombay	66,125	11	7
	Invoice amount of cargoes shipped from Bencoolen for England, exclusive of any charge for the expenses of the settlement, the point being at present under reference to the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, as to the proportion in which the said expenses are to be borne by the Territorial and Commercial Branches of the Company's affairs - - - - -	35,279	-	-
			1,223,367	15 11
			1,318,466	4 11
	By Balance due to Commercial Branch under this head - - - - -		711,560	7 9
		£.	2,030,026	12 8
1816: 30 April	By Balance transferred from Account, No. 1, being the excess of Territorial Remittances in 1815-16 above amount of payments for interest bills - - -		35,047	18 3
	By amount net advances to the Commercial Department in the current year, Bengal - - - - -	1,196,996	-	-
	- - - - - Ditto - - - Madras - - - - -	394,823	-	-
	- - - - - Ditto - - - Bombay - - - - -	249,903	-	-
	Marine stores debited to the Territorial Account, per contra, given credit for in Commercial Department at Bengal - - - - £. 19,465			
	Stationery - - ditto - - at Fort St. George 7,636			
		27,101	-	-
	By invoice amount of cargoes from Bencoolen, as before, and amount advanced there to owners of Europe ships - - - - -	55,330	-	-
			1,924,153	- -
			1,959,200	18 3
	By Balance due to Commercial Branch under this head - - - - -		775,721	9 6
		£.	2,734,922	7 9

Appendix 5 (2.)—Territorial Branch in Account with the Commercial, &c.—*continued.*

Dr.

		£.	s.	d.
1816: 1 May	TO Balance brought forward - - - - -	775,721	9	6
1817: 30 April	To one year's interest, at 6 per cent. per annum, on above balance -	46,543	-	-
	To Amount of Territorial Advances and Charges in England, &c. in the Year 1816-17:			
	Invoice amount of military, marine and other territorial stores exported, 1st May 1816 to 30th April 1817 - - - - -	585,530	-	-
	Officers' pay - - - - -	208,226	-	-
	Carnatic debts - - - - -	194,089	-	-
	Interest, sinking fund, &c. on loan - - - - -	243,922	-	-
	St. Helena, (exclusive of exports) - - - - -	54,854	-	-
	Bencoolen bills, &c. - - - - -	434	-	-
	Political charges general - - - - -	289,454	-	-
	Political freight and demorage, exclusive of amount charged on exports - - - - -	59,945	-	-
	Passage military - - - - -	51,814	-	-
	Pay-office demands and recruiting charges (estimated)	249,118	-	-
	Consignments to St. Helena from India and China -	13,113	-	-
	Survey of the China seas, paid at Canton - -	21,135	-	-
	Territorial advances at the Cape, <i>R.Ds.</i> 232,870, at 1 s. 10 $\frac{6}{10}$ d. - - - - -	21,967	-	-
		1,993,601	-	-
		£.	2,815,865	9 6

East India House,
5th August 1818.

		Cr.	
		£.	s. d.
1817: 30 April	BY Balance transferred from Account, No. 1, being the excess of Territorial Remittances in 1816-17, above amount of payments for Interest bills - - - - -	447,865	3 6
	By Balance due to Commercial Branch under this head - - -	*2,368,000	6 -
		£.	2,815,865 9 6

* *Mem.*—This Balance is subject to reduction by the amount of the Advances in India from the Territorial Branch to the Commercial Branch, in the Indian official year 1816-17.

(Errors excepted.)

Chas. Cartwright,
Accot Genl.

Appendix, No. 19.

(Appendix 6, in No. 19.)

Appropriation of
the Surplus Profits
of the East India
Company.SPECIFICATION of the SUMS applied by the Court of Directors in *England* to the Discharge of Principal of INDIA DEBT, from 1st May 1814 to 30th April 1817; showing the Description of the Notes and Obligations thus paid off.

1814-15.		£.	s.	d.
PAID Bills of Exchange, drawn on the Court of Directors :				
From BENGAL :		£.	s.	d.
On account Six per cent. loan obligations, dated 30th June 1811	- - - - -	118,830	-	-
- Eight per cent. promissory notes, various dates	- - - - -	6,747	10	-
- Decennial loan obligations of 1st January 1803	- - - - -	1,000	-	-
- Treasury notes, issued under Resolution of Governor-general in Council, of 15th July 1813	- - - - -	57,646	4	5
		184,223 14 5		
From MADRAS :				
On account Eight per cent. promissory notes	- - - - -	9,751	13	10
- Second eight per cent. loan ditto	- - - - -	2,425	-	-
- Third eight per cent. ditto	- - - - -	425	-	-
- Principal of second 10 per cent ditto, of 1805-6	- - - - -	1,487	9	11
		14,089 3 9		
From BOMBAY :				
On account eight per cent. promissory notes	- - - - -	22,787	10	-
		£.	221,100	8 2
Payment made in advance, on account of promissory notes issued by the Bengal Government to the Prize Agents for the Captors of Java, bearing interest at Calcutta		- - - - -	166,250	- -
		£.	387,350	8 2
1815-16.				
Paid Bills of Exchange drawn on the Court :				
From BENGAL :				
On account six per cent. loan obligations, dated 30th June 1811	- - - - -	238,998	6	8
Balance of bills drawn from Bengal, on account the promissory notes issued to the Prize Agents for the Captors of Java, after deducting the advance made on this account in the preceding year; as also the amount included in the bills for interest	- - - - -	87,546	6	10
		£.	326,544	13 6
1816-17.				
Paid Bills of Exchange drawn on the Court :				
From BENGAL :				
On account Treasury notes, issued under Resolution of Governor-General in Council of 15th July 1813	- - - - -	3,934	3	7
From MADRAS :				
On account second 10 per cent. loan promissory notes, of 1805-6	- - - - -	476	17	6
		£.	4,411	1 1

Memorandum.—The above totals differ from the sums inserted in the Annual Accounts of Receipts and Payments under the like heads, in consequence of some of the bills from India having been drawn including both principal and interest. The payments have been correctly adjusted to their several heads, from materials received since the periods of making up the respective Annual Accounts.

(Errors excepted.)

East India House, }
5 August 1818. }

(signed)

C. Cartwright,
Acc^t Gen^l.

(Appendix 7, in No. 19.)

SPECIFICATION of the SUMS appropriated in the Years 1814-15, 1815-16 and 1816-17, to the Reduction of the HOME-BOND DEBT.

Appendix, No. 19.

Appropriation of
the Surplus Profits
of the East India
Company.

	Bonds Paid in on Sales	Bonds Paid off.	Bonds. Bought up.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
1814-15 - - - -	13,300	100,000	96,200	209,500
1815-16 - - - -	276,700	- - -	136,300	413,000
1816-17 - - - -	5,800	- - -	- - -	5,800
	295,800	100,000	232,500	628,300

The Bonds paid in on Sales and bought up, as expressed in the above Statement, have not been cancelled, but are held to be re-issuable.

The Bonds stated to be paid off, *have been cancelled.*

(Errors excepted.)

East India House, }
5 August 1818. }

(signed)

Charles Cartwright,
Acc^t Gen^l.

(Appendix 8, in No. 19.)

A SPECIFICATION of the Particulars of the Payments on account of CHARGES of MERCHANDIZE, from 1st May 1814 to 1st May 1815.

	£.	s.	d.
Tradesmen's bills for expenses of the East India House, repairs, taxes, coals, candles, &c. (one half) - - - -	17,360	16	6
Law charges, incurred in respect to commercial matters - - - -	1,917	2	2
Commercial annuities and pensions - - - -	10,142	11	-
Directors' gratuities (one half) - - - -	4,341	15	7
Proportion of salaries and allowances to officers of the house and warehouses, chargeable to the Commercial Branch, according to the principle established for each office in the plan of accounts approved by the Board of Commissioners - - - -	60,922	18	8½
Subscriptions to charities, and on public occasions (one half) - - - -	431	-	-
Extra clerks (one third) - - - -	6,110	6	3
East India College, chargeable to the Commercial Branch in the proportion that the number of servants abroad employed in that branch bears to the whole number of servants in the India and China establishments - - - -	1,279	-	-
Expresses and ships' packets - - - -	724	11	5
Outfit of Company's sloops - - - -	4,073	15	3
Books, maps, prints, charts, &c. (one half) - - - -	996	7	1
Advances on account of Organzine silk and other goods - - - -	15,879	4	11
Building and repairs of Company's hoys - - - -	3,527	10	8
Royal East India Volunteer regiments (one half) - - - -	5,819	3	2
Supercargoes commission - - - -	84,113	15	3
Fees to King's officers, and expense of entries at Custom-house - - - -	3,059	13	5
Tradesmen's bills for the warehouses - - - -	43,928	3	7
Rents, wharfage, &c. landing goods - - - -	6,499	12	8
Examining surgeons and surgeons' mates (one half) - - - -	105	-	-
Stamps, including stamps for transfers - - - -	465	11	2
Convoying Company's ships - - - -	3,045	-	-
Labourers' wages - - - -	170,415	9	9
Cartage - - - -	10,408	18	11½
Taxes for the warehouses - - - -	11,531	6	10
Pensions paid to labourers by warehouse-keepers - - - -	4,782	9	-
Hoyage and lighterage - - - -	5,294	12	2
Carried forward - - - £.	477,175	15	6

Appendix, No. 19.

Appropriation of
the Surplus Profits
of the East India
Company.

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	477,175	15	6
Inspectors, surveyors of shipping, &c. &c. - - -	10,404	1	-
Sundry miscellaneous disbursements of officers of the house and warehouse-keepers, of a commercial nature - - -	2,949	4	3
Making up deficiencies of Labourer's Fund - - -	2,648	15	11 ½
Journies of Directors, visiting ships, &c. - - -	414	10	6
Gratuities to sundry persons for present relief - - -	77	19	9
Gratuities to sundry persons for commercial services, sums not exceeding 600 l. each - - -	1,029	5	6
Gratuities to officers and seamen of Company's ships, for their conduct when attacked by an enemy - - -	301	19	6
Stationery, for home consumption (one half) - - -	3,741	15	10
Building and repairs to caravans - - -	2,378	11	5
Interest on loans - - -	26,807	12	6
Printing tea-brokers' books - - -	1,300	-	-
Disbursements agents at out-ports - - -	1,248	17	3
Protection to seamen - - -	30	13	6
East India Dock Company - - -	8,380	6	5
Purchase of dollars to replace those stolen from Captain Hughes, of the Bridgewater. - - -	256	17	2
London Dock Company - - -	1,173	8	3
Passage to India and China of commercial servants - - -	205	-	-
Expenses on account of shipment of bullion - - -	24	16	6
	540,549	10	9 ½

RECEIPTS:	£.	s.	d.
Old goods sold - - -	4,066	13	7
Warehouse rent - - -	55,287	2	3 ½
Interest 3 per cent. Bank reduced annuities - - -	207	4	8
Porcher & Co., for twine supplied to the Lowjee family - - -	78	6	8
Discount on bonds bought up, deducting commission - - -	10	-	-
Greenwich Hospital - - -	9	19	9
Impress received from sureties of run-men - - -	750	13	1
Charges on goods not brought to sale - - -	717	3	9
Charges on the baggage of passengers - - -	1,592	10	-
Buildings - - -	2,054	5	5
Balances in hands of warehouse-keepers and officers of the house, less on the 1st March 1815 than on 1st March 1814 - - -	10,838	1	11 ½
Warehouse rent, charged proprietors of goods in private trade accounts - - -	15,347	14	1
Ship books, &c. charged owners in freight accounts - - -	480	11	11
	91,440	7	1 ½
Amount of Charges General - - - £.	449,109	3	8

Add,

The following sums included in the amount of Commercial Charges General, contained in the account of Receipts and Payments since carried to different heads of expenditure :

	£.	s.	d.
Amount paid by the Company's husband and paymaster, on account of outfit of ships, &c., carried to freight and demorage - - -	14,132	10	1
Amount paid by the Company's husband, for duties on exports carried to Customs - - -	13,003	7	-
Amount short, carried to the Political Charges General, in the various disbursements of the officers of the house - - -	1,049	17	1
	28,185	14	2

Amount of Commercial Charges General in Annual Account of Receipts and Payments, from 1st May 1814 to 1st May 1815 - - -	£.	477,294	17	10
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(Errors excepted.)

East India House, }
5 August 1818. }

(signed)

Charles Cartwright,
Acc^t Gen^l.

(Appendix 9, in No. 19.)

A SPECIFICATION of the Particulars of the Payments on Account of CHARGES of
MERCHANDIZE, from 1st May 1815 to 1st May 1816.

Appendix, No. 19.

Appropriation of
the Surplus Profits
of the East India
Company.

	£.	s.	d.
Tradesmen's bills, for the expenses of the East India House, repairs, taxes, coals, candles, &c. (one-half) - - - - -	13,963	4	4
Law charges, incurred in respect to commercial matters - - - - -	1,510	10	2
Commercial annuities and pensions - - - - -	13,678	2	5
Directors' gratuities (one half) - - - - -	3,761	15	6
Proportion of salaries and allowances to officers of the house and warehouses, chargeable to the Commercial Branch, according to the principle established for each office in the plan of Accounts approved by the Board of Commissioners - - - - -	77,230	19	-
Royal East India volunteer regiments (one half) - - - - -	346	7	7
Passage to India and China of commercial servants - - - - -	40	-	-
Subscriptions to charities, and on public occasions (one half) - - - - -	3,009	7	6
Extra clerks (one-third) - - - - -	6,648	10	2
East India College, chargeable to the Commercial Branch, in the proportion that the number of servants abroad employed in that branch, bears to the whole number of servants in the Indian and China establishments - - - - -	1,944	-	-
Expresses and ship's packets - - - - -	631	15	6
Adjustment of Indian accounts and payments on account of India - - - - -	5,038	10	10
Outfit of Company's sloops - - - - -	5,805	9	4
Books, maps, prints, charts, &c. (one half) - - - - -	1,487	14	-
Advances on account of Organzine silk and other goods - - - - -	12,137	1	10
Building and repairs of Company's hoys - - - - -	3,857	3	6
Supercargoes commission - - - - -	80,929	15	10
Fees to King's officers and expense of entries at Custom House - - - - -	2,580	18	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tradesmen's bills for the warehouses - - - - -	37,471	1	3
Rents, wharfage, &c., landing goods - - - - -	4,597	16	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Examining surgeons and surgeon's mates (one half) - - - - -	210	-	-
Stamps, including stamps for transfers - - - - -	2,079	19	6
Convoying Company's ships - - - - -	2,730	-	-
Buildings - - - - -	30,552	11	6
Labourers' wages - - - - -	173,605	15	7
Cartage - - - - -	10,961	10	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Taxes for the warehouses - - - - -	11,130	7	11
Pensions paid to labourers by warehouse-keepers - - - - -	4,527	15	6
Hoyage and lighterage - - - - -	5,342	-	-
Inspectors, surveyors of shipping, &c. &c. - - - - -	7,753	1	6
Sundry miscellaneous disbursements of the officers of the house and warehouse-keepers, of a commercial nature - - - - -	1,720	11	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Making up deficiencies of Labourers' Fund - - - - -	2,878	7	2
Journies of Directors, visiting ships, &c. - - - - -	176	11	6
Gratuities to sundry persons for present relief - - - - -	277	12	-
Gratuities to sundry persons for commercial services, sums not exceeding 600 l. each - - - - -	420	-	-
Gratuities to officers and seamen of Company's ships, for their conduct when attacked by an enemy - - - - -	181	-	-
Stationery, for home consumption (one half) - - - - -	4,041	10	-
Buildings and repairs to caravans - - - - -	3,715	11	7
Printing tea-brokers' books - - - - -	1,000	-	-
Disbursements of agents at out-ports - - - - -	1,489	8	-
East India Dock Company - - - - -	14,911	-	6
Salvage - - - - -	2,285	4	2
London Dock Company - - - - -	4,154	17	4
Expenses on account of shipment of bullion - - - - -	314	13	7
Duty on saltpetre delivered to the Board of Ordnance - - - - -	477	8	-
Protections to seamen - - - - -	2	16	6
Carried forward - - - - - £.	563,609	17	9

II.
FINANCE.

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APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM SELECT COMMITTEE [II. Finance.

Appendix, No. 19.

Appropriation of
the Surplus Profits
of the East India
Company.

Brought forward				£.	s.	d.	563,609	17	9
RECEIPTS.				£.	s.	d.			
Old goods sold	-	-	-	2,682	4	8			
Warehouse rent	-	-	-	24,500	10	8			
Discount, deducting commission on bonds bought up	-	-	-	183	11	-			
Charles Cartwright, in trust, to await future disposal	-	-	-	350	-	-			
Greenwich Hospital	-	-	-	9	12	9			
Impress received from sureties of run-men	-	-	-	15	16	3			
Received of owners of ships, for ledgers of wages	-	-	-	16	2	-			
Charges on the baggage of passengers	-	-	-	1,403	-	-			
Ship books, &c. charged owners, in freight accounts	-	-	-	1,830	-	-			
Warehouse rent, charged proprietors of goods in private trade accounts	-	-	-	43,737	10	4			
Balance in hands of warehouse-keepers and officers of the house, less on the 1st May 1816 than on the 1st May 1815	-	-	-	2,249	10	8			
							76,977	18	4
Amount of Charges Merchandize				£.	486,631 19 5				
Deduct,									
Amount paid by Company's husband and paymaster, for outfit of sloops, &c. carried in account of receipts and payments to freight and demorage, but which ought to have remained a charge of merchandize				1,497	5	6			
Expense of the stationery warehouse, carried in account of receipts and payments to commercial exports, but which has subsequently been carried to the account of the Political Branch				491	-	-			
							1,988	5	6
							£.	484,643 13 11	
Add,									
The following sums included in the amount of Commercial Charges General, in the account of Receipts and Payments, since carried to different heads of expenditure :									
Amount short, carried to Political Charges General, in the various disbursements of officers of the house				1,679	14	1			
Amount paid on account of the Fee Fund, carried by mistake to Charges General				700	-	-			
Amount of duty on Exports paid by Company's husband, carried to Customs				4	3	-			
							2,383	17	1
Amount of Commercial Charges General in Annual Account of Receipts and Payments, from 1st May 1815 to 1st May 1816							£.	487,027 11 -	

(Errors excepted.)

East India House, }
5 August 1818. }

(signed) Charles Cartwright,
Acct Genl.

(Appendix 10, in No. 19.)

A SPECIFICATION of the Particulars of the Payments on Account of CHARGES of
MERCHANDIZE, from 1st May 1816 to 1st May 1817.

Appendix, No. 19.

Appropriation of
the Surplus Profits
of the East India
Company.

	£.	s.	d.
Tradesmen's bills for expenses of the East India House, repairs, taxes, coals, candles, &c. (one half) - - - - -	15,326	7	-
Law charges, incurred in respect to commercial matters - - - - -	2,805	12	11
Commercial annuities and pensions - - - - -	14,311	-	1
Directors' gratuities (one half) - - - - -	3,836	19	7
Proportion of salaries, &c. allowances to officers of the house and warehouses, chargeable to the Commercial Branch, according to the principle established for each office in the plan of accounts approved by the Board of Commissioners - - - - -	70,890	8	9
Subscriptions to charities, and on public occasions (one half) - - - - -	907	13	-
Extra clerks (one third) - - - - -	6,161	1	10
East India College, chargeable to the Commercial Branch, in the proportion that the number of servants abroad employed in that branch bears to the whole number of servants in the Indian and China establishments - - - - -	1,458	-	-
Expresses and ship's packets - - - - -	251	17	2
Adjustment of Indian accounts and payments on account of India - - - - -	2,099	-	10
Outfit of Company's sloops - - - - -	2,823	6	6
Books, maps, prints, charts, &c. (one half) - - - - -	1,390	10	8
Advances on account of the preparation of goods for sale - - - - -	7,599	10	10
Repairs of Company's boats - - - - -	4,284	11	8
Supercargoes commission - - - - -	91,583	11	10
Fees to King's officers and expenses of entries at the Custom House - - - - -	2,281	1	9½
Tradesmen's bills for the warehouses - - - - -	48,525	3	1
Rents, wharfage, &c. &c. and landing goods - - - - -	5,740	2	7
Examining surgeons and surgeons' mates (one half) - - - - -	273	-	-
Convoying Company's ships - - - - -	525	-	-
Buildings - - - - -	9,783	4	-
Labourers' wages - - - - -	157,440	-	8½
Cartage - - - - -	10,780	15	5
Taxes for the warehouses - - - - -	9,397	2	6½
Pensions paid to labourers by warehouse-keepers - - - - -	5,228	4	6
Hoyage and lighterage - - - - -	5,351	3	6
Inspectors, surveyors of shipping, &c. &c. - - - - -	8,385	12	5½
Sundry miscellaneous disbursements of officers of the house and warehouse-keepers, of a commercial nature - - - - -	1,350	6	3½
Making up deficiencies of Labourers' Fund - - - - -	2,220	12	6
Gratuities to sundry persons, for present relief - - - - -	50	5	-
Gratuities to sundry persons, for commercial services, sums not exceeding 600 l. each - - - - -	1,380	5	-
Gratuities to officers and seamen of Company's ships, for their conduct when attacked by an enemy - - - - -	120	-	-
Stationery for home consumption (one half) - - - - -	3,959	12	9
East India Dock Company - - - - -	19,284	3	5
Building and repairs, &c. to caravans - - - - -	2,438	17	9
London Dock Company - - - - -	6,188	4	-
Printing tea-brokers' books - - - - -	1,000	-	-
Disbursements of agents at out-ports - - - - -	940	12	8
China embassy - - - - -	14	14	-
Expenses on account of shipment of bullion - - - - -	240	12	-
Unclaimed prize-money, which in former years has been deducted from the payments for Charges of Merchandize, lately agreed to be carried to the account Poplar Contingent Fund - - - - -	5,574	11	7
Carried forward - - - £.	534,203	-	2½

Appendix, No. 19.

Appropriation of
the Surplus Profits
of the East India
Company,

Brought forward			£.	s.	d.
			534,203	-	2 ½
RECEIPTS.					
			£.	s.	d.
Old goods sold	-	-	1,891	7	7 ½
Warehouse rent	-	-	16,889	11	7 ½
Royal East India volunteer regiments	-	-	257	-	4
Stamps, including stamps for transfers	-	-	818	10	4
Received of owners of ships, for ledgers of wages	-	-	23	12	6
Impress received from sureties of run-men	-	-	17	8	1
Greenwich Hospital	-	-	8	16	-
Warehouse charges on the baggage of passengers	-	-	1,772	10	-
Warehouse rent, charged proprietors of goods in private trade accounts	-	-	33,406	17	8
Ship books, &c. charged owners in freight accounts	-	-	2,391	-	-
Balance in hands of warehouse-keepers and officers of the house, less on 1st May 1817 than on 1st May 1816	-	-	1,408	16	4 ½
			58,885 10 6 ½		
Amount of Charges of Merchandize			£.	475,317	9 8
Deduct,					
The amount deducted from Charges General in account of receipts and payments, for adjustments of former years					
			29,241	17	1
Amount paid by the Company's husband and paymaster, for outfit of sloops, &c. carried in account of Receipts and Payments to freight and demorage, but which ought to have remained a charge of merchandize					
			2,815	7	6
			32,057 4 7		
			£.	443,260	5 1
Add,					
The following sums included in the amount of Commercial Charges General, in the account of Receipts and Payments, since carried to different heads of expenditure:					
Amount short, carried to Political Charges General in the various disbursements of officers of the house					
			1,393	13	8
Amount paid by paymaster, on account of Poplar Fund, carried to that head					
			61	3	6
Amount of duties on exports, &c. paid by the Company's husband, carried to Customs					
			531	6	6
			1,986 3 8		
Amount of Commercial Charges General in Annual Account of Receipts and Payments, from 1st May 1816 to 1st May 1817			£.	445,246	8 9

(Errors excepted.)

East India House, }
5 August 1818. }

(signed)

Charles Cartwright,
Acc^t Gen^l.

(Appendix 11, in No. 19.)

SURPLUS COMMERCIAL PROFITS of the EAST INDIA COMPANY after Payment of the Dividends on the Capital Stock, from the 1st May 1814 to the 1st May 1831; together with the Amount appropriated in the same period, and showing the Balance remaining unappropriated on 1st May 1831; prepared in accordance with the Opinion of the Company's Standing Counsel, as it respects the Home-bond Debt discharged.

							Surplus Commercial Profits, after payment of Dividends on Capital Stock.	Amount applied to Payment of Interest on the Bond Debt.	Remaining Surplus.
							£.	£.	£.
1814-15	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,527,203	259,545	1,267,658
1815-16	-	-	-	-	-	-	713,610	235,967	477,643
1816-17	-	-	-	-	-	-	644,322	230,536	413,786
1817-18	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,220,334	211,659	1,008,675
1818-19	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,440,290	153,120	1,287,170
1819-20	-	-	-	-	-	-	400,819	157,266	243,553
1820-21	-	-	-	-	-	-	685,793	162,938	522,855
1821-22	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,114,219	155,161	959,058
1822-23	-	-	-	-	-	-	390,423	160,844	229,579
1823-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	469,291	140,140	329,151
1824-25	-	-	-	-	-	-	855,630	135,533	720,097
1825-26	-	-	-	-	-	-	454,187	111,739	342,448
1826-27	-	-	-	-	-	-	291,607	159,333	132,274
1827-28	-	-	-	-	-	-	289,022	153,441	135,581
1828-29	-	-	-	-	-	-	162,021	158,124	3,897
Deduct,							£. 10,658,771	2,585,346	8,073,425
Amount adjusted in the Indian Books of the year 1828-29, on account of losses upon goods imported into India from Europe, which had arisen from deficiencies appertaining to the years from 1815-16 to 1817-18							51,195	-	51,195
As regards the } partly estimated 1829-30							£. 10,607,576	2,585,346	8,022,230
Outward Trade } - ditto - 1830-31							118,569	114,973	3,596
							134,679	93,363	41,316
							£. 10,860,824	2,793,682	-
									£. 8,067,142

APPROPRIATED AS UNDER:

		Home-bond Debt.	India Debt.	Consignments of Bullion to India, in aid of Sinking Fund.	Sum directed by the Financial Letter to Bengal, of June 1821, to be advanced to the Sinking Fund.	TOTAL.
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1814-15	-	196,200	329,704	-	-	525,904
1815-16	-	136,300	318,382	-	-	454,682
1816-17	-	-	477	-	-	477
1817-18	-	12	200	-	-	212
1818-19	-	-	98	1,000,537	-	1,000,635
1819-20	-	-	-	166,302	-	166,302
1820-21	-	-	6,285	-	-	6,285
1821-22	-	-	10,576	-	1,500,000	1,510,576
1822-23	-	1,100	25,500	-	-	26,600
1823-24	-	75	1,396,842	-	-	1,396,917
1824-25	-	-	-	-	-	-
1825-26	-	712	-	-	-	712
1826-27	-	-	3,950	-	-	3,950
1827-28	-	-	82,103	-	-	82,103
1828-29	-	-	82,065	-	-	82,065
1829-30	-	-	75,778	-	-	75,778
1830-31	-	-	-	-	-	-
£.		334,399	2,331,960	1,166,839	1,500,000	5,333,198

Balance of surplus Commercial Profits remaining unappropriated on the 1st May 1831, including the	£.	2,733,944
Sum of £. 1,848,790, Interest on the Balances due from the Territorial to the Commercial Branch		
Balance remaining unappropriated on the 1st May 1831, exclusive of Interest, as above	£.	885,154

East India House,
Nov. 30, 1831. }

(Errors excepted.)

(signed) Thos. G. Lloyd,
Acc^t Gen^l.

Appendix, No. 20.

Rates of Exchange
between the Terri-
torial and Commer-
cial Branches.

Appendix, No. 20.

CORRESPONDENCE, &c. relating to the RATES of EXCHANGE at which the Currencies of India are converted into Sterling, in the Account between the TERRITORIAL and COMMERCIAL BRANCHES of the Affairs of the EAST INDIA COMPANY.

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CORRESPONDENCE, &c.

Extract from PAPER OF OBSERVATIONS by the BOARD; dated 24 February 1814.

"THE Board conceive it proper to come to an understanding on a very material point, which is not adverted to in the Suggestions, namely, the rate of exchange at which the payment in India is to be credited."

LETTER from James Cobb, Esq. to T. P. Courtenay, Esq.; dated at the East India House, 4 June 1814.

Sir,

IN obedience to the commands of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, I herewith transmit copy of a Report from the Committee of Accounts, dated the 13th April last; being the substance of a reply to the observations of the Right honourable the Board of Commissioners on the former Report from the Committee of Accounts, relating to the separation of Indian accounts, under the Act of the 53d of his present Majesty.

I have, &c.

(signed)

J. Cobb, Secretary.

(Enclosure.)

Extract from the REPORT of the COMMITTEE OF ACCOUNTS; dated 13 April 1814.

THE rate of exchange at which the amount of the several before-mentioned transactions shall be converted into the currencies of India will now be considered.

The rates heretofore used for reducing the Indian monies into sterling, have been so various and so little correspondent to the relative intrinsic values of the coins exchanged, as to produce neither accuracy in the results nor uniformity in the several accounts and statements.

As accuracy and uniformity are of primary importance in all the accounts and statements which the late Act of Parliament requires to show the future progress of the Company's affairs, it is submitted that the Indian monies be reduced into sterling in the Company's books, statements, and accounts at home, from and after the 30th April 1814, according to the intrinsic value of such monies when compared with the Mint price of the lawful currency of this kingdom, and that the sterling money of all supplies, &c. from England to India be reduced in the Indian books, statements and accounts, from the same period into the Indian monies, according to the same rule.

This

This procedure will certainly produce uniformity of statements, and that it will also produce accuracy of result, is presumed from the following considerations.

In this country every calculation of value and price, whether by comparison or otherwise, is referrible to the legal coin of the realm. The arguments and conclusions used by the parties in the recent discussion respecting the bullion question, however opposite, proceeded upon the Mint price of bullion, as the datum of all their calculations.

If it may then be considered, notwithstanding the derangement which has been produced by the stoppage of cash issues at the Bank, and by the great and unprecedented rise in the price of bullion, that the Mint price of bullion has been the only basis of every calculation respecting price and comparative value, it may surely be presumed that the Mint price should *undoubtedly* be the basis for valuing the Indian monies in all matters of account and statement between England and India.

If in England the public revenue and all private concerns are referrible to the coin of the realm at the Mint price, that is, at 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per ounce for standard gold, and 5*s.* 2*d.* per ounce for standard silver, and on this principle the value in the Indian monies should be found, of all supplies from England to India, it may be presumed that as the public revenue and all private concerns in India are referrible to the currency established by the Company's regulations, that the value of the supplies from India to England and China should be found in a similar manner, which is by reducing the Indian monies into sterling, according to the fine metal contained in these monies, and the English legal currency respectively.

During the period of the late Charter, that is, from the year 1793, the current rupee of Bengal has been considered as 16 per cent. less valuable than the sicca rupee, and at that rate the sicca rupee has been reduced in all the public accounts drawn up at this house.

The sicca rupee, by the Bengal Regulations, contains of fine silver troy grains 175.927, and according to the English Mint value of 5*s.* 2*d.* for 444 grains fine silver, the intrinsic value of the sicca rupee is 2*s.* 0.566*d.* At this rate the value of the current rupee is 1*s.* 9.177*d.* Of late years the current rupee has been calculated as equal to 2*s.* in the factory accounts, and in the accounts of profit and loss; and as equal to 2*s.* 3*d.* in the account of stock per computation.

Now the consequence of this over-valuation of the current rupee, that is the difference between 1*s.* 9.177*d.*, and 2*s.* has been the giving a false view, not only of the statement of account between England and India, but also a statement equally false of the profit and loss on goods exported to India, and of goods imported from India.

If, for example, 100*l.* should be invested in metals, and charged at 2*s.* the current rupee, the article of metals in the Indian books would be debited for 1,000 current rupees, and of course the sale proceeds beyond that sum would be considered profit; but if the cost of the metals had been reduced into current rupees, according to the intrinsic value of the sicca rupee, or 1*s.* 9.177*d.* the current rupee, the account in the Indian books would have been debited for 1,133 current rupees, and of course the sale proceeds must have reached beyond that sum before any profit could be stated on the sale of the article in question; so, on the same principle, any article of Indian produce invoiced at 1,000 current rupees would stand charged in the home accounts with a prime cost of 100*l.*, and of course the article must sell beyond that sum before any profit could be stated thereon; but if the prime cost in the English accounts had been calculated according to the intrinsic value of sicca rupees, or 1*s.* 9.177*d.* the current rupee, the article in the home accounts would have been charged with 88*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* as its prime cost, and of course a lesser sale value would show a profit thereon greater than appears according to the practice which has hitherto prevailed.

From this it is apparent that by departing from the real par value of the Indian and English currencies in the accounts and statements, and substituting an arbitrary or imaginary value, all the Company's exports, as well as their imports, have suffered a corresponding diminution in all the statements furnished from time to time. The evil of this procedure has been twofold; for, first, the exports have been charged less for prime cost in the Indian books than they should have been charged, which has shown a profit where there was none; and, second, the imports have been charged more for prime cost in the home accounts than they should have been charged, which has shown a loss where there might have been a profit.

To obviate this in future, it is submitted, that instead of continuing the present arbitrary valuation of the Indian monies, the real par value should be taken in all the future statements, which is as follows: Sicca rupee 2*s.* 0.566*d.*, Arcot rupee 1*s.* 11.247*d.*, Bombay rupee 1*s.* 11.004*d.*

The Arcot rupee is stated for the Madras accounts, because it appears by a late communication from the Governor and Council of Fort St. George, that the silver money is intended to take place of the gold in all the accounts and statements of that presidency.

Appendix, No. 20.

Rates of Exchange
between the Terri-
torial and Commer-
cial Branches.Revenue Letter from
Fort St. George,
5 March 1813,
paras. 92 to 96.

Extract LETTER from T. P. Courtenay, Esq. to James Cobb, Esq.; dated India Board,
30 June 1814.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, transmitting, by order of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, copy of a Report from the Committee of Accounts, dated the 13th April last, being the substance of a reply to the observation of the Right honourable the Board of Commissioners on the former Report from the Committee of Accounts relating to the separation of Indian accounts, under the Act of the 53d of his present Majesty.

Appendix, No. 20.

Rates of Exchange
between the Terri-
torial and Commer-
cial Branches.

Having brought the said Report under the consideration of the Board of Commissioners, I am instructed to communicate to you, for the information of the Court of Directors, the decision they have thought proper to pass on the several points brought into discussion by the Committee of Accounts as objectionable.

The Rate of Exchange at which the payment of *Territorial Charges in England* should be converted into Indian Currency :

THIS very essential point not having been distinctly brought forward in the first Report transmitted by the Court, the Board, thinking it necessary to come to a right understanding on the subject, called the attention of the Court to it in the paper of observations accompanying my letter, before adverted to. The proposition now transmitted in reply has been examined by the Board with all the deliberation so highly important and extremely delicate a point requires, being fully impressed by the reflection that it is not merely a matter of account, but involves likewise considerations of policy, prudence and consistency. The Board most fully admit the propriety of the position laid down by the Court, that with a view to show the future progress of the affairs of the Company, accuracy and uniformity are of primary importance in all the accounts and statements which the late Act requires ; and they are of opinion that the rate of exchange between the sterling money and the Indian currencies should be definitively fixed upon one uniform principle, because leaving the determination of it to be governed by the fluctuations of the times would be productive of confusion, irregularity and inconvenience.

Whatever opinion the Board may form as to the accuracy of the valuation of the Indian currencies in the accounts hitherto made up, and whatever weight might be supposed to attach to the reasonings now urged by the Court in support of their proposition to have recourse to a calculation according to the intrinsic value of the several coins, estimated at the Mint prices of Great Britain, it is conceived that the present occasion is the most unseasonable and unpropitious for the trial of such an experiment, as very injurious consequences may be apprehended to result from it in various ways.

The Board do not judge it necessary to enter upon a discussion of the accuracy of the calculation on the data assumed by the Court, which will involve questions of political economy of a very intricate nature ; but it is the opinion of the Board, that it would be neither wise to apply the rate resulting from that calculation to the purpose now in view, nor to use the rate which would result from the calculation on the actual market price of the precious metals, and much less the rate according to the current exchanges of the day, but that it will be far more eligible, on every consideration, to continue the rate of exchange that has generally obtained and been sanctioned by the usage of Parliament, as well in fixing of salaries and in the settlement of accounts between the Public and the Company, as in the accounts that have annually been presented to, or brought to the view of Parliament for a long series of years.

The rate so used has been as follows : 2 s. the current rupee ; 8 s. the pagoda ; 2 s. 3 d. the Bombay rupee.

It should be added that the Court, in their Commercial Letter to Bengal of the 9th February last, para. 97, have directed the invoices of the stores exported to India (which stores are stated to form part of the Territorial disbursements in London) to be carried to account in the books at these rates ; and in another commercial letter to India by the ships last despatched, the amount of Indian currency has been converted into sterling upon the same calculation.

From all these considerations, the Board have thought proper to determine that this rate of exchange, which may be considered as a medium rate, be used in the conversion of the Territorial payments in England into Indian currency.

Extract of PLAN for keeping and arranging the BOOKS OF ACCOUNT of the East India Company in *England*; that the said Books shall contain and exhibit the Accounts of the Territorial and Political Departments separately and distinctly from such as appertain to or are connected with the Commercial Branch of their Affairs. Submitted by the Court of Directors of the said Company to the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India for their approbation, in conformity to the provisions of the Act of the 53d of the King, c. 155, s. 64, together with the Alterations, Amendments and Additions made by the said Board, in the manner also provided in the said Act.

Suggestions.

Remarks, Alterations, &c.

4. That an account be opened in the ledger under the head of "Territorial Account," which will contain on the debit side the amount of all payments made in England on that account, and on the credit side the payment by India of these advances, either by issues to the Commercial Boards in India or by any other means.

Approved, on the assumption that it is combined with such arrangements of detail as shall enable the Company from time to time to furnish such distinct accounts relating to the several branches of the Political Department, both as to debts and assets, and receipt and expenditure, as are or may be required by Parliament or called for by the Board, it being understood that the accounts of the payments in England for Territorial Charges

Suggestions.

Remarks, Alterations, &c.

Appendix, No. 20.

Rates of Exchange
between the Terri-
torial and Commer-
cial Branches.

Charges to be repaid in India, according to the provision of the 54th section of the Act of the 53d, will be drawn up or calculated from the debit side of this general head; and as the rate of exchange at which the payment in sterling shall be converted into Indian currency is not provided for in the said Act, the Board deem it eligible and proper to determine that the exchange shall be at the same rates which have obtained and been sanctioned by the usage of Parliament, as well in fixing of salaries, and in the settlement of accounts between the Public and the Company, as in the accounts which have annually been presented to or brought to the view of Parliament for a long series of years, viz.

2 s. the current rupee, calculated at 16 per cent. less than the sicca rupee.

8 s. the pagoda.

2 s. 3 d. the Bombay rupee.

LETTER from *James Cobb, Esq.* to *T. P. Courtenay, Esq.*; dated East India House, 16 May 1815.

Sir,

THE Committee of Accounts in their Report to the Court of Directors of the East India Company of the 13th April 1814, recommended that rates of exchange, founded on the par values of the Indian and English monies, should be adopted in the several accounts and statements of the Company's affairs after the 30th of the same month.

To this proposition the Board of Commissioners, in your letter of the 30th June 1814, objected, for the reasons therein stated; but as it appears to the Court that the subject is still open to discussion, and that it is of the utmost importance to the just and accurate statement of the future progress of the Company's affairs, that the rates then recommended should be finally adopted, I am directed to submit copy of a Report from the Committee of Accounts; also of a paper therein referred to, prepared on the subject, entitled "Memorandum on the Valuation of the Indian Monies in Account," containing further reasons for inducing the Board's adoption of the rates above adverted to.

I have, &c.

(signed)

James Cobb, Secretary.

(Enclosure No. 1.)

REPORT of the COMMITTEE of ACCOUNTS.

THE Committee in their Report to the Court of the 13th April 1814, recommended that rates of exchange, founded on the par values of the Indian and English monies, should be adopted in the several accounts and statements of the Company's affairs of 30th April 1814. To this proposition the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, in the letter from their Secretary of the 30th June 1814, objected, for the reasons stated in that letter; but as it appears to your Committee that the subject is still open to discussion, and that it is of the utmost importance to the just and accurate statement of the future progress of the Company's affairs, that the rates recommended in the Committee's Report of the 13th April 1814 before referred to, should be finally adopted; your Committee have read and approved a further paper prepared on the subject, which they recommend, if such paper shall meet with the approbation of the Court, be submitted to the Right honourable the Board of Commissioners, as further reasons for inducing the adoption of the rates proposed by the Court in April 1814.

The Committee, therefore, present the paper referred to, intituled, "Memorandum on the Valuation of the Indian Monies in Account," to the consideration of the Court.

East India House, 12 May 1815.

(Enclosure No. 2.)

Extract MEMORANDUM on the Valuation of the Indian Monies in Account.

THE memorandum referred to in the above Report is of considerable length, the substance of the arguments it contains is comprised in the following concluding observations:

The rate at 2/6, and 12 months' date, deducting the interest, is equal to	s.	d.
The Board's rate is	- 2	4.57
	- 2	3.84
Difference	- - 0	0.73

or about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Value, sicca, in exchange, as above -	s.	d.
	- 2	4.572
Intrinsic value of sicca	2	0.566
Difference -	- 0	4.006

or about $16\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.

Sicca rupee, in- stead of -	s.	d.	s.	d.
	- 2	0.566	2	- $\frac{1}{2}$
Arcot rupee -	1	11.247	1	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bombay rupee	1	11.004	1	11

The modification is proposed merely for the convenience of more ready calculation.

	s.	d.
Sicca rupee -	- 2	- $\frac{1}{2}$
Arcot rupee -	- 1	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bombay rupee -	- 1	11

" If the Board's rates are finally adopted, the following are the consequences which are likely to occur:—First, the true par of exchange will be overlooked, and so far from the rate charged in the bills for interest on the Indian debt being considered as it really is, a political rate, it may be understood as little beyond a fair commercial rate, when by the adoption of the Board's rates, the real par may be referred to those rates instead of being referred to the relative intrinsic values of the several coins exchanged. And, second, not only will the Company's commercial statements experience the deterioration before mentioned, but at the same time the amount of their gross and net revenues will experience an increase in the same ratio; from which it may be contended by those who are inimical to the Company, that as the commerce appears to be carried on at a loss, while the net revenues are increasing in amount, it would become a matter of absolute necessity to abandon that commerce altogether, and thus leave the realization of even the surplus revenue to the medium of the private trade.

" But if the Court's rates (or the modification of them in the margin) are finally adopted, the statements of revenue and charges, and commercial and political intercourse, will be formed on a principle of valuation, which will at all times show the just comparison between Indian and English money, and will exhibit in the profit and loss accounts results calculated according to the fixed values of the coins of England and India, and thus, by deductions from such values, prove how far the trade carried on by the East India Company is really profitable, and how far that profit extends.

" It may be proper also to state, in concluding these observations, that, by the adoption of the Court's rates, the very important considerations before mentioned will be accomplished, the general principle for the valuation of coins will be preserved, and the whole accounts and statements will be drawn up on principles which appear perfectly applicable to England and India, the government of both being essentially conducted by the same authorities, and each being equally under the control and direction of the same Parliament."

LETTER from *T. P. Courtenay, Esq.* to *James Cobb, Esq.*; dated India Board, 3 August 1815.

Sir,

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th May last, transmitting copy of a report of the Committee of Accounts of the 12th of the same month, together with a document intituled, "Memorandum on the Value of the Indian Monies in Account," which document is recommended by the said Committee to be submitted to the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, as containing further reasons for the adoption of the rates of exchange proposed by the Court of Directors in April 1814, in the several accounts and statements of the affairs of the East India Company after the 30th of that month, instead of the rates directed by the Board, as signified in my letter of the 30th June following.

I am directed by the Board to request you will state to the Court, that the determination thus communicated was not passed without the most deliberate and mature consideration of the grounds upon which the Court had proposed the conversion of sterling money into the Indian currencies, at the several rates set forth in the Report of the Committee of Accounts, dated 13 April 1814.

The representation of the Court against the rates directed by the Board, as detailed in the document transmitted at the recommendation of the Committee of Accounts, has since been examined, with all the attention due to a subject which involves not only the interests of the East India Company, but those of the subjects of the United Empire at large.

The renewal of the Charter was a transaction in which Parliament and the British Government were contracting parties with the Company; the only computation of the value of the Indian coins referred to in the negotiation between the Company and the Public, or submitted to the consideration of Parliament, were those of 2s. the current rupee, 8s. the pagoda, and 2s. 3d. the Bombay rupee, and the whole arrangement must be understood to have been concluded, upon an admission of the accuracy for practical purposes of that valuation, which, from long usage even on the part of the Company, had become customary. On these principles of calculation adjustments of accounts have taken place, and payments have been made by the public to the Company to the extent of several millions; and were they now to be changed, the public might claim of the Company a revision of the accounts already settled, as well as a correction in all future payments.

A deviation from the continuance of rates so established by usage could not be justified but upon the strongest grounds of practical inconvenience; and indeed the Board entertain some doubts of their competency to sanction an alteration in a system which, for more than 20 years, has been in operation, with the approbation of Parliament, and on which the arrangements of the new Charter may be understood to rest.

From the earliest times of which the East India Company have any account, the valuation of the Indian currencies in sterling money has been much higher than their intrinsic value estimated as bullion. This enhanced value of those coins may be attributable to two causes, which by their joint operation would seem sufficiently to account for it; the one, that there has been almost constantly a balance of trade in favour of India, in consequence of which the course of exchange has been almost uniformly in favour of that country, as may be judged

judged from the great import of bullion; the other cause appears to be the high seignorage taken in the Indian mint.

In fact it is evident, that if the coin of any country be rendered by means of seignorage of greater value than bullion in the same country, it will preserve a part or the whole of this extrinsic and additional value in other countries with which the country in which it is coined may have commercial relations, especially if the course of payments be usually in favour of the coining country.

Accordingly, in most of the common tables of coin and currency which have been published in the last century, the sicca rupee is rated at 2s. 6d.; and in no one of the accounts annexed to the memorandum is the rupee and the pagoda rated at a lower value than what is adopted by the Board, except in one or two cases of the Madras pagoda, the latest of which occurs as long ago as the year 1771.

It is however much less material to inquire, upon abstract principles, what would be the proper rates at which to fix the Indian currencies, if the question were now to be settled for the first time, than to consider what would be the inconveniences which would arise from adopting the alterations suggested by the Court.

The calculation of the result of the Company's import trade for the last 28 years is stated in an appendage to the memorandum to have been made according to the customary rates adopted by the Board, with the exception of that from Bombay, in which the rupee is rated at 2s. 6d. instead of 2s. 3d. On this calculation the profitable out-turn of the adventure has been strongly asserted on the part of the Company. Since the passing of the Act of the 53d, by which the trade with India was opened to the enterprise of private merchants, the course of exchange for bills between India and London has been considerably enhanced. Those on Calcutta from 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 5½d. the rupee, and on London from 2s. 5½d. to 2s. 8½d. at 60 days' sight, and are liable to a further increase in proportion to the demand. The Company in their commercial capacity are already in the possession of considerable advantage over the merchant, independent of the great facility and security of the extensive remittance under the arrangements prescribed by the Act. Should that remittance be allowed to be made at the rates of exchange contended for by the Court, the private merchant could not persevere in the competition without most serious hazard, and the privilege granted by Parliament would be rendered nugatory. He cannot procure funds in India, or remit funds to India by consignments or otherwise, upon any calculation founded on the intrinsic price of bullion; so that, on mercantile principles, he would in all probability be driven from the market.

The objection to the proposition of the Court as it respects the political branch of the concern, and consequently the practical inconvenience resulting from it, stands upon strong grounds.

The pay of the civil and military service is received in Indian currency, with the full understanding of its relative value to sterling, on rates which custom has rendered habitual. In the civil, the customary rate adopted by the Board is repeatedly prescribed in Acts of Parliament, and it would be unwise to make an alteration which might prove the means of furnishing grounds of claim to compensation.

The advantage stated by the Court to be derived by the Customs does not require further remark, than that the rate of exchange at which the sterling money of the invoices is converted into currency, according to the Regulations, has been the source of complaint, and orders have been sent to India for a revision.

The observations with respect to the disuse of the current rupee in the Bengal accounts is of very little consequence, for it would, if applicable at all, have been a reason for changing the Parliamentary accounts several years ago; and as to the probable disuse of the pagoda in the Madras accounts, the substitution of the Arcot rupee can be made at the customary rate of 3½ rupees per pagoda.

In reply to the objection offered by the Court to the several rates adopted by the Board, that they do not agree in comparative value, it should be observed that they are the rates in customary use between the respective presidencies and England, and it will only require in the several officers of account abroad and at home a perseverance in that necessary attention to accuracy to which they are already accustomed.

On the whole, the determination of this question must be considered to rest more upon expediency and practical convenience than upon any theory, however plausible, and particularly a theory involving the consequences which have been pointed out. The Board have, therefore, upon the fullest consideration, determined to adhere to the decision communicated in my letter of 30 June 1814, with the addition of what relates to the conversion of the Madras pagoda into Arcot rupees.

I am, &c. &c.

(signed)

T. P. Courtenay.

LETTER from Joseph Dart, Esq. to T. P. Courtenay, Esq.; dated India House,
17 July 1816.

Sir,

I AM commanded by the Court of Directors to enclose, for the purpose of being laid before the Right honourable the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, copy of a Report from the Committee of Correspondence, dated the 10th April, together with the Paper of Observations referred to therein. And I am directed to request you will be pleased to state to the Board, that in the opinion of the Court of Directors the circumstances stated in

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Rates of Exchange
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torial and Commer-
cial Branches.

the Observations are sufficiently important to justify another application to the Board of Commissioners, for the purpose of obtaining their sanction for the adoption of the Rates formerly preferred by the Court in all the Company's statements from the 30th April 1814. And I am further directed to request you will be pleased to bring the enclosed Papers before the Board as early as may be convenient.

I have, &c.

(signed) J. Dart, Ass^t Sec^y.

(Enclosure, No. 1.)

REPORT of the Committee of Correspondence; dated 10 April 1816.

A PAPER of Observations on Mr. Courtenay's "Letter of the 3d August 1815, respecting the Rates of *Exchange of Indian Monies in Account*" having been laid before the Committee by the Chairman, and the Committee having approved the same, beg leave to lay it before the Court, and to submit that a copy of the Paper be transmitted to Mr. Courtenay in a letter from the Secretary.

(Enclosure, No. 2.)

OBSERVATIONS on Mr. Courtenay's Letter of the 3d August 1815, respecting the Rates of Exchange of Indian Monies in Account.

Letter from
Mr. Courtenay,
13 June 1814.

THE Board, by this Letter of their Secretary, confirm their former decision respecting the rates of 2s. the current rupee, 8s. the pagoda, and 2s. 3d. the Bombay rupee. But the Board agree to the Court's proposition for reducing the pagoda into Arcot rupees, at the rate of 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ rupees for one pagoda.

The Board object to the alteration proposed by the Court, principally for the following reasons:

1st.—The public might claim of the Company a revision of the accounts already settled, as well as a correction in all future payments.

2d.—It is doubted whether the change could be admitted, without the sanction of Parliament.

3d.—Indian monies, from the Company's earliest accounts, have been rated higher than their intrinsic value, partly from the balance of trade being in favour of India, and partly from the high seignorage charged in the Indian mints, which together tend to preserve that extrinsic and additional value in other countries.

4th.—If the rates proposed by the Court were allowed, the Company would obtain such an advantage as would probably drive the private trader out of the market, which is contrary to the intentions of Parliament.

5th.—The effect the change would produce respecting the Political Branch of the Company's affairs, "stands upon strong grounds."

6th.—The change might give rise to claims for increased allowances from the civil and military servants of the Company.

Previous to offering any remarks on these several points, it appears proper to notice, that in the observations on the Court's recommendation for valuing the Indian monies in account according to the relative quantity of fine metal in those monies, and in the legal coins of Great Britain, the Board have uniformly called that recommendation a "theory," and have treated it as being contrary to practical convenience. It may perhaps be allowed again to observe, that it is not only the true theory on which all calculations of exchange should proceed, but it is also the mode in universal practice for finding the par rates of exchange; and it is from the par rates so formed, that the amount of the deviation, in what is called the course of exchange, is calculated, by which the difference above or below par is found, and from which the favourable or unfavourable operation of the course of exchange is deduced.

In respect to the *first point* it may be remarked, that the Court could have no objection to a revision of the accounts already settled with the public, at least so far as regards the rate of exchange, which is the only question now under consideration, because the presumed equity of the case, as well as the practice lately adopted, leave the Court no apprehension of sustaining any loss on that account. *First*, as to the presumed equity of the case, the accounts referred to were for advances by the Company in India for His Majesty's service there, which advances were repaid in London, at certain rates of exchange.

Appx. to 4th Report in 1812, No. 26, p. 497.

The amount drawn on the Company from 1794-5 to 1806-7, was 9,137,527*l.*, and the expense to the Company, beyond the rates charged to the public, was 254,072*l.* or 2.78 per cent.

Appx. to 3d Report, No. 17, p. 395.

In the same period the advances in India for the public service were admitted by the House of Commons to amount to 5,010,702*l.*

1st Report, 1808, p. 5, and 30 to 40; and 3d Report above, p. 395.

It is presumed that whatever might have been the principle on which the rates of exchange were founded, for reducing the advances in India into sterling, that the Company were justly entitled to be repaid in England a sum equal to the expense they incurred in providing those advances for the public service in India; but in the accounts referred to, the rates used for charging the public with the advances in India were nearly 3 per cent. less than the average rates paid by the Company for bills drawn on them from India. The principle above stated was however partly recognised in the settlement of the accounts referred to, as the Company were allowed to charge the public interest according to the average rates the Company paid for money raised in India during the period comprehended in those accounts.

And *second*, as to the practice lately adopted. It may be presumed the Board have seen the justice of the conclusion, that if interest was allowed according to the rate paid, so should the advances of principal be repaid in the same manner. This has been fully recognised in the late agreement with His

His Majesty's Government, for the payment in England of advances made in India. These advances are to be furnished from the cash remaining in the Indian treasuries, in consequence of the interest on the Indian debt being taken out by bills drawn on England at the rate of 2s. 6d. per sicca rupee. And upon this principle it has been agreed that the advances to the public service in India should be repaid in England at 2s. 6d. per sicca rupee also. This equitable agreement seems to have been overlooked by the Board in the late letter of their secretary, otherwise it could not have escaped notice, that so far as regarded advances in India, the sum to be repaid on that account should in all cases be regulated by the sum it cost the Company to supply such advances, without any reference to the rates used in the accounts and statements. In either view, therefore, it is presumed a revision of the rates used in the accounts already settled between the public and the Company could not be objected to by the Court, should the Board think such revision necessary, as it is clear by the mode recently adopted for the settlement of future accounts, that such revision would be in favour of, and not against the Company.

As to the *second point*, it is to be presumed that Parliament would not withhold its sanction to any measure which was founded on principles so agreeable to general usage, as those which the Court have recommended.

The *third point* embraces two distinct considerations, *First*, the supposed effects of the balance of trade, and *Second*, the supposed effects of the Indian seignorage on the coinage. On the first consideration it is with much deference observed, that the Board appear to have overlooked the manner in which the trade with India was conducted, at least so far as that trade is supposed to affect the rates of exchange used in the early part of the Company's affairs. The trade with India was carried on at the beginning of the last century, principally by goods and bullion consigned to the several factories, the bills drawn on England being granted more in the nature of indulgences to the Company's servants, than as the means for carrying on the trade. The bills paid in the early part of the last century were in the proportion of about one-tenth to the goods and bullion sent out, as shown in the margin. After the year 1735 the proportion of bills drawn to goods and bullion sent out increased, but so far from this increase operating in the way supposed by the Board, it is worthy of particular notice, that taking Bengal as an example, even from the year 1724, the rates for bills declined from about 2s. 7½d. to about 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 3d., which was the rate in 1760. From 1761 to 1766 the rate was 2s. 4d., and from that period the rate declined to 2s. 1d. and 2s., which were the rates from 1771 to 1790. In 1786 and 1787 some part of the Indian debt was paid by bills drawn at 1s. 8d., and 1s. 11d. per current rupee. For some time after the Company became possessed of the Dewannee, the Indian revenues provided a part of the Europe investments. In this case so far from those investments representing any balance in favour of India, the part provided by the revenues was in fact so much of the balance of the annual tribute due from India to the Company as the sovereigns of the country. It is well known that for some years after the Dewannee, owing to a mistaken policy, the Company refused to take the savings of their servants in India for bills on England, and that in consequence those savings were advanced to the Foreign European Companies, to the great detriment of the Company's affairs. It is equally well known that the rates of exchange granted at that time by the Foreign Companies did not proceed on the real, or the supposed real value of the Indian monies, compared with the European monies with which they were exchanged; but those rates were fixed according to the demand for goods in Europe, and of course according to the demand in India for funds to purchase such goods, and according to the quantity of the funds in the hands of individuals requiring remittance to England through the medium of the trade of the Foreign European Companies, all other means of remittance except that of the coins of the country being closed by the policy before mentioned.

On the second consideration, respecting the supposed effects of the seignorage charged in the Indian mints, it is observed by the Board, "In fact it is evident that if the coin of any country be rendered, by means of seignorage, of greater value than bullion in the same country, it will preserve a part or the whole of this extrinsic and additional value in other countries with which the country in which it is coined may have commercial relations, especially if the course of payments be usually in favour of the coining country." This observation is not quite free from ambiguity; as it is stated, if coin is rendered more valuable by seignorage than bullion, &c., without stating in what manner the supposed extrinsic value is given by the mere charge of seignorage. In India it appears to have been the practice to deduct from the number of the pieces coined a certain portion out of every 100 or 1,000 for the charges of the respective mints. According to the late Lord Liverpool, it appears to have been the practice in some countries (European) to retain the seignorage by a reduction in the standard of the coin. Now, in either of these cases, it is clear such charge cannot add to the real value of the coin; it certainly does increase the expense of fabrication, and so far, where payments are to be made, the cost of the coin will be increased; but it appears to be quite contrary to the principles of the circulation of money, that such increased cost of fabrication should give any increased value to the coin so charged with that cost, in any other country than that where it circulates as

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Rates of Exchange between the Territorial and Commercial Branches.

From 1705-6 to 1734-5. The average annual value of goods and stores exported by the Company was	£. 101,296
The average annual value of bullion was	455,312
And the average annual amount of bills paid from 1705-6 to 1734-5 was	53,992
	£. 556,608

This period is taken, because it is the period in which the rates used in the home accounts, as stated in the memorandum forwarded by the Court, were the highest in the whole series of more than 100 years referred to on that occasion.

Note.—It was not till 1787 the Bengal rupee was reduced in any of the home accounts from 2s. 6d. to 2s.; it was not till 1735 that the pagoda was reduced from 9s. to 8s.; and from 1712 to 1739 the Bombay rupee was charged at 2s. 6d., after that at 2s. 5d. and 2s. 6d.; and from 1789 at 2s. 3d.; from 1705 to 1712 the Bombay rupee was charged at 2s. 3d.

Letter from Lord Liverpool to the King, p. 154.

"It is and has long been a dispute among the writers on coins, whether the charge of fabricating coins, and even a seignorage payable to the sovereign, should not be taken out of our coins, as is practised in most foreign countries; and many eminent men have differed on this point. I incline to think that the charge of fabrication should not be taken from those coins, which are the principal measure of property and instrument of commerce, and still less any profit derived from seignorage payable to the sovereign."

P. 154.

"Because the merchants of foreign nations, who have any commercial intercourse with this country, estimate the value of our coins only according to the intrinsic value of the metal that is in them, so that the British merchant would in such case be forced to pay, in his exchanges, a compensation for any defect which might be in these coins, and he must necessarily either raise the price of all merchandize and manufactures sold to foreign nations in proportion, or submit to this loss."

* Bengal Journal, 1710-11, p. 7.
— — p. 15.
— 1711-12, p. 69.
— — p. 162.

† Bengal Journal, 1711-12, p. 107.

Extract, Fort William Journal, Aug. 1719, p. 14.

"Sold for ready money, to defray expenses, three chests of Mexico dollars, at 207 sicca rupees for 240 sicca weight, that being the price the Shroffs give for silver in payment of bills of exchange, or ready money, though we make our merchants take it at 209 sicca rupees for 240 sicca weight."

	Troy Grains.
One sicca weight - -	179.67
240 - ditto - -	43,120.80
43,120.80 Troy grains, standard silver, = 39,886.74	
Troy grains, fine silver.	

One sicca rupee contains 175.927 Troy grains of fine silver; therefore 240 sicca weight of standard silver = 226.72 sicca rupees.

Given for 240 sicca weight 209; difference 17.72 or 8.4 per cent.

the legal currency. Perhaps Lord Liverpool's authority may be quoted in this case also.

To ascertain what rupee was used in the home accounts for the Bengal factory, and the manner in which sterling money was converted into Indian currency, the books of that factory, from 1710-11, have been investigated, and the following is the result: In May 1710, there was a batta of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. added on the currency used in the books, in which the value of bullion from England was charged, without it being stated whether that currency was the current or sicca rupee. In August 1710* it was charged at $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; and in November 1711, it was charged at 16 per cent. In February 1712, it is expressly

stated that the silver received from England was valued at 211.4 sicca rupees for every 240 sicca weight; this produce being carried out in rupees, and to that amount 16 per cent. being added for batta. †The bills drawn on England are stated in rupees, and the number of rupees so stated is carried out without any batta being added thereto. It is not till the year 1719-20 that any entry in the Bengal books can be found for showing the whole operation of the manner in which the bullion received from India was carried to account and issued. It appears that it was the custom to divide the invoice sterling value of the bullion received by 2s. 6d., and then to carry out that produce as the cost in rupees.

In its issue, the bullion in sicca weight was charged at so many sicca rupees for every 240 sicca weight, the number of sicca rupees varying with the standard fineness of the bullion sent out. In 1719-20 the variation was from 207 to $213\frac{1}{2}$ sicca rupees for every 240 sicca weight of the several parcels of silver contained in the invoices of that year. As 209 appears to have been considered the equivalent for standard bullion, the difference was $17\frac{1}{2}$ against the Company in this exchange, if the intrinsic value of the sicca is compared with the fine silver in 240 sicca weight of standard bullion; therefore the sum divided between the native mint and the native merchant appears to have been at the rate of about $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

It may then be presumed evident that the value of the rupee was charged, not according to the intrinsic value of the Bengal currency, compared with sterling money, nor according to any supposed reference to the balance of trade, but according to the value which the native merchants put upon the bullion received from Europe when exchanging it for the coin of the country, by which they exacted the difference before stated.

In the *fourth point*, it is stated that if the rates were conceded, the private trader, on mercantile principles, would be driven from the trade, and the privilege granted by Parliament become nugatory.

At present the private trader appears to possess some considerable advantages in the prosecution of his commerce with India, when contrasted with the situation of the Company in that respect. The private merchant is engaged in a trade of remittance, or very nearly so; his outward cargoes being, in general, but of inconsiderable value; his adventure, in fact, commences in India, and is carried on, generally speaking, by capital originating in India, and requiring remittance to England. The amount of his trade may be supposed to be regulated by the state of the European markets; and, in general, he has the prospect of realizing his returns in about 12 months from the purchase of the goods in India. If therefore under these circumstances he can obtain what he considers a fair mercantile profit on his commerce, he will continue it. And if, on an average of years, he should find that it does not produce him a fair mercantile profit, he may either diminish the amount of his trade or discontinue it altogether, according to his own views of the expediency of the case.

The Company's trade, in fact, commences in England, because the amount of that trade is regulated according to the Act of the 53d. By the sums paid in England for charges on account of India, and for goods sent there, and calculating from the purchase of the goods, and payment of the charges, to the realization of the home cargoes, the Company's returns, upon an average, cannot be effected at less than about two and a half or three years. The Company also are compelled to invest their funds in goods to the amount of the Indian charges paid in England, whatever may be the state of the European markets, because they have no other means of obtaining repayment of those charges but through the medium of their investment. But however the question of comparative advantage between the Company and the private trader may stand so far as regards the circumstances of their commerce, there can be no doubt that the rates used in the Company's accounts for exhibiting the state of their commerce, cannot influence the private trader, because the Company's rates can neither increase nor diminish the amount of his profits.

As to the *fifth point*, which relates to the effect the rates proposed would have on the political branch of the Company's affairs, the consideration of this question is involved in the observations hereafter stated respecting the importance of the change proposed to the future progress of the Company's affairs.

The *sixth point*, respecting any supposed claims of the Company's servants, requires but a very

a very few words. The alteration in the rates in the Company's accounts would have no influence on the metallic value of the India coins, in which the salaries of the Company's servants are paid, neither would such alteration have the least effect on the exchangeable value of those coins in India; and as long as the interest of the Indian debt shall be remitted at 2s. 6d. per sicca rupee, and the opportunity of remittance through the private merchant continues, the Company's servants, under those circumstances, would obtain for their Indian monies a rate in exchange precisely on the same principles as at present, without that rate being influenced by the statements in the Company's books or accounts.

The foregoing observations, in reply to the Board's objections to the adoption of the rates proposed, are submitted with much deference; and it now remains to advert to the importance of the reduction proposed in the rates of exchange as it respects the interest of the proprietors of East India stock.

By the late Act of the 53d, the dividends to the proprietors, in fact, depend upon the state of the Company's profit and loss accounts; in this view it matters not to what amount the sales may extend, if the result of those sales is not sufficient, after defraying all commercial charges, to produce a sum equal to the payment of the dividends. If, under the operation of the late Act, the private merchant should find that encouragement for extending his commercial transactions the advocates for throwing open the trade taught the British public to expect, there can be no doubt that, under those altered circumstances, the profit on the Company's Indian trade, if indeed any should appear while the present rates exist, would be so much reduced as hardly to deserve notice; in which case the Indian trade would be carried on merely to replace the outlay in England for Indian political charges, and for the cost of military and other stores, without adding anything to the items for providing for the proprietors the dividends on their stock. This is a consideration of great moment, because, in the case supposed, the proprietors could only look for their dividend to the profits of the China trade; in which, under the present circumstances of a general European and American peace, there is every reason to presume, some reduction will take place. There is no probability of any export trade in tea to the continent of Europe during peace; and there is reason to apprehend some reduction in the home consumption of tea, from the temptation the high duty on that article holds out to the contraband dealer. As there is no prospect of an increase in profit, on a decreased sale, in the case supposed, so, if to the reduction in the Indian profits should be added any considerable reduction in the China profits, a deficiency might soon occur in the accounts, and thus prevent a dividend being declared to the full extent of 10½ per cent. Any reduction of the dividend that can be justly avoided is much to be deprecated, because there is hardly even a supposable case in which, under the most favourable circumstances, the proprietors can expect an increase to the rate of 10½ per cent. in future years, so as to equalize any supposed reduction in that rate from the operation stated, Parliament having so completely appropriated the profits that there is no probable expectation of any profits so extensive as to offer such a reduction of the Home and Indian debts as would allow of any increase to the dividend within the term of the present Charter. So long as the Company's affairs proceeded on the principle of complete unity, in their character as merchants and sovereigns, it was of no very material importance, in respect to the payment of the dividend to the proprietors of East India stock, whether the rates used in the home accounts, for converting the Indian monies into sterling, were a little over or a little under their real comparative intrinsic values; because, upon an average of years, it was found that the rates used, though above their real values, produced a sufficient profit for all the purposes required under those circumstances. But since the separation made by Parliament in the character of the Company, as contradistinguished by the terms Commercial and Political, which separation affects the whole conduct of their affairs since the month of April 1814, it is of the utmost importance to the proprietors of East India stock that the whole of the Company's transactions, whether commercial or political, should be finally brought to account on accurate and just principles.

It is only from the use of the rates contended for that the Company can expect any increase, either to the amount of their Europe investments, or to the ultimate profit and loss on the whole of their trade, so as to counteract the probable decrease on those accounts as before stated; because there can be no expected increase to the Indian trade from an increase in the amount of political charges paid in England, or of military or other stores sent from England. So far as the political charges of India, &c. paid in England, are concerned, the Board feel an interest to prevent any increase on that account, with a view to general economy, and for the purpose of preventing the Political branch from becoming indebted to the Commercial branch of the Company's affairs; and so far as regards the goods exported for sale, the Court are equally interested in narrowly watching any increase on that account, as it is the net out-turn of those goods in India for which the Commercial branch will ultimately obtain credit, and not the mere invoice value of the goods. The rates proposed by the Court, if adopted, would be another motive for the greatest caution in the future exports, as the cost, when reduced into Indian currency, would be increased in the ratio of the reduction in the exchangeable value of the currency; therefore it would require a greater sale value to induce any increase in the consignments for sale in India.

Upon the whole, then, if there is good reason to expect that, on the before stated principles, the probable future scale of the Indian and China investments, combined with the operation of peace-charges, may exhibit an annual profit in the home accounts equal to the

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torial and Commer-
cial Branches.

In a letter from the Board of the 30th June 1814, it is stated as follows:

"The Board rely that the utmost attention be paid, that the indents from India for stores be limited to the annual demands of the service as far as prudent and practicable, so that expense be not incurred by a mere accumulation in the arsenals. Economy in the purchases is evidently an essential point of attention."

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cial Branches.

dividend and all charges, it may be presumed an object sufficiently important to justify another application to the Board, for the purpose of obtaining their sanction for the adoption of the rates proposed by the Court in all the Company's statements from the 30th April 1814.

East India House, April 1816.

(signed) *Joseph Thompson.*

LETTER from *T. P. Courtenay, Esq.* to *James Cobb, Esq.*; dated India Board,
15 August 1816.

Sir,

IN reference to your letter of the 17th ultimo, transmitting copy of a Report from the Committee of Correspondence, together with the Paper of Observations referred to therein, respecting the rates of exchange of Indian monies in account, I am directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to inform you, for the further information of the Court of Directors, that after giving to the subject the most serious consideration, they do not think it expedient or proper to reverse the decision of the late Board, as communicated in my letter of 30th June 1814 and 3d August 1815.

I am, &c.

(signed)

T. P. Courtenay.

LETTER from *Joseph Dart, Esq.* to *T. P. Courtenay, Esq.*; dated at the East
India House, 15 January 1824.

Sir,

THE alterations which have been made in the rate of exchange, at which bills are drawn on the Company in discharge of interest on the registered debt of India, as well as that at which bills are drawn in the Company's favour, in reimbursement of supplies to His Majesty's service, have directed the serious attention of the Court of Directors to the propriety of altering the rates of exchange observed in transactions between the Territorial and the Commercial branches of the Company's affairs; and I have the honour, by command of the Court, to request that you will submit to the consideration of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, the following observations and suggestions upon that important subject.

In the year 1814 the Board, in virtue of the authority vested in them by the Act of the 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, s. 64, directed, that in transactions between the Territorial and the Commercial departments the following rates of exchange should be observed; viz. 2 s. the current rupee; 8 s. the Pagoda, and 2 s. 3 d. the Bombay rupee.

To those rates the Court objected, and they proposed instead thereof that the Indian monies should be reduced into sterling in the Company's books at home, according to the intrinsic value of such monies, when compared with the mint price of the lawful currency of this kingdom, and that the sterling money of all supplies, &c. from England to India, should be reduced in the Indian books into the Indian monies, according to the same rate.

After much discussion, the Board, on the 15th of August 1816, apprised the Court that it was not thought expedient or proper to reverse the former decision.

It is not the intention of the Court now to contend for the particular principle then urged, but as the rate of exchange between England and India has materially varied since the last decision of the Board, and as the circumstances occasioning that variation have been deemed sufficient to justify and call for an alteration in other established rates, the Court are persuaded that the Board will concur in the propriety of bringing the subject again into discussion.

A main feature of the financial arrangements of the Act of 1813 was the separation of the Political from the Commercial accounts of the Company, but as sums were required in England to defray territorial charges, and sums were required in India to provide commercial investments, the Act directed that a sum equal to the actual payments in England on account of Territorial charges, (after deducting the amount of commercial expenditure in India,) should be generally set apart out of the Territorial revenue for the purpose of investment or remittance, at the option of the Court.

The payments in England being made in sterling, and those in India in sicca rupees, the question is, at what rate shall the currency of the one country be converted into the currency of the other?

Upon this question it appears to the Court that it was the obvious intention of the Legislature that sums paid from commercial funds in England for the territorial purposes of India, should be considered as so much remitted from England to India.

The Company, in its commercial character, disburses monies in England for the Company in its territorial character, and those monies being required in India for commercial purposes, the Territorial should repay to the Commercial Branch a sum *equivalent* to the disbursements in England.

But if in these transactions a higher value be affixed to the coin of India, relatively with that of England, than is justified by the mercantile exchange, it is clear that the Commercial branch instead of receiving the equivalent, sustains an actual loss arising out of its advances to the Territorial branch.

This is the present practical effect of the rates in use, the sicca rupee being valued at nearly 2 s. 4 d., whereas its worth in remittance from England to India since 1816, according to the best information which the Court have been able to obtain, has scarcely averaged 2 s., and does not at this time exceed 1 s. 9 d. The Court readily admit that if a demand had

had been made upon the market for a remittance to India to the extent of the sums advanced from the Commercial branch, the rate of exchange would to some extent have been thereby enhanced; but after making all reasonable allowance on that account, the Court are of opinion that taking the average since 1814, the Commercial branch has under the operation of the prescribed rates sustained a considerable loss, to which it is apprehended the Legislature had not the most distant idea of subjecting it.

It may also be observed, that by converting the invoice value of the Company's exports into the currency of India, at the rate prescribed by the existing Regulations, a fallacious view is given in the India books of the out-turn of the exports. Indeed, so long as those rates are continued, the Court submit that the annual result of the transactions of the Commercial branch, relatively with those of the Territorial, must be delusive, and thus the great object of Parliament in prescribing the separation of accounts is defeated.

But there is another ground upon which the Court conceive it to be of great importance that the accounts should be correctly stated.

The dividend of the Company is by law payable out of their commercial profits, and therefore it is unfair to the proprietors of India stock, and inconsistent with the law, that those profits, and consequently the capacity to pay the dividend, (without having recourse to the contingent means of a territorial surplus,) should be liable to be affected by an excessive valuation of the coin of India, in repayments from the Territorial to the Commercial branch.

But waiving all considerations of fairness and equity, there still appears no reason whatever for benefiting the Territorial funds by the continuance of these rates of exchange. The surplus of the Company's commercial profits is applicable only to the redemption of the bond debt at home, and the registered debt in India, and thus ultimately the Territorial Department would, in a regular course, derive the benefit which it now derives in the shape of exchange, whilst at the same time, by a correct computation of the rate of exchange, the actual results of the two branches under the separation prescribed by the Legislature would be more accurately ascertained.

Referring to the former discussion of this subject, the Board will observe that it was argued that practical inconvenience might result from departing from a standard of valuation which had existed for many years.

Whatever might at that time have been the force of this and of other objections which were then urged, the Court conceive that they have been removed by recent financial arrangements.

Previously to the last Charter Act, in the transactions between India and England, in which the Company were concerned, a high valuation was affixed to the rupee which could not have been justified except at times in which the balance of trade was considerably more in favour of India than it now is, or is likely again to be. The change of circumstances in the trade with India since 1813, has materially affected the mercantile exchange, and has also led to a necessary alteration in the rate observed by the Company, the value of the sicca rupee in the remittances of interest upon the debt of India having been reduced from 2 s. 6 d. to 2 s. 1 d., and a similar reduction having been recently agreed upon in the rate at which bills are drawn by King's officers in India, in repayment of advances made by the Company to His Majesty's service there.

Old established rates of exchange have therefore been departed from for reasons which are equally applicable to all questions of exchange or remittances between England and India; and with respect to any injurious tendency that might be anticipated from an official alteration in the valuation of the rupee, it is obvious that all inconvenience of that kind has been already sustained in the alteration in the exchange at which interest on the debt is remitted.

The Court trust that enough has been offered to show the propriety of a revision of the rates prescribed by the Board in 1814, and if it shall be admitted, as the Court think it must, that Parliament intended that the sums disbursed in England for the Territorial branch should be employed in India to commercial purposes, the inference would seem irresistible that those sums ought to be repaid in India at the rate at which they could have been remitted.

In accordance with these views, the Court beg leave to submit, for the consideration and approbation of the Board, that from and after the 1st of May 1823 the rate of exchange in repayments to the Commercial Department of sums disbursed in England for the Territorial Department, be governed by the actual ratio current between England and India; and that to prevent the confusion of repeated fluctuations, an arrangement be adopted upon a principle similar to that agreed upon for the supply of funds to His Majesty's service, viz. that the rate for each official year should be fixed (in reference to the actual rate) in the month of December, by the Court of Directors, subject to the approbation of the Board.

I have, &c.

(signed) J. Dart, Secretary.

LETTER from T. P. Courtenay, Esq. to J. Dart, Esq.; dated at the India Board,
18 February 1824.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, calling the attention of the Board to various observations and suggestions of the Court of Directors in reference to the rates of exchange observed in

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torial and Commer-
cial Branches.

transactions between the Territorial and Commercial branches of the affairs of the East India Company, and proposing that an alteration should be made in those rates from and after the 1st May 1823, in order to assimilate them to the actual mercantile rates current between England and India.

The Board conceive that the Company, in their commercial capacity, are justified in considering sums advanced annually from the commercial funds in England as an amount to be applied in India to commercial purposes, and that the conversion of these sums into the Indian monies should be effected at rates of exchange, by which the Commercial branch will not sustain a loss.

But if it is considered by the Court that the Legislature intended the repayments in India to be made at rates of conversion corresponding with the "mercantile exchange," or "at the rate at which they could have been remitted" to India, the Board direct me to observe that that rate was not proposed in the years 1814, 1815 and 1816, when the same subject was fully discussed. At that period a proposition of a very different nature, having reference to the intrinsic value of the precious metals, was brought forward. Whatever may be the average of the mercantile rates which have prevailed, the commerce of the Company enjoyed for several years the advantage arising from the difference in its favour of the medium rates adopted by the Board as compared with those rates; and it would seem scarcely reasonable that an alteration should now be made, because for a time the rates prescribed by the Board have become less favourable.

It appears to the Board, however, by no means clear that the mercantile exchange of the day describes the rate at which the sums in question could be remitted to India. The Court admit, that a demand upon the market for means for the remittance of those sums to India would, to some extent, have affected the exchange; but it may be fairly assumed, that the actual remittance from year to year through any other channel than the Territorial branch of funds to the extent of a million and a half sterling, and frequently of a much larger amount, must be effected on terms widely different from the rates of exchange that may exist between England and India.

From the accounts lately furnished of the present state of the Company's finances, both abroad and at home, it would appear unnecessary at present to enter into the question of the security of their dividends.

The Board cannot coincide with the views of the Court in considering the question of exchange as one comparatively unimportant, on reference to the final appropriation of the surplus commercial profits of the Company, since the same argument would go to release the Board and the Court from that strict attention to the separation of the Territorial and Commercial Accounts, which, as adverted to by the Court, the Legislature has clearly prescribed in reference to the present relation of the Company to the Territory.

Upon the whole view of the subject, the Board do not discover in the observations of the Court sufficient ground to induce them to concur in the proposition contained in your letter.

I have, &c.

(signed)

T. P. Courtenay.

LETTER from *Joseph Dart, Esq.* to *T. P. Courtenay, Esq.*; dated East India House, 18 March 1824.

Sir,

I HAVE laid before the Court of Directors of the East India Company your letter, dated the 18th ultimo, and I am commanded to address to you their concern at the intimation which it conveys, that the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India do not discover sufficient ground to induce them to concur in the proposition contained in my letter of the 15th January last, viz. that from and after the 1st of May 1823, the rate of exchange in repayments to the Commercial Department of sums disbursed in England for the Territorial Department, be governed by the actual rate current between England and India, and that to prevent the confusion of repeated fluctuations, an arrangement be adopted upon a principle similar to that agreed upon for a supply of funds for His Majesty's service, viz. that the rate for each official year should be fixed (in reference to the actual rate) in the month of December by the Court of Directors, subject to the approbation of the Board." The Court remark, however, with much satisfaction, that the Board have recognized the principle, "that the Company in their commercial capacity are justified in considering sums advanced annually from the commercial funds in England, as an amount to be applied in India to commercial purposes, and that the conversion of these sums into the Indian monies should be effected at rates of exchange by which the Commercial branch will not sustain a loss;" and as a just application of that principle is the utmost for which the Court have any desire to contend, they persuade themselves, that although the Board do not concur in the specific proposal which has been submitted to them, yet that an arrangement may be adopted, founded upon the principle in which the Board and the Court are agreed.

It is observed in your letter, that "whatever may be the average of the mercantile rates which have prevailed, the commerce of the Company enjoyed for several years the advantage arising from the difference in its favour of the medium rates adopted by the Board, as compared with those rates, and it would seem scarcely reasonable that an alteration should now be made, because for a time the rates prescribed by the Board have become less favourable." The Court admit, that in some of the years which have elapsed since 1814, the rates pre-
scribed

scribed by the Board operated beneficially on the Commercial branch; in other of those years, however, the effect was the reverse; such fluctuations were the natural result of a fixed rate of exchange, computed upon the principle of its being the medium between the maximum and the minimum of the actual rates contemplated at the time of fixing it. The practical effect, therefore, of the arrangement prescribed by the Board cannot be fully ascertained by an examination of the accounts of any particular year or years, but can only be correctly known by an average of the accounts of several years, and from the best information which the Court have been enabled to obtain, they are fortified in the conviction expressed in my letter of the 15th of January, "that taking the average since 1814, the Commercial branch has, under the operation of the prescribed rates, sustained a considerable loss."

But even were the fact assumed by the Board correct as respected not only one or more years, but the whole period since 1814, the Court must still be permitted to differ from the Board in their inference, "that it would seem scarcely reasonable that an alteration should now be made, because for a time the rates prescribed by the Board have become unfavourable."

If experience has shown that the prescribed rates have led to incorrect results, the propriety of revising them cannot surely be made to depend upon the effects which an erroneous practice may have had upon either the Territorial or the Commercial branch. Those effects might possibly call for a revision of the accounts retrospectively, but could never justify the continuance of an incorrect system.

But further, if since the system was adopted, circumstances affecting the exchange between England and India have materially varied, it will hardly be contended that because a rate of exchange fixed under other circumstances has had a particular effect at a particular period, no alteration should be made in that rate to adapt it to the altered state of things.

Such an argument would be quite inconsistent with the proceedings of the Board and the Court, in adapting to the present state of the exchange the rates observed in the reimbursement of funds supplied for His Majesty's service in India, and in the remittance of interest on the registered debt.

Suppose that in the discussion regarding the supply of funds for His Majesty's service, when, in consequence of the fall of the exchange, it was proposed by His Majesty's Government that a reduction should take place in the rate of exchange at which bills were drawn in repayment of advances made in India, the Court had objected, (and the objection would have been perfectly consistent with the fact), upon the ground that in one or more of the years since the former arrangement was adopted, the Government had benefited at the expense of the Company, would the objection for an instant have been admitted? But far from urging such an objection, the Court at once felt the propriety of a revision of the arrangement, and consented that the advances should be repaid at a rate to be annually fixed in reference to the current rate.

The Court apprehend that it has escaped the Board's notice, that when the rates in question were prescribed professedly as medium rates, the actual rate had fluctuated between 2 s. 9 d. and 2 s. 3 d. the sicca rupee; that the fluctuation for a considerable time past has been between 2 s. 1 d. and 1 s. 9 d.; and consequently, that the prescribed rate of 2 s. the current rupee, being upwards of 2 s. 3 d. the sicca rupee, has ceased to be a medium rate. Hence it is clear, that should the Board determine still to preserve the principle of a medium rate, an alteration in the amount of the rate is indispensably necessary.

The Board observe, that it is "by no means clear that the mercantile exchange of the day describes the rate at which the sums in question could be remitted to India. The Court admit that a demand upon the market for means for the remittance of those sums to India would, to some extent, have affected the exchange; but it may be fairly assumed that the actual remittance from year to year through any other channel than the Territorial branch, of funds to the extent of a million and a half sterling, and frequently of a much larger amount, must be effected on terms widely different from the rates of exchange that may exist between England and India."

Upon this observation the Court remark, first, that it relates not to the principle of their proposal, but to the degree in which it should be applied; and secondly, that if the transaction were solely one of commerce, it must be admitted that the augmented demand for remittance would materially affect the market rate; but it has possibly not occurred to the Board that the Territory requires a remittance to England from India to the extent that the Commerce requires a remittance from England to India, and therefore that the effect upon the market would be nearly balanced.

Let it be supposed that the Territorial and Commercial branches were entirely unconnected. In that case the Territorial would remit, through private channels or by a consignment of bullion, the funds required for disbursement in England, and the Commercial branch would adopt the same mode of providing such funds as might be required for commercial purposes in India beyond the proceeds of exports. If the amount remitted by the Territorial branch to England were the same as that remitted by the Commercial branch to India, (and this is practically the effect of the existing arrangement), there would be no variation in the balance between the countries, and consequently the operation would not materially, if at all, affect the market rate of exchange.

The Board further observe, from "the present state of the Company's finances both abroad and at home, it would appear unnecessary at present to enter into the question of the security of their dividends;" but if, as the Court apprehend to be the case, the funds from which the dividend is by law payable are subjected to loss by the observance of an

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torial and Commer-
cial Branches.

arbitrary and erroneous rate of exchange, the present capacity of those funds to pay the dividend, notwithstanding such loss, cannot possibly afford any argument why the error should not be corrected, and the proprietors of East India stock possess the full amount of security intended for them by Parliament.

Upon the concluding observation of your letter I am instructed to state, that the Board are under a misapprehension in supposing that the Court consider "the question of exchange as one comparatively unimportant in reference to the final appropriation of the surplus commercial profits of the Company;" or that they have any wish to depart from strict attention to the separation of accounts prescribed by the Legislature. On the contrary, the object of the Court in this discussion is to impress the Board with the importance of the question of exchange, and to persuade them to admit of the correction of an erroneous system; and in adverting to the final appropriation of the commercial profits of the Company, the Court's intention was merely to show that the correction of that system would not ultimately affect the Territorial branch; or, in the words used in my letter of the 15th of January last, that "the Territorial Department would, in a regular course, derive the benefit which it now derives in the shape of exchange;" and further, that by a correct computation of the rate of exchange, the actual results of the two branches, under the separation which Parliament has directed, would be more accurately ascertained.

After the most deliberate attention which the Court have been enabled to pay to this subject, they are strongly confirmed in the propriety of the alteration which they have proposed in the rate of exchange observed in transactions between the Territorial and Commercial Departments. They trust that the statements now offered will remove the objections urged in your letter to that proposal; and that upon re-consideration the Board will consent to the adoption of it. At the same time, should the Board be of opinion that the Commercial branch may be secured from loss in these transactions in a mode less objectionable to the Board than that which has been suggested, the Court trust that they shall be favoured with a communication explanatory of the Board's sentiments to that effect.

I have, &c.

(signed) J. Dart, Secretary.

LETTER from T. P. Courtenay, Esq. to J. Dart, Esq.; dated India Board,
6 August 1824.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 18th March last, relative to the rate of exchange for the conversion of the Indian monies into sterling in the accounts between the Territorial and Commercial Departments, in reply to my letter of 18th February last, which stated that the Board did not discover sufficient ground to induce them to concur in the proposition of the Court.

On reference to former proceedings, it will be seen that this subject has been repeatedly and maturely considered by successive Boards. The attention of the Court was first drawn to the question of exchange between the two departments in the observations upon the proposed plan for the separation of the accounts of the Company during the period of the new arrangement then about to commence, which accompanied my letter of the 24th February 1814. The Court proposed, on the 4th June following, the adoption of the intrinsic value in bullion of the Indian monies in *all* the accounts and statements required by the Act. The decision of the Board was communicated by my letter to Mr. Cobb, dated 30th June 1814, that the rates of exchange should be definitively fixed at 2s. the current rupee, 8s. the pagoda, and 2s. 3d. the Bombay rupee; and that they should not be left to be governed by the fluctuations of the times, which decision became part of the amended plan prepared agreeably to the 64th section of the Act.

A further representation on this subject was made by the Court in the letter from Mr. Cobb, dated 16th May 1815; but the Board thought fit to confirm their former decision by my letter to Mr. Cobb, dated 3d August following.

Upon the appointment of a new Board application was again made by the Court, by Mr. Dart's letter of 17th July 1816, for a revision of the Board's determination.

My reply, dated the 15th August 1816, stated that the Board "did not think it expedient or proper to reverse the decision of the late Board."

I am directed by the Board to acquaint you, for the information of the Court, that after the most mature deliberation upon the proposition now made by the Court for adopting rates governed by the mercantile exchange of the day, they are decidedly of opinion that no alteration should take place in the rates of exchange established at the commencement of the present arrangement with the Company, and contained in the amended plan for the separation of their Territorial and Commercial accounts, which accompanied my letter of 30th June 1814.

I am, &c.

(signed) Thomas P. Courtenay.

LETTER from *J. Dart*, Esq. to *T. P. Courtenay*, Esq.; dated East India House,
14 October 1824.

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Sir,

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torial and Commer-
cial Branches.

IN reference to your letter of the 6th August, stating, in reply to that which by command of the Court of Directors of the East India Company I had the honour to address to you on the 18th March last, that the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India are decidedly of opinion that no alteration should take place in the rates of exchange established at the commencement of the present arrangement with the Company, and contained in the amended plan for the separation of their Territorial and Commercial accounts, which was approved by the Board on the 30th June 1814, I am commanded to transmit to you, for the purpose of being laid before the Board, a Minute of the Court, containing a formal Protest, which on the 25th August last they unanimously resolved to record against the decisions passed by the Board on this subject, and to which all the Directors have subscribed their names, with the exception of the Honourable William Fullarton Elphinstone, who has for some time been prevented by severe indisposition from attending the meetings of the Court.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Dart*, Secretary.

Mem.—Copy of the Protest of the Court, referred to in the foregoing letter, has been printed in the Appendix to the First Report of the Select Committee of 1830, No. III. p. 98.

Extract LETTER from the Right hon. Lord *Ellenborough* to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company; dated India Board, 13 October 1829.

YOU observe that every depression in the rate of exchange must necessarily augment the cost to the Company in realizing in England the sum expended on the Territorial account. Undoubtedly it would have that effect if the remittances of the Company were made in bills; but those remittances being made in goods, they are not directly affected by the rate of exchange, although that rate will probably on an average of years so far correspond with the profit to be realized by remittances as to mark in some measure by its variations the changes which may occur in the amount of that profit.

Until the year 1818–19 the remittance made by the Company in goods was more favourable than that made by means of bills; and in three out of the 10 years since 1819–20 it has likewise been more favourable. Taking the average of the whole period, the articles through which the remittance has principally been effected, namely, raw silk and indigo, have realised a rate exceeding that realised by bills.

Until 1819–20 the rupee remitted directly from India in goods produced more to the Commercial branch than had been advanced by it for the Territorial branch, according to the rate of exchange between the two branches of your accounts fixed by the Board in 1813–14. And here I must observe, that in speaking of loss or profit on remittance from India, you always speak as if the whole of that remittance were made directly in goods from that country, throwing out of consideration the sums, now, indeed, small in amount, which are at a rate of exchange fixed every year, repaid to the Company by the King's Government in England for advances made for the King's service in India, and further neglecting to advert to the circumstance that a very large portion of that remittance, calculated by you at one million a year, is made through China, and comes to this country with all the large and certain profit secured to the Company by the monopoly of the China trade. If at the commencement of the present Charter, two crore and 40 lacs of rupees would produce 3,000,000 *l.*, the exchange fixed by the Board must at that time have been extremely favourable to the Commercial branch*; and while bullion can be remitted by the Company at a charge of five per cent, and by individuals at a charge of eight per cent.†, and while a remittance in bullion at the latter rate is less favourable than a remittance in bills, I cannot allow that it could be fairly assumed in argument, that a disbursement in India of three crores and a half of rupees is now required to effect a remittance of 3,000,000 *l.*, even were it necessary, as it is not, to make the whole remittance directly from India.

Extract LETTER from the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company to the Right hon. Lord *Ellenborough*; dated East India House, 12 November 1829.

THE Court cannot close this letter without remarking upon the statements and observations which your Lordship has incidentally made respecting the effect of the rates of exchange prescribed by the Board as a part of the plan for the separation of the Territorial and Commercial branches of the Company's affairs, and against which the Court have frequently and earnestly remonstrated.

The object of Parliament in directing the separation was, that the financial results of the Territory and the Trade might be distinctly and accurately exhibited, but this object is altogether defeated by the use of the arbitrary and erroneous rates of exchange.

Advances are made for the use of the Territory out of the Commercial funds in England, which advances are by law repayable in India, to be there used by the Commercial branch as the Court may direct; but by the observance of the Board's rates a portion only of the sums

* Profit in India on a payment of three millions, 18,62,068 rupees.

† A remittance of 3½ crores, at a charge of 8 per cent, would produce 3,295,938 *l.*

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torial and Commer-
cial Branches.

sums advanced is repaid. An example shall be given which will show to your Lordship how the system works.

The Company pay annually to the King's Government 60,000*l.* for half-pay and pensions of His Majesty's forces serving in India, which sum is by law chargeable on the Territorial revenues.

The said sum of 60,000*l.* is paid in the first instance out of the Company's Commercial funds in London, and the Indian Territory repays it with the sum of 5,17,241 sicca rupees, that being the amount in the currency of India, at the rate prescribed by the Board, of 2*s.* the current rupee, calculated at 16 per cent. less than the sicca rupee. The sum of 5,17,241 sicca rupees if remitted to England would produce, at the rate of 1*s.* 9.07*d.* per rupee, (that being the average of the aggregate of the Company's remittances from India, whether by goods, bullion or government bills, in the last three years,) 45,409*l.*, thereby occasioning a positive loss to the Commercial funds upon this transaction of 14,590*l.* Hence it is clear, that where the law has provided for the charge upon the Territory of 60,000*l.* per annum, the Territory pays no more than 45,409*l.*, and that the Commercial branch is made to pay the difference.

We earnestly invite your Lordship's attention to this part of the subject, with the view to the correction of a system so opposed to sound principle and to the spirit of Parliamentary enactments. It matters not, in the Court's judgment, whether the practice has at particular periods been favourable to the Territorial or to the Commercial branch: the rates have been, and are untrue, either as medium or as actual rates; and therefore the Court submit, that it is due to both branches of the Company's affairs, and to Parliament, that the error should be corrected and the accounts readjusted upon sound principles for the whole period since the separation took place.

Extract LETTER from the Right hon. Lord *Ellenborough* to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company; dated India Board, 8 January 1830.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th November last, in which you advert to the fixed rate of exchange observed in the accounts between the Territorial and Commercial branches of the Company's affairs, and propose that what you consider the error in that rate of exchange should be corrected, and the accounts readjusted upon sound principles for the whole period since the separation between them took place.

Before I advert to the proposition with which your letter concludes, I must notice the incorrectness of the example adduced by you to show the working of the system you desire to change.

You suppose the sum of 60,000*l.* paid from Commercial funds in England on the Territorial account, to be repaid in India with 5,17,241 sicca rupees, at the fixed exchange of 2*s.* the current rupee, and these rupees to produce when remitted to England no more than 45,409*l.*, thereby occasioning a positive loss to the Commercial funds upon this transaction of 14,591*l.*; but I am again obliged to call to your recollection, that in calculating the outturn of the rupee remitted from India, you still overlook the fact, that about two-fifths of your remittances from India have been made through China, with all the profit secured to the Company by the monopoly of that trade.

Three-fifths of the 5,17,241 rupees which are by the supposition received in India would, according to your calculation, founded upon the average aggregate remittance direct from India during the last three years, produce only 27,246*l.*, but the remaining two-fifths remitted through China would, at the average rate at which bills have been drawn from Canton upon the several Indian governments during the same period, produce 35,574*l.*, and these sums would together make 62,820*l.*, thereby occasioning a positive gain to the Commercial funds by this transaction of 2,820*l.*

In July 1823 the Court proposed that after the 1st May in that year a new rate of exchange should be adopted between the Territorial and Commercial Departments. You now go further, and propose that the accounts between the two departments should be readjusted on "sound principles" from 1814; but even were the Board disposed to consider such an arrangement, which would commence by unsettling the accounts for more than 15 years, there would surely be not a little difficulty in determining what were the "sound principles" upon which they ought to be readjusted.

In 1814 it was the opinion of the Court, that the sound principle was to be found in the conversion of the currencies of India and of England into each other, according to their intrinsic value, at the price of the London Mint.

In 1823 the Court no longer contended for that principle, but discovered an "irresistible inference" that the sums advanced in England ought to be repaid in India at the rate at which they could have been remitted; yet at the same time seeing the "confusion of repeated fluctuations" to which such an arrangement would lead, they suggested, as a corrective, that the rate of exchange for each official year should be fixed in the month of December.

The established rate of exchange exhibits the revenues and charges of India as they have been represented to Parliament for 41 years; and it is not at the moment when the whole state of your affairs is coming under the consideration of the Legislature, and within a few years of the expiration of the Charter, that I should consider myself justified in departing from the principle adhered to by all my predecessors; unless you should be able to show, that under the present circumstances of your trade the practical working of the existing system produces effects to which it has not led at former periods, and which are not in accordance with the clear intention of the Legislature.

Extract LETTER from the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company, to the Right hon. Lord *Ellenborough*; dated 11 February 1830.

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torial and Commer-
cial Branches.

WE have had the honour to receive and to lay before the Court of Directors of the East India Company your Lordship's letter of the 8th ultimo.

Upon the subject of the rates of exchange, which the Board directed to be observed "as part of the plan for the separation of the Territorial and Commercial branches of the Company's affairs," your Lordship is pleased to express a disposition to revise these rates, if it can be shown that "the practical working of the existing system produces effects to which it has not led at former periods," and which are not in accordance with the clear intentions of the Legislature.

The Court beg leave to observe, that if the rates in question had been computed upon any principle which the Court could have considered sound and accurate, they most assuredly would not at any time have remonstrated against the use of them, whatever might have been the financial exigency of the Commercial branch.

In urging so repeatedly an alteration of the rates, the Court have been mainly influenced by the conviction which they still feel, that so long as the rates now in use continue to be observed, the Act of the Legislature, which requires the Court to place before Parliament the real situation of the Company's affairs in the separate departments of Territory and Trade, must be defeated.

The necessity for a revision of this subject has of late years indeed become the more imperative, in consequence of the serious and progressive reduction of the net proceeds of the Company's sales, arising out of the general depreciation of every kind of produce.

In the first five years of the present system of accounts, there remained, after paying all charges, including the dividend to the proprietors, an average commercial surplus of 777,441 *l.* per annum. In the two succeeding periods of five years, the averages of the surplus were 409,090 *l.* and 269,447 *l.* respectively; and in the last year of the latter period the surplus was no more than 62,895 *l.*

Such results are, however, arrived at after using the rates prescribed by the Board, and as those rates far exceed the mercantile exchange, the apparent surplus is much less than it has usually been. Your Lordship is aware that the Court are advised by their late standing Counsel, that they are not legally required to observe the Board's rates in their accounts sales; but that such accounts may be made up at the mercantile exchange. The effect of this alteration will be, that the apparent will correspond with the real amount of sale proceeds; and which, in that case, there can be little doubt will still leave a considerable surplus after satisfying all commercial obligations.

The Court are fully aware that the observance of different rates in the accounts between the Territory and Commerce, and in the accounts sales, will cause a discrepancy which it would be very desirable to avoid; and the Court trust, that in the statement which they have now made of the falling off of the Company's commercial profits, and of the necessity of observing, in the computation of those profits, correct rates of exchange, instead of those prescribed by the Board, your Lordship will see ground for allowing such an alteration as will do justice to the Commercial branch, by securing it from loss in its transactions as agent for the Territorial branch.

The Court cannot admit the charge of inconsistency implied in your Lordship's letter. True it is that their proposal in 1814 had reference to the *bullion* value of the coins, and that of 1823 to their *exchangeable* value; but the former proposal contemplated a *permanent* rate, whilst the object of the latter was a rate to be *annually* settled; besides which, your Lordship will perceive, on referring to the correspondence, that the Court maintained their first proposal until it received the Board's final rejection; and that the second proposal was subsequent on the Board's own proceedings, in sanctioning an alteration in the old rates of exchange as applicable to His Majesty's Government, in their accounts with the Company, after they had themselves assigned the observance of the old rates in those accounts as one of the grounds for rejecting the Court's first proposal.

Neither do the Court partake of the apprehension which your Lordship expresses, that there would be difficulty in determining upon a sound principle for the adjustment of this question; and they think that by referring to the last plan for the supply of funds for the King's service in India, adopted in communication with the Board, your Lordship will discover an apt precedent in the words used by the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury as the ground of the alteration then made, viz. "That the public may derive the full benefit of the actual rate of exchange."

The Court cannot but hope that your Lordship will settle the present question, by extending that principle to the transactions between the Territorial and Commercial branches of the Company's affairs.

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CORRESPONDENCE, &c. relative to the CHARGE OF INTEREST ON THE BALANCE
due from the TERRITORIAL to the COMMERCIAL BRANCH of the EAST INDIA
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CORRESPONDENCE, &c.

Extract REPORT of a Joint Committee of Treasury and Accounts of the Court of Directors of the East India Company; dated 23d January 1818.

TWO articles are introduced in these accounts which the Committee deem necessary to discuss at some length. The first is, the charge of interest on the balance due from the Territorial branch of the Company's affairs to the Commercial branch.

The Act of the 53d directed that the transactions respectively of the Territory and Commerce should thereafter be kept distinct; and by the 56th section, it was provided that a sum equal to the payments from the Commercial funds at home on account of Territorial charges should be annually applied in India to investment, or remittance to England.

The balance of payments at the close of the year 1814-15, after giving credit to India for the net advances to the Commercial department, was 711,560 *l.* against the Territory; and at the close of the year 1815-16 the balance was increased to 775,721 *l.* Indian interest, at the rate of 6 per cent., has been charged and added to the Commercial profit. This charge against the Territory for interest on the balance the Committee deem to be correct; and as the balance is a debt repayable in India, the Committee think it proper also that the Indian rate of interest be charged.

Extract LETTER from *Thomas Peregrine Courtenay, Esq.* to *James Cobb, Esq.*;
dated 17th February 1818.

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2d. THE interest on the balance due from the Territorial branch at the close of the years 1814-15 and 1815-16, not invested for consignment to England, conformably to the provisions of the Act of the 53 Geo. 3. The principle of the charge has not yet been submitted to the Board. The Board desire that an account may be forthwith prepared, exhibiting in detail the manner in which the alleged balance in each year was produced, and the grounds upon which interest thereon is proposed to be charged by the Commercial to the Territorial department.

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Extract LETTER from *Joseph Dart, Esq.* to *Thomas P. Courtenay, Esq.*;
dated 12th August 1818.

THE accounts exhibiting in detail the manner in which the balance due from the Territorial branch is produced, are herewith transmitted (No. 1.) The grounds upon which interest is proposed to be charged by the Commercial to the Territorial department are chiefly as follows:

Vide Appendix 5 to
Appendix 19.

The Act of the 53d directed a separation of the accounts of the East India Company into the two branches of Territory and Commerce. An exposition of this Act was transmitted to India in a despatch from the Public department, dated 6th September 1813.

The 18th paragraph of this letter states, that "we (the Court) cannot more distinctly explain our views of the sections of the Act which have now been brought under notice, (namely, the 55th and 56th sections), than by observing, that although the management of the whole, as one concern, remains with us, it is requisite that the Political branch should be considered as an affair of Government, the Commercial as that of a mercantile transaction, and by debiting and crediting in account the transactions between them in advances and supplies as if they were absolutely distinct and separate concerns; so that accounts of receipt, expenditure and balance may be duly rendered by each respectively in the way required by Parliament."

It will be observed, that in this despatch the Commercial branch of the Company's affairs is directed to be considered in the light of a mercantile transaction. The Court apprehend that the charge for interest on any balance resulting from such transaction is in strict conformity with the mercantile principle. The Board itself has, in fact, recognised the application of this principle in the approbation of certain paragraphs contained in a Commercial despatch to Bombay, under date the 9th April 1817.

In that despatch the Bombay government was instructed as to the mode of stating the accounts respectively between the Territorial and the Commercial departments; the 7th paragraph of which is as follows:

"We also desire that the charge for interest (interest contained in invoices from Europe) be omitted; for although in the adjustment of payments between the Commercial and Political branches, the charge for interest will justly attach on the balance of those payments, yet this charge must be founded on a general balance of the disbursements respectively made at all the presidencies of India as well as from our home treasury."

The Court are of opinion also, that the charge for interest, and the rate of that interest, may be upheld by another consideration.

By the 56th section of the 53d it is provided, that a sum equal to the payments from the Commercial funds at home, on account of Territorial charges, should be annually applied in India to investment or remittance to England.

In the transactions of the years 1814-15 and 1815-16, the Territory has not fulfilled these directions; a large balance is due to the Commerce, and to the extent of that balance has the Territorial branch been saved the necessity of borrowing money in India.

It must also be recollected that the competency of the Indian governments to repay the advances made from the Commercial branch has been, and may again be, materially circumscribed by the disbursements of those governments on account of His Majesty's service. These disbursements carry interest, for which interest the Territory obtains credit; and if the balance due to the Commercial branch did not bear interest, that branch would suffer at a time when funds of a sufficient magnitude to liquidate its demands on the Territory were running at an Indian interest on the public account.

Extract PAPER of OBSERVATIONS which accompanied Mr. *Courtenay's* Letter
to Mr. *Dart*, dated 30th April 1823.

ACCOUNT No. 1, contains another item which the Board cannot admit without question; this is the charge for "interest on the balance of the account current between the Territorial and Commercial branches." In carrying into execution the 64th section of the Act of 1813, the Board have not, as yet, admitted a charge of this nature; but whatever may be ultimately arranged respecting it, the charge is obviously inadmissible in its present form, among *payments actually made*, and itself subject with them to the charge for interest, so that interest upon interest is claimed.

The rate at which interest is charged, being the Indian rate upon advances made in England, is equally objectionable.

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Extract LETTER from *Joseph Dart, Esq.* to *Thomas P. Courtenay, Esq.*;
dated East India House, 18th September 1823.

Objections of the Board:

THE Board object to the charge for interest on the balance of the account current between the Territorial and Commercial branches, as not yet admitted in carrying into execution the 64th section of the Act of 1813, obviously inadmissible in its present form, among *payments actually made*, and subject with them to the charge of interest, so that interest upon interest is claimed. The Indian rate upon advances made in England is equally objectionable.

Observations of the Court in reply thereto:

IN a letter addressed to the Board by order of the Court, and dated the 12th August 1818, the question of interest upon the balance due from the Territory to the Commerce, and the rate of such interest, was very fully discussed; and as, during a period of five years, no refutation of the argument used in that letter has been urged, the court concluded that the Board admitted their validity: to that letter the Court beg leave to refer the Board on the present occasion. With respect to the Board's objection that this charge is inadmissible among *payments actually made*, the Court reply, that the mode of stating the account is in strict conformity with the mercantile usage; for as, by the 56th section of the Act of the 53d, the account of Territorial charges must be taken to be adjusted annually; and moreover, as it has not been denied that interest is fairly chargeable upon the balance of the account, if this interest is not discharged when due, it becomes to all intents and purposes a further loan, and necessarily augments the principal of the debt.

LETTER from *Thomas Peregrine Courtenay, Esq.* to *Joseph Dart, Esq.*;
dated India Board, 15th March 1824.

Sir,

ACCORDING to the intimation contained in the observations which accompanied my letter of 1st December last, I am directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to reply to that part of your letter of the 12th August 1818 which relates to the charge of interest on the balance due by the Territorial to the Commercial branch of the affairs of the East India Company.

Although, according to the letter of the Act of the 53d of the late King, c. 155, no provision is made for the liquidation by the Territory in subsequent years of any deficiency in the annual repayment of Territorial charges defrayed in England, the Board, in reference to the spirit of the Act, have no hesitation in admitting the claim of the Commercial branch to the eventual repayment of such charges, and have accordingly sanctioned observations to that effect in the Court's despatches to their Indian governments.

On similar grounds the Board will not object to the charge of interest due, either to the Commerce or to the Territory, provided that it is calculated on such principles, and at such rate, as they can approve.

The rate adopted by the Court is the Indian rate of 6 per cent., but the Board conceive that, in reference to advances made in this country, the English rate of interest is the only one applicable to the case, and that which accords with the mercantile principle contended for by the Court. If the Company have been put to any expense for the provision of the necessary funds, that expense must have been incurred in England, and cannot have been affected by any saving that may be supposed to accrue to the finances in India, as argued in your letter; neither would it be equitable that the Territory should be placed in a more unfavourable situation than if that branch had actually borrowed money in this country for the liquidation of demands here chargeable upon it.

A question will next arise as to the rate to be adopted as the English rate. Taking into consideration the terms upon which money has been raised in the market for several years past, the Board are of opinion that the maximum rate of 5 per cent. could not be admitted, but they would not object to acquiesce in the rate of interest which has been allowed by the Company at the corresponding periods upon their bond debt in England.

They cannot, however, admit the principle adopted by the Court, whereby compound interest is charged; compound interest was not allowed to the Company in the account with His Majesty's Government, neither would it be admissible in private mercantile transactions.

The Board conceive, therefore, that simple interest should be calculated in a separate account, in the manner adopted with regard to the account with Government, as contained in the Appendix to the Reports of the Committees of the House of Commons in 1805 and 1808.

In the observations which accompanied my letter of 30th April last, as well as in my letter of 23d April and 7th May last, relative to the Territorial finance draft to Bengal, No. 232, an objection was made to the admission of such a charge as that now under discussion among *payments actually made* on account of the Territory; and the Board continue to be of opinion, that whenever the charge is introduced, either in the Company's accounts,

accounts, or in despatches to the Indian governments, it should be confined to the general account between the Territorial and Commercial branches. The Board's objection will thus be obviated, and the principle contended for by the Court effectually preserved.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Tho. Per. Courtenay.*

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LETTER from *Joseph Dart, Esq.* to *Thomas Peregrine Courtenay, Esq.*;
dated East India House, 25th March 1824.

Sir,

I AM commanded to acknowledge your letter of the 15th instant, containing the Board's observations on the charge of interest on the balance due by the Territorial to the Commercial branch of the affairs of the East India Company.

Previously, however, to observing upon the principal object of your letter, the Court deem it proper to advert to that part of it which incidentally alludes to the absence of a provision in the Act of the 53d of His late Majesty for liquidation by the Territory, in subsequent years, of any deficiency in the annual repayment of Territorial charges defrayed in England.

It appears to the Court, from the preamble of the 56th section of that Act, that the main object of that section was to protect the Commercial funds of the Company from embarrassment; and, in view to that object, the direction for annual repayment of Territorial charges is plain and positive. If, therefore, from any cause, one possibly of great accommodation to the Territory, the annual payment has not been fully made, the Court conceive that the liquidation of the arrear cannot become matter of doubt, without frustrating the palpable intention of the Act.

With respect to the main subject of your letter, as the Board sanction the charge for interest on the balance of the account between the Territory and the Commerce, it is unnecessary to advert to that point. But the rate of interest, and the mode of calculation, introduced into the accounts transmitted by the Court, are objected to. The Court, therefore, will shortly state the reasons which influenced them in adopting the mode of calculating the interest comprehended in those accounts.

It appeared to the Court, that as, by the 56th section of the Act, the repayment of Territorial charges was to be made *annually in India*; if for the advantage of the Territory the demand was forborne, the Commercial branch should be regarded as a lender of so much capital in India, and became entitled to the ordinary remuneration for its use. The finances of India, on various occasions since 1814, have derived considerable advantage from the use of this Commercial fund. In the absence of that fund the Indian governments would at times have been constrained to borrow to a much larger extent, and at a higher rate of interest than has been charged in the accounts with the Commerce. In the year 1818, indeed, when a considerable sum was due to the Commerce, the Indian government raised money for the public service, paying an interest, in effect, of more than 13 per cent. for the first year.

Nor has the allowance of six per cent. interest been an adequate recompence to the Commerce. In more than one instance have the advantages for investment been suspended at a time when Indian imports met a ready and profitable sale in England.

In 1815-16, also, the Court were constrained to supply the Canton Treasury with bullion from England, at high prices, and consequent great sacrifice, when a large debt was owing by the Territory to the Commerce.

The Board observe, that it would not be equitable to place the Territory in a more unfavourable situation than if that branch had borrowed money in England. This alternative, however, could not have been adopted, without a special legal provision; and the Court's arguments are grounded on the law as it at present exists.

With respect to compound interest, the Court, in their letter of the 18th September last, have in effect contended, that upon the adjustment of an account in which, amongst other things, interest is charged, if the balance be not liquidated, the interest contained in that balance will form a portion of a new debt, and thus constitute capital on which interest will be chargeable on a subsequent adjustment. This practice is constantly admitted in private mercantile transactions in this country, nor is it opposed to the practice of India itself, as will appear by reference to a Bengal Regulation of 1793, (No. XV. s. 7,) in which compound interest is distinctly recognised.

The Board have adduced the example of the Government accounts as adverse to the principle of compound interest; alleging, that in their view, simple interest should be charged in the manner adopted with regard to the account with Government, as contained in the Appendix to the Reports of the Committee of the House of Commons in 1805 and 1808. But it cannot have escaped the Board's recollection, that upon the final adjustment of the Government account in 1822, it was contended, on the part of the Crown, with the view to abate the Company's claim, about 450,000*l.*, that a balance should be struck as on the 1st January 1812; by which operation the higher rate of Indian interest would be saved to the Public, and with which they had been charged in the account submitted by the Company's officers, such account having been formed upon the principle recognised in 1805 and 1808. It is quite obvious, therefore, that the balance of the Government account, thus ascertained, to the 1st January 1812, would carry interest to the period of the final adjustment; and as far as interest constituted a part of that balance, compound interest became a necessary consequence.

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Many instances, also, in the Company's transactions, may be enumerated, in which a compound interest has been allowed. It may be merely requisite to advert to the Company's separate fund, as recognised in 1793, and the more recent recognition in the calculations of the Carnatic fund. The Court have thus thought it right to state the grounds and arguments by which, in their opinion, the introduction of an Indian rate of interest into the accounts between the Territory and the Commerce may be justified; and although the Court think the Board's arguments for a different principle do not successfully combat the Court's views, they yet do not hesitate to acknowledge that it is a point on which a difference of opinion may very fairly be entertained. Considering therefore that the Legislature, in directing a separation of accounts, still preserved a community of interest between the two branches of the Company's affairs, and, moreover, being desirous that this long protracted discussion should be brought to a termination, the Court will accede to the principle of adjustment proposed by the Board in your letter of the 15th instant, as far as regards the rate of interest; viz. that interest be charged upon the annual balance due from the Territorial to the Commercial branch, at the rate payable upon the Company's bond debt in England, at the several annual periods since 30 April 1814, when the balance shall be struck; but with respect to its compound operation, the Court must still contend, that unless the annual repayments by the Territory to the Commerce shall in the first instance be applied to discharge the interest annually accruing on the account, such interest shall be held to augment the principal of the debt, to carry interest upon the subsequent adjustment.

I have, &c.
(signed) J. Dart.

LETTER from T. P. Courtenay, Esq. to Joseph Dart, Esq.; dated India Board,
17th April 1824.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 25th ultimo, in reply to my letter of 15th ultimo, which stated the principles on which the Board thought it right to admit the charge of interest on the amount due from the Territorial to the Commercial branch of the affairs of the East India Company.

The Board cannot concur in the reasoning of the Court in favour of the Indian rate of interest, and the charge of compound interest; and in reference to the latter, conceive that the instances adduced of that mode of charge do not bear upon the case in question. In respect to the rate, they are relieved from the necessity of further discussion by the concession made by the Court at the close of your letter.

It is now understood that the rate of interest payable on the Company's bonds in England, at the close of each official year, will be the rate applied to the account between the Territorial and Commercial branches. But, in respect to compound interest, the alternative proposed by the Court would subject the Territorial branch to an equal amount of charge, in a different form; and the Board continue to be of opinion, that the interest on the account for past years should be calculated separately, upon the principle adopted in the account with His Majesty's Government; they are also of opinion, that in future the accounts may be adjusted soon after the expiration of the year in which the advances and repayments are respectively made.

According to the principle above referred to, interest for the past should be calculated from the middle of each year, which the Board are inclined to think, as the above advances are made from time to time through the whole year, would be the more correct mode of calculation.

The Board are further of opinion, that no interest should be allowed upon sums due from the Territory to the Commerce; repayment of which, though the Territorial funds are sufficient to make it, is delayed by the want of a Commercial demand for it. If cash, properly belonging to the Commercial branch, lies idle in the Treasury at Calcutta, the Commerce and not the Territory ought to sustain the loss.

With these qualifications, the Board are ready to concur in the Court's propositions.

I am, &c.
(signed) T. P. Courtenay.

LETTER from J. Dart, Esq. to T. P. Courtenay, Esq.; dated East India House,
17th June 1824.

Sir,

YOUR letter, dated 17th April last, conveying the Board's further observations upon the proposed charge of interest on the amount due from the Territorial to the Commercial branch of the affairs of the East India Company has been laid before the Court of Directors.

The Court see, with regret, that the arguments contained in my letter of 25th March last, and in those previously addressed to the Board upon the same subject, have failed in obtaining the Board's concurrence in the mode of charging the interest on the balance of the account current between the Territory and the Commerce.

It has not been denied, that by the 56th section of the Act of the 53d of the late King, the adjustment of the advances was to be an annual adjustment; by the 18th paragraph of the

the Court's circular letter to India of the 6th September 1813, (an alteration introduced by the Board) the future operation of the two branches were directed to be viewed, the Territorial branch as an affair of Government, the Commercial branch as a mercantile transaction.

The advances, therefore, from the Commerce to the Territory, are to be annually adjusted, and to be treated as a mercantile transaction; and the Court must repeat their conviction, that the proposed introduction of compound interest in the accounts between the Territory and the Commerce is strictly conformable to mercantile usage in England, under the circumstances in which the account is directed to be adjusted.

They think that they have also proved that this principle of adjusting accounts is not irreconcilable with Indian practice, and has been adopted in several cases.

In the instance adduced by the Board as an example of a contrary practice (the adjustment of the Government account) it appears that the mode of settlement, as contended for by the Government itself, was made upon grounds which distinctly recognised the principle of a compound calculation of interest.

The Court must further observe, that in all cases in which the Commercial branch may be compelled to increase, or has been prevented from reducing, its debts at interest, in England, through the failure of the Territory in making the necessary repayments, the mode of adjustment contended for by the Board would be obviously inequitable.

The interest on the money borrowed in such cases, on the Territorial account, must be periodically provided for out of Commercial funds, whilst the return, on the principle assumed by the Board, is to take place at no certain or definite period.

The Court, therefore, under all these circumstances, cannot abandon their opinion as to the mode of stating the accounts between the two branches in respect to interest, as contended for in their several letters to the Board of 18 September 1823, and 25 March 1824.

Adverting to the period of the year from which interest shall be held to commence, the Court see no objection to the adoption of the Board's suggestion, that it be calculated from the middle of each year.

With regard to the concluding paragraph of your letter, which states "that no interest should be allowed upon sums due from the Territory to the Commerce, repayment of which, though the Territorial funds are sufficient to make it, is delayed by the want of a Commercial demand for it. If cash, properly belonging to the Commercial branch, is idle in the Treasury at Calcutta, the Commerce and not the Territory ought to sustain the loss," the Court must observe, that considering that the Commerce is annually called upon to make advances for the Territory, without reference to the competency of employing the amount of such advances when repaid in Commercial investment, the equity of causing an accumulation of Commercial capital to remain unproductive is not apparent to the Court. The question, however, cannot have any practical operation on the occurrences of past years. The Territory, as has been observed in my letter of 25th March last, has on many occasions withheld the issue of funds to the Commercial branch, when profitable sales might have been made in Europe; nor has the Territory, it is apprehended, ever yet been, nor is it at the present moment, in a state entirely to liquidate the balance due to the Commerce, without creating fresh Territorial debt in India. The demands of Commerce, under the existing difficulties of making remittances, are not likely to effect any material reduction of this balance; if, therefore, the Territory hereafter shall be in possession of funds which may be made applicable to Commercial demands beyond the amount required by the Commercial branch, and if the Board shall still maintain the opinion stated in your letter, the balance ought to be placed at the disposal of the Company's commercial servants in India, so as to afford the opportunity of its being employed in any manner that may guard the Commerce from the loss arising by so much of its capital remaining unproductive.

I have, &c.
(signed) J. Dart.

LETTER from T. P. Courtenay, Esq. to Joseph Dart, Esq.; dated India Board,
30th November 1824.

Sir,

IN reference to the correspondence which has passed between the Board and the Court of Directors, in respect to the charge of interest on the amount due from the Territorial to the Commercial branch of the concerns of the East India Company, I am directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to transmit, for the information of the Court, copy of a Case, with the joint opinion of His Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor Generals, relating to the subject.

I am, &c.
(signed) T. P. Courtenay.

(Enclosure.)

CASE.

PLEASE to refer to stat. 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, sections 1, 55 and 56, and also s. 64.

A plan for the separation of the Political, or Territorial, from the Commercial accounts of the Company, was adopted and acted upon soon after the passing of the Act, in conformity with the 64th sect., *vide* printed paper left herewith. See Appx. No. 1.

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The Company have from year to year made certain payments from their Commercial funds at home on account of Territorial charges, as contemplated in the 56th sect., which charges consist of the following heads:

Pay, &c. to officers of the Company's forces on furlough or retirement.

Passage of military to India.

Political freight and demorage, or charge of freight, &c., incurred on account of the Territories.

Interest and sinking fund on loan from the Public in 1812 (by Act 52 Geo. 3, c. 135).

Political charges general, or charge of the Company's home establishments, &c. incurred on account of the Territories.

Expenses on account of St. Helena and other Settlements.

Stores exported for Territorial purposes.

Payments on account of King's troops serving in India.

Bills of exchange for payment of interest of India debt, &c. &c.

Orders have been addressed by the Court of Directors to their governments in India from year to year, to issue certain sums from the revenues of India, in repayment of the above advances, for investment or remittance, according to the directions of the 56th sect.; but it has occurred in some years, from the existence of war in India, or other causes occasioning urgent demands upon the resources of the governments there, in others from the want of sufficient orders as to the amount or mode of investment or remittance, that the sum paid from the Commercial funds at home for Territorial charges has not been fully issued, as directed by the Act.

The deficiency in the repayment of Commercial funds by the Territorial department has been carried forward from year to year, and a considerable balance is consequently exhibited in the Company's accounts as due to the Commercial branch of their affairs. For the discharge of this deficiency or balance, provision is not made in express terms by the Act, but, without its liquidation, the financial arrangements enacted by the Act will be materially impeded. Payment of this balance from the Territorial revenues is now claimed by the Company, together with interest on the accumulated balance arising from year to year.

Doubts have arisen whether, under the 56th section, the balance above described can be legally charged upon the Indian revenues of following years, and whether, if it is so chargeable, it is competent to the Court of Directors to order, or the Board to sanction, the payment of interest thereon.

Your opinion is requested,

1st. Whether the deficiency of issues from the Territorial revenues in one or more years, in repayment of Territorial charges defrayed from Commercial funds at home, can be legally discharged out of the revenues of following years?—And if it can be so discharged,

2d. Whether interest thereon, howsoever it may be calculated, can be paid from the Indian revenues, consistently with the provisions of the Act of the 53d Geo. 3, c. 155, especially the 56th section?

1st. We are of opinion that the deficiency of the sums issued from the Territorial revenues, in former years, for repaying the Territorial charges defrayed from the Commercial funds, may be made good out of the Territorial revenues of subsequent years.

2d. We think that interest cannot be paid upon such deficiency.

Serjeant's-Inn, 24 Nov. 1824.

(signed) J. S. Copley.
Charles Wetherell.

LETTER from Joseph Dart, Esq. to T. P. Courtenay, Esq.;
dated East India House, 7 July 1825.

Sir,

I HAVE received the commands of the Court of Directors of the East India Company to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 30th of November last, transmitting, by direction of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, copy of a Case, with the joint opinion of His Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor Generals, upon some of the questions which have arisen in the course of the correspondence which has passed between the Board and the Court, relative to the charge of interest in accounts between the Territorial and Commercial branches of the Company's concerns.

The Court direct me to observe, that they perceive with satisfaction that upon the first point submitted to His Majesty's law officers, the opinion delivered is in accordance with the view of the subject previously taken by the Court, and with the practice which has been observed in framing the accounts between Territory and Commerce.

With reference to the terms in which the opinion of His Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor Generals is expressed upon the second point submitted to them, the Court have thought it right to direct that a Case should be prepared for the opinion of the Company's standing counsel. Copy of this Case, and of the opinion of Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet thereon, I am directed to transmit to you for the information of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

I have, &c.
(signed) J. Dart, Secretary.

(Enclosure.)

OPINION of Mr. Serjeant *Bosanquet*, on the legality of charging Interest on the Balance due from Territory to Commerce; dated 20 June 1825.

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AFTER attentively considering this case, the correspondence therein referred to, and the answer of the Attorney and Solicitor Generals to the questions submitted to them, I am humbly of opinion, that a charge of interest upon the account from time to time becoming due from the Territorial to the Commercial branch of the Company's affairs, on account of sums paid out of Commercial funds for Territorial purposes, may lawfully be admitted in the statement directed to be made by the 64th sect. 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, if such a charge shall appear to the Court of Directors and the Board of Commissioners to be fair and just. The manifest object of distinguishing the Territorial and Commercial branches from each other in the accounts, was to ascertain and exhibit the relative situations of the Company's government and its trading concerns, whenever it should be found necessary to treat them as separate interests; the possibility of their actual separation at a future period being necessarily contemplated by the Government and the Company when the renewal of the Charter was under discussion. With this view, it was very correctly stated, in a letter of the Court shortly after the passing of the Act of 53 Geo. 3, viz. on the 6th of September 1813, that the Political branch was to be considered as an affair of Government, and the Commercial as that of a mercantile transaction; and again, in 1817, it was stated, in a letter to Bombay, that in the adjustment of payments between the Commercial and Political branches, a charge for interest will justly attach on the balance of these payments. It must often be convenient to the Company's government that the full amount of advances out of Commercial funds, on account of Territorial charges, should not be immediately repaid by advances in India, since the exigencies of the State may require all the funds which the government can command, and it may be more advisable to suffer the amount due to the Commercial branch to remain as a debt, at a reasonable interest, than to raise money by loan for the purpose of its discharge. But unless a charge of interest can be admitted in stating the accounts, the duty imposed upon the Court of Directors to protect the interests of the proprietors can compel them to insist upon the regular annual discharge of all sums advanced upon the Territorial account, or to narrow the advances upon that account beyond what the general interests of the Company, taking Territorial and Commercial together, may require. In the statement of account between the King's Government and the Company, interest has been allowed; in all mercantile concerns it is charged of course upon advances of money; and when the object is to ascertain what is fairly due from the Indian government to the Indian trade, supposing them to be entirely separate concerns, it appears to me to be reasonable and consistent with the true intent of the statute, to state the account as it would be stated if the transaction had occurred between the Indian government on the one hand and a private merchant on the other.

The actual sum annually advanced in England is the amount which by section 56 is to be repaid in India, and if repaid by the time prescribed, is to be received without interest or any compensation for remittance; but if it is not paid at the time, and is suffered to remain in arrear, it is obvious that a forbearance commences in India from the time when the money was payable, upon which, according to all mercantile principles, interest would accrue.

What the rate of that interest should be is a matter to be discussed and settled by the Court of Directors and the Board of Commissioners, according to what the peculiar circumstances of the case may appear to render just. The money is advanced by the Company in England, where they could only invest it at English interest. On the other hand, the repayment is to be made in India, and in India the forbearance takes place upon which the claim for interest accrues. If the Government, instead of being allowed to retain the debt due to Commerce, were obliged to borrow money to discharge that debt, Indian interest must be paid; if Commerce, instead of receiving the money as soon as it is due, allows it to remain in arrear, the disadvantage of postponing the payment must be proportioned to the rate of interest at the place where the money ought to be paid, and where, if paid, it might be invested. It seems to me, therefore, that mere English interest does not afford a just criterion, either of the benefit received by the Government, or the loss sustained by Commerce, in consequence of postponing the time of payment prescribed by the statute. The rate of interest (if any) which ought to be allowed can hardly be deemed a legal question. If upon reconsideration of the subject the legality of allowing any interest should be admitted, the amount of such interest must be matter of arrangement.

Lincoln's-Inn, 20 June 1825.

(signed) *J. B. Bosanquet.*

LETTER from *T. P. Courtenay, Esq.* to *Joseph Dart, Esq.*;
dated 12th July 1825.

Sir,

IN reference to your letter of the 7th instant, enclosing the opinion of Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet on a case submitted to him relative to the charge of interest on account between the Territorial and Commercial branches of the Company's affairs, on which subject the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor Generals had previously been taken, I am directed

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320] APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM SELECT COMMITTEE [II. Finance.

by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to request, that you will convey to the Court the Board's opinion, that the law officers of the Crown should be invited to confer with the Company's standing counsel on the points in question.

I have, &c.
(signed) T. P. Courtenay.

LETTER from T. P. Courtenay, Esq. to J. Dart, Esq.;
dated 23d December 1825.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to request that you will draw the attention of the Court of Directors to my letter, dated 12th July last, suggesting that the law officers of the Crown should be invited to confer with the Company's standing counsel on the points relative to the charge of interest on the accounts between the Territorial and Commercial branches of the Company's affairs, on which a difference of opinion appeared to exist.

The Board are desirous that this long-pending question should be brought to an early conclusion, and request that a reply to my letter may be forwarded with as little delay as possible.

I have, &c.
(signed) T. P. Courtenay.

LETTER from T. P. Courtenay, Esq. to His Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor Generals;
dated 11th July 1826.

Gentlemen,

A CASE was submitted to you, on the part of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, in the year 1824, relative to the charge of interest on the accounts between the Territorial and Commercial branches of the affairs of the East India Company. It has been subsequently suggested by the Board, that the opinion on that case should be the subject of a conference between you and Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet.

A decision with respect to this case, as I had occasion to intimate in my letter to you dated 19th November 1824, is of considerable public importance; and I am directed by the Board to request that the result of the conference, if it have taken place, may be communicated at your earliest convenience.

I have, &c.
(signed) T. P. Courtenay.

LETTER from J. Dart, Esq. to T. P. Courtenay, Esq.; dated East India House,
2d April 1828.

Sir,

WITH reference to your several letters of the 12th July and 23d December 1825, conveying the Board's opinion that the law officers of the Crown should be invited to confer with the Company's standing counsel on the subject of the charge of interest on account between the Territorial and Commercial branches of the Company's affairs, I have the honour to transmit a copy of the Case, and joint opinion of the Attorney-general, the Solicitor-general, and Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet, dated the 14th January 1828; from which opinion it will be seen, that in framing the accounts under the 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, s. 64, interest may lawfully be allowed on the balance annually due from the one branch of the account to the other, and that the rate of such interest, under the particular circumstances of the case, may be lawfully settled by arrangement between the Court of Directors and the Board of Commissioners, as may appear most just.

The latter part of this opinion refers to the lawfulness of charging an Indian rate of interest on the balance which may be annually due from the one branch of the account to the other. This point was long contended for by the Court. But as in their letter of 25th March 1824, the Court agreed that the interest be charged on the annual balance due from the Territorial to the Commercial branch, at the rate payable upon the Company's bond debt in England, I am directed to state to you, for the information of the Board, that the Court still abide by the terms conveyed in that letter, and which are as follows: "That the interest be charged upon the annual balance due from the Territorial to the Commercial branch, at the rate payable upon the Company's bond debt in England, at the several periods since the 30th April 1814, when the balance shall be struck; but with respect to its compound operations, the Court must still contend, that unless the annual repayments by the Territory to the Commerce shall in the first instance be applied to discharge the interest annually accruing on the account, such interest shall be held to augment the principal of the debt, to carry interest upon the subsequent adjustment."

I have, &c.
(signed) J. Dart, Secretary.

(Enclosure.)

Extract of a CASE and OPINION of His Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor Generals, and
Mr. Serjeant *Bosanquet*; dated 14th January 1828.

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Your opinion is requested,

Whether, in framing the accounts under 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, s. 64, interest may lawfully be calculated from year to year, or in any other manner, on the balance which may be annually due from the one branch of the account to the other; and if so, whether at the English or the Indian rate of interest?

We are of opinion, that in framing the account under 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, s. 64, interest may lawfully be allowed on the balance annually due from the one branch of the account to the other, and that the rate of such interest, under the particular circumstances of the case, may be lawfully settled by arrangement between the Court of Directors and the Board of Commissioners, as may appear most just.

(signed) *J. Scarlett.*
N. C. Tindall.
J. B. Bosanquet.

LETTER from *Benjamin S. Jones, Esq.* to *Peter Auber, Esq.*;
dated India Board, 17th August 1830.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India to refer you to the letter from Mr. Dart to Mr. Courtenay, dated the 2d April 1828, transmitting a copy of the Case submitted to the law officers of the Crown, and to the standing counsel of the East India Company, with respect to the charge of interest in the accounts between the Territorial and Commercial branches of the Company's affairs, together with the joint opinion of those gentlemen thereupon.

The Board were desirous of maturely reconsidering the whole question to which that case relates before they came to a final decision upon the several points involved in it, but they are now prepared to communicate to the Court the conclusions at which they have arrived.

While the Board are of opinion, that nothing contained in the Act of the 53d of Geo. 3, can be construed as prescribing the allowance of interest on the advances made by one branch of the Company's affairs to the other, they cannot think it unlawful for them to acquiesce in a charge of that nature, under circumstances which apparently were not within the contemplation of the Legislature.

The Board, therefore, do not see reason to depart from the decision communicated in Mr. Courtenay's letter of the 15th March 1824, that they will not object to the charge of interest due either to the Commerce or to the Territory, "provided that it is calculated on such principles, and at such rate, as they can approve."

But while the Board consider themselves at liberty to allow a charge of interest under circumstances which apparently were not within the contemplation of the Legislature, they do not think it to be within their competence to allow that charge under circumstances which were contemplated by the Legislature, and under which no provision for such a charge was made.

The 56th section of the Act of the 53d Geo. 3, directs that a "sum equal to the actual payments which shall have been made from the Commercial funds at home on account of Territorial charges in the year preceding, (after deducting therefrom the charges of the Commercial establishments, and all the Commercial charges in India which may have been paid from the Territorial revenues in the same year) shall, in each and every year, be issued in India, for the purpose of the said Company's India or China investment, or of remittance to England on account of the said Company, at the option of the Court of Directors."

The Legislature, therefore, contemplated the delay of at least one year in the repayments to the Commercial branch of the sums advanced on account of the Territory, and yet made no provision for the charge of interest for that year.

It is impossible for the Board to allow a charge which it must be inferred that the Legislature did not intend to permit, and they can only acquiesce in the charge of interest from the commencement of the second year after the incurring of a debt from the Territorial to the Commercial branch.

When the Board refer to the means by which the Court have been enabled to make large advances to the Territorial branch from their treasury in England, they observe, that sums of considerable amount, applicable to the fourth head of appropriation, in the 57th section of the Act of 53 Geo. 3, and usually termed "surplus Commercial profits," have from time to time remained unappropriated to the purposes to which they are destined by the Legislature, for reasons which, in the opinion of the Court, as well as of high legal authorities, justified some postponement of the prescribed appropriation. Those funds are applicable, according to the provisions of the statute, to the discharge of the capital of Indian debt, and they have been so applied almost exclusively. The retention of the amount reserved, however justifiable, has operated to prevent the reduction of an equal amount of debt bearing interest, while it has to the same extent furnished the Court with the means of meeting the Territorial demands upon the Home Treasury. The Board therefore consider it equitable that interest should only be charged upon that portion of the debt due by the

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Territorial to the Commercial branch which is in excess of the amount of the unappropriated surplus profits of the Company; for the Territorial branch cannot, in fairness be required to pay, at the same time, interest upon debt which might be redeemed, and upon the sums which might be applied to its redemption.

Although the Board do not see reason to depart from the principle advanced by them in Mr. Courtenay's letter to Mr. Dart of the 17th April 1824, namely, that "no interest shall be allowed upon sums due from the Territory to the Commerce, repayment of which, though the Territorial funds are sufficient to meet it, is delayed by the want of a Commercial demand for it;" still, advertng to the difficulty of defining to what degree that demand on the part of the Commercial branch might have been properly extended in such case, and to all the circumstances of the several cases now before them, they will not now insist upon any deduction upon this ground from the sum upon which interest is to be charged. I am further directed to state, that the Board will not object, that after the interest bills, not otherwise provided for, shall have been first paid thereout, the sums annually remitted by the Treasury shall be applied to the discharge of the interest accruing on the debt due to the Commercial branch, that interest being calculated according to the principle above laid down.

It has been already agreed, that the rate of interest used in the account between the two branches shall coincide with that which the bond debt of the Company has borne from time to time.

I have, &c. &c.

(signed) B. S. Jones.

LETTER from *Peter Auber, Esq.* to the Hon. *J. Stuart Wortley*;
dated 9th December 1830.

Sir,

HAVING laid before the Court of Directors Mr. Jones's letter of 17th August last, which communicated to the Court the conclusions at which the Board have arrived upon the several points connected with the charge of interest in the accounts between the Territorial and Commercial branches of the Company's affairs, I have received the Court's orders to transmit to you, for the information of the Board, as the result of their mature consideration of the points to which their attention has been called, the following observations:

The Board having, in accordance with the legal opinion transmitted to them in the year 1828, signified their assent to the admission of the principle of this charge, the Court have only to remark upon the Board's view of the limitations under which the charge should be allowed.

The Court do not concur in the interpretation given by the Board to that part of the 56th section of the 53d Geo. 3, which is quoted in Mr. Jones's letter, as evidencing the intention of the Legislature, that a delay of at least one year should occur in the repayments to the Commercial branch, of the sums advanced on account of the Territory. The Court would request the attention of the Board to the remaining part of the section to which they have referred the Court, and which is expressed in the following terms:

"Provided always, that any excess which may happen to be so issued in any year, for the purposes of investment, beyond the actual payment which shall have been made in the same year by the said Company in Europe on account of Territorial charges, shall be taken into account in diminution of the sum to be applied to the purposes of investment for the year following."

From this part of the section, the Court deem it to be obvious that whatever be the method intended by the Legislature to be observed in assigning to the Commercial department in India the funds to be annually placed at its disposal under the provisions of this section, it is meant that the principle of adjustment of account between the two branches in respect to the transaction shall be that of a prescribed equality (to be obtained as far as the circumstances of the case will allow) in the same year, of the repayments in India, with the amount of the actual disbursements for Territorial charges in Europe; and upon a consideration of the whole section, as well of that part to which reference has been made by the Board, as of that which has been just quoted, the Court are of opinion, that the Legislature, in framing this enactment, had in view the circumstances under which the financial transactions of the Company, both Political and Commercial, must be conducted, and adapted its provisions to those circumstances. As on the one hand the amount of Political expenditure at home in any year cannot be ascertained until the close of each year, and on the other hand, the investment cannot be duly provided without previous arrangements and prospective instructions to the governments abroad, the resort in the first instance to estimate, as the ground-work of the process, becomes necessary, and, in the Court's opinion, was in the contemplation of the Legislature. This conclusion appears to derive force from the direction contained in the Act for the adjustment, in subsequent years, of the amount of any excess of issues for investment in previous years, a direction which would have scarcely been requisite had it been intended that the orders for investment should have reference to the expenditure, precisely ascertained, of a past period.

It has always been held, and indeed it appears to have been expressly provided by the Legislature, that the operation of the Act of the 53d Geo. 3, as respects the transactions between the Territorial and Commercial branches should commence, and consequently terminate, simultaneously both in England and in India; a provision inconsistent with the allowance

See Sec. 125.

allowance of a delay of one year in making the repayments from the revenues, as such a delay would involve the consequence of extending the period of repayment beyond the term granted to the Company by the Act.

The Court cannot acquiesce in the view which the Board have taken of the unappropriated surplus Commercial profits of the Company, in connection with the question under discussion. First, because the fund arising from this source is applicable to the reduction of the home-bond debt as well as of India debt; and, secondly, because the amount of surplus Commercial profit which is held by them unappropriated, in accordance with the advice of high legal authorities, is so held with a view to the general exigencies both Commercial and Political of the Company's affairs; the term "reservations for contingent losses," made use of by those authorities as descriptive of the purposes amongst others for which such a balance might lawfully be retained, necessarily implying that meaning.

Until, therefore, upon a view of the whole of the Company's affairs, it shall have been decided, in the accustomed mode, that sums are appropriable from this source, under the 57th section of the 53d Geo. 3, to the reduction of Indian Territorial debt, it cannot be assumed that this portion of the funds in the Company's possession would ultimately receive that destination; as in fact in the occurrence of cases such as are contemplated by the legal authorities before adverted to, it might no longer remain for application, and could not therefore be taken prospectively as a set-off against ascertained demands of the Commerce upon the Territory, for advances made by the former for the service of the latter.

In the decision of every question of account between Territory and Commerce, it appears to the Court that reference should constantly be made to the object which the Legislature had in view in directing the separation; being, as laid down in the despatch of 6th September 1813, that the financial results of each branch might be arrived at, "as if they were absolutely distinct and separate concerns."

The application of Commercial surplus to the reduction of Indian debt, is the diversion of a fund, commercial in its origin, to the service of the Territorial department, the effect of which, in the accounts of the respective branches, it is important to keep in view, with reference to the object just adverted to. By the application of successive sums from the Commercial surplus to the discharge of Territorial debt, not only is there produced in the accounts of that branch an improvement not derived from its own resources, to the extent of the principal sums paid off, but further augmented by the saving of interest which would have been payable by the Territory had not such debt been redeemed; but from which it, in consequence of such redemption, is relieved. An opposite effect results from this cause in the accounts of the Commercial branch, and the amount of benefit derived by the Territory in the mode just described may be regarded as the measure of the return (although the least) which might have been yielded to Commerce by so much commercial capital, of which it has been divested, had it been employed for the service of the Commercial branch. In this view the Commerce would, as a matter of account, be entitled to credit for the beneficial employment which it might have made of the surplus of its funds applied to Territorial use; but the Court do not mean to contend that advances made by the Commerce from this source, for the service of the Territory, should be repaid by an outlay for investment. They are, however, decidedly of opinion, that no correct judgment, of the nature described in the despatch of the 6th September 1813, can be formed of the independent resources of the two great divisions of the Company's concerns, without due allowance being made for the benefit thus derived to one branch by the abstraction of a corresponding amount from the resources of the other; otherwise a fallacious ground may be afforded for future legislation with regard to the Company's affairs; and it would, in their view, involve a still greater inaccuracy to abate the allowance of interest upon a portion of the Commercial surplus which might eventually become applicable to the service of the Commercial branch. The allowance indeed, of interest, is by no means an adequate compensation to the Commercial branch for the delay which has occurred in making the repayments required by the Act, inasmuch as the out-turn of Indian commerce was so much more favourable in the earlier than in the later years of the present Charter, and the limitation of the advances and suspension, in some cases, of the investments, occurred in the earlier part of the period. To the extent of the profit which would have been realized on the sale of the goods, had the sums appropriable to Commerce been advanced in due course, but which has been sacrificed through the delay in making the repayments, has the view of the Company's commercial transactions been disadvantageously exhibited. And in order to arrive at the result which would have been exhibited had the Company's Commerce been wholly disconnected from the Territory, it would be necessary to give credit to the Commercial branch for the amount of such sacrifice, were it practicable to ascertain it.

It is satisfactory to the Court to perceive that the Board no longer urge the principle contended for on a former occasion, viz. "that no interest shall be allowed on sums due from the Territory to the Commerce, repayment of which, though the Territorial funds are sufficient to make it, is delayed by the want of a Commercial demand for it." Yet they cannot admit the equity of the principle itself, or rather, in the actual position of the two branches of the Company's concerns, and their relation to each other, they cannot admit the possibility of the existence of the case supposed. For if the sums not called for by Commerce remain in the Indian treasuries (the scale of the cash balances not being increased on this account) the Territory, to the extent of the sums so remaining, is saved the necessity of borrowing in the public market, and the consequent charge for interest. And were there an actual surplus of Commercial fund in India, beyond the means of employing them in trade, the existence of a public debt in India bearing interest would afford to the Commercial branch, were it wholly separate from the Territory, the means of

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profitably investing it. Besides, it is obvious to remark, that if the repayments to the Commercial branch have, for the accommodation of the Territory, been postponed from a period favourable for their employment in trade to one that is unfavourable, compensation for the loss thence resulting (as before adverted to) seems to be called for, rather than the infliction of a further loss, in the shape of a non-allowance for interest. The Court do not regret the accommodation which has been thus afforded by the Commerce to the Territory, but they deem it important, on every ground, that the fact of such assistance, and the extent of it, as far as it can be ascertained, should be distinctly borne in mind. The Court would beg leave to recall to the recollection of the Board the large concession they have made, as respects the interests of the Commercial branch, by consenting that the calculation between the two branches shall be made at English rates of interest. In the course which they have adopted upon this question they disclaim all idea of wishing to benefit one branch of their affairs at the expense of the other; they are only anxious that the mode of keeping the Company's accounts should be in strict conformity with the intentions of the Legislature; and under a full conviction that the mode now suggested for the adjustment of interest on the transactions between Territory and Commerce would not convey the correct information required by Parliament, they request the Board's attention to the arguments adduced in this letter in favour of their view of the subject.

I have, &c,
(signed) P. Auber, Secretary.

LETTER from T. Hyde Villiers, Esq. to Peter Auber, Esq.;
dated India Board, 10th March 1832.

Sir,

I AM directed to address you, in reference to the correspondence, which took place in 1830, between the Board and the Court, on the subject of the charge of interest on the balance due from the Territorial to the Commercial branch of the affairs of the East India Company.

The Board have maturely weighed the objections urged by the Court to the mode approved by the Board of calculating that interest, and I am in consequence directed to communicate to you, for the information of the Court, the following observations:

The points noticed by the Court which remain unsettled are two only; namely, at what period the charge of interest on each yearly balance should commence; and whether the amount of surplus Commercial profits of the Company, remaining unappropriated in the Home Treasury in each year, should be deducted from the balance before interest is calculated.

With respect to the first point, the period from which interest should be calculated, it was proposed by the late Board, that as the Legislature appear to have contemplated in the Act of 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, the delay of at least one year in the full repayment to the Commercial branch of the sums advanced in England for Territorial purposes, and to have made no provision for the charge of interest for that year, interest on each balance should only be computed from the commencement of the second year.

After a full consideration of the arguments adduced by the Court in opposition to this view, and in favour of the commencement of interest from the period when the balance actually arises, the Board are of opinion, that a close adherence to the letter of the Act would justify the opinion which was expressed on this point. They are willing, however, to admit that the spirit of the Act in its financial clauses, which contemplates the punctual fulfilment of the functions of each part of the system, (a departure from which in one branch has appeared to the Board to justify the grant of interest on the deficiency in the reimbursements which should have taken place) would rather prescribe, that the charge of interest so introduced should be calculated from the date of the deficiency of repayment; and the Board will not object to the adoption of that principle in the calculation now in question.

Upon the second point above-mentioned, the decision of the Board was, that interest should only be charged upon that portion of the debt due by the Territorial to the Commercial branch which is in excess of the amount of the unappropriated surplus profits of the Company, it being held by the Board, that the Territorial branch could not in fairness be required to pay, at the same time, interest upon debt which might be redeemed, and upon the sums applicable by law to its redemption.

The Court object to this decision on two grounds, first, because the fund arising from this source is applicable to the reduction of the home-bond debt as well as of Indian debt; and secondly, because surplus profits unappropriated may lawfully be so held according to the high legal authorities consulted by the Court, "as reservations for contingent losses," which term the Court consider to comprise general exigencies, both Commercial and Political, of the Company's affairs; it is thence argued, that until the appropriation be made to the discharge of Indian Territorial debt, it cannot be known that such will be its destination, and its amount cannot therefore be taken as a set-off against demands of the Commerce upon the Territory.

Taking first into consideration the last of these reasons, the Board direct me to observe, that admitting the interpretation of the law assumed by the Court to be correct, and that the sole object of the reservation was to meet contingent losses, the transactions now under discussion are those of a period that is past, the losses of which are ascertained; and

and it is the surplus profits, after meeting all losses of the respective years, to which the Board's decision has reference. The surplus profits are, under the 4th head of appropriation of the 57th section of the Act of 1813, applicable to the liquidation of Indian Territorial debt or home-bond debt, and to no other purposes whatever; and in so far as those purposes are Territorial, the fund has a Territorial and not a doubtful destination. These profits, while they have remained unappropriated, have constituted a part of the cash balances from which the advances for Territorial payments have been supplied, and hence arises the claim for deduction of their amount from the balance due to Commerce in the calculation of interest, for which the Board contend.

The Board are confirmed in the propriety of this view by a reference to the opinion of His Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor Generals in 1818, to which the Court have referred. The Court, in the case referred to those authorities, inquired whether they were bound, in reference to an annual statement of profit and loss, "to treat as profit the whole balance appearing in their favour in any one year, without making any deduction or reservation for contingent losses and adventures, or for such sums as may be likely to be wanted for Territorial purposes."

The opinion given upon this point was, that in regard to estimates of their profit or loss, they were "not bound to treat as profit the whole cash balance appearing in their favour in any one year, without making reasonable deductions and reservations for contingent losses, as well as for such payments as they may be called upon to make for Territorial purposes."

It is thus clear, that the Court themselves, as well as the legal authorities then consulted, considered it right to suspend the appropriation of a part of the surplus profits to the discharge of debt, in order that the current Territorial demands upon the Home Treasury might thereby be provided for. The reservation was therefore made, and the discharge of Territorial debt bearing interest postponed, in order that the same funds might be applied to Territorial purposes in another form; but the Territory cannot be charged with interest on these funds when so applied.

A further confirmation of the propriety of the Board's view is furnished from the correspondence of the Court with the Board, in which they have, on more than one occasion, signified their inability to appropriate a further portion of the surplus Commercial profits to the discharge of Territorial debt, when it has been proposed by the Board, on the ground of their being so largely in advance to the Territorial branch by issues on that account from the Home Treasury.

The Board would refer particularly to Mr. Dart's letters to Mr. Courtenay, dated 7th June 1821 and 29th January 1823.

Vide Appx. No. 19,
pp. 251 and 253.

In the former letter the Court observe that the measure suggested by the Board, of appropriating a further amount of surplus profits "would be highly inexpedient; the immediate and prospective demands upon the Court to an undefined amount for bills of exchange drawn from India for interest of India debt requiring the entire of the resources of the Company in England *to be retained for their liquidation*;" and in the letter of 1823 the Court objected to further appropriation of surplus profits on the following grounds: "It is true that an amount of surplus Commercial profits is still unappropriated, fully adequate to meet the whole of the bills drawn in discharge of that debt, but it is no less true that the Commercial branch of the Company's affairs is in advance to the Territorial branch to an amount exceeding the unappropriated surplus profits, and of which the repayment by India in the way of Commercial investment must necessarily be a very difficult and tardy operation."

Thus the Court have undoubtedly withheld the appropriation of surplus profits to the reduction of Territorial debt, and consequently of interest payable by the Territory, (the propriety of which proceeding is not now the subject of consideration), in order that they might with those funds pay, or in consequence of their having therewith paid, Territorial demands. It is perfectly clear, therefore, that were the Board to accede to the Court's proposition, by allowing to the Commercial branch interest on the whole of those demands, the Territorial branch would be in effect subjected to the payment of double interest on very large sums, during a considerable part of the term of the present Charter.

The only modification to which the Board feel at liberty to consent arises out of the other point of objection which the Court have urged, namely, that the surplus Commercial profits are applicable to the payment of home-bond debt as well as India debt. Considering the character of the former debt, the Board deem it to be equitable that the unappropriated surplus profits, *minus* such proportion of them as may fairly be considered applicable to the reduction of Commercial debt, should be the sum deducted from the balance on which interest is calculated. It is not necessary for this purpose to enter into the question of the precise character of the home-bond debt, but as the Company have hitherto paid the interest upon that debt out of their Commercial receipts, the Board consider that for the present purpose the amount of that debt should regulate the proportion of the surplus profits applicable to Commercial purposes.

The Board observe, that the India debt at interest during the present Charter has been, on an average, rather more than 31,000,000 *l.* sterling; the home-bond debt nearly 4,000,000 *l.* As the Act of 1831 enacts that the Territorial debt shall not be reduced lower than to 10,000,000 *l.*, and the bond debt to 2,000,000 *l.*, the surplus profits might have been applied under that Act towards the reduction of 21,000,000 *l.* of India debt, and 2,000,000 *l.* of bond debt. They propose, therefore, to consider one-tenth of the surplus profits as the amount which might have been applied to Commercial purposes. There will thus remain to be deducted from the yearly balances, before interest is calculated, nine-tenths of the unappropriated

Appendix, No. 21.

Charge of Interest
on Balance due
from Territorial
to Commercial
Branch.

surplus profits. In any year in which that portion of the profits shall exceed the balance due there will of course be no charge for interest.

The Board do not deem it requisite to reply at length to the remarks made by the Court on points already decided. The Board still adhere to the opinion repeatedly expressed, that although it may be difficult, if not impracticable, to fix a rule of calculation, interest in favour of the Commercial branch might otherwise have been disallowed for any period when the Territorial treasuries were fully equal to make repayment, and there was a failure of Commercial requisition. During several years the cash balances in India were unquestionably more than sufficient to have discharged the debt due to Commerce, and the charge of interest might to that extent have been saved to the Territorial branch had further remittances or consignments been then effected. The Board must also decline to admit that the Court have made "a large concession" in acquiescing in the charge of English interest on advances which were issued in this country only. But considering it to answer no useful purpose to pursue these subjects further, the Board, in conclusion, desire me to express their opinion, that the utmost consideration, consistent with the law, has been given to the Commercial branch by the decision now communicated; and as no further concession can with propriety be made in the principle on which the charge of interest, which is the subject of this letter, should be calculated, they request that the Court will direct that interest may be computed accordingly, and that an account be made out and transmitted to the Board, with as little delay as possible, showing the annual effect which that method will produce on the account between the Territorial and Commercial branches of the Company's affairs, from 1814 to the present time.

I have, &c.

(signed) T. Hyde Villiers.

Appendix, No. 22.

CORRESPONDENCE, &c. relating to the Prospective Estimate of the Finances
of the East India Company.

Appendix, No. 22.

Prospective Esti-
mate of the
Finances of India,
&c.

LETTER from Thomas Hyde Villiers, Esq. to Peter Auber, Esq.;
dated 15th February 1832.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to request that you will move the Court of Directors to order that the following accounts may be prepared, in addition to those requested in my letter of the 9th instant, and that they may be transmitted to this office with as little delay as possible.

A Prospective Estimate of the state of the Finances of India, including the Charges paid in England at the close of the Company's present term, corrected according to the latest advices received from India; exhibiting the result under the existing system, and upon the supposition that the trade is separated from the Territorial management.

It will be desirable in this estimate that the probable effect on its result of the liquidation of claims, the amount of which is uncertain or under discussion, should be exhibited separately.

The Board also request to be furnished with an Estimate of the probable state of the Stock of the Company in India and in England on the 30th April 1834, after including all computed claims of the Company upon the Indian revenues at that period; on the supposition, on the one hand, of the continuance of the existing system, and on the other, of any extensive alteration in it, whether by the discontinuance of the trade, the Company retaining the administration of the Territories, or by the cessation of their Territorial administration.

I have, &c.

(signed) T. Hyde Villiers.

LETTER from *P. Auber, Esq.* to *T. Hyde Villiers, Esq.*; dated at the East India House, 10th March 1832. Appendix, No. 22.

Sir,

HAVING laid before the Court of Directors of the East India Company your letter dated the 15th ultimo, I am commanded to transmit to you the accompanying "Prospective Estimate of the state of the Finances of India, including the Charges paid in England at the close of the Company's present term, corrected according to the latest advices received from India; exhibiting the result under the existing system, and upon the supposition that the trade is separated from the Territorial management."

To this estimate has been added, agreeably to the desire of the Board, a Statement of "the probable effect on its result of the liquidation of claims, the amount of which is uncertain, or under discussion." The Court beg that it may be distinctly understood that it will be for the General Court of Proprietors, when the subject shall come under their consideration, to decide what course shall be adopted in stating and supporting the whole of the Company's claims.

So strongly are the Court impressed with this consideration, that they cannot undertake to furnish the Board with any regular estimate of the stock of the Company in the year 1834, under the several contingencies assumed in the Board's requisition, namely, the continuance of the present system as a whole; the continuance of the Territorial administration; the Company relinquishing the trade, and the cessation of that administration. Being, however, most anxious upon this as upon all occasions to afford to the Board every information which it is in their power to furnish, the Court have instructed me to submit the following statements and observations, premising that they are only to be regarded as an outline of the view taken by the Court, and not as in any degree committing their constituents.

The Commercial stock of the Company in England, abroad and afloat, on the 30th April 1834, should the existing system be continued, may be estimated at the amount at which it is exhibited in the Account of Stock per computation (exclusive of capital stock) made up on the 20th December 1831, the last account of that description which has been prepared. That account exhibits by computation a balance in the Company's favour of 20,400,835*l.*, resulting from the following debits and credits; viz.

Credits, consisting of cash, merchandize, shipping, warehouses	£.
in England, debts owing to the Company, and other effects	21,956,690
Dead stock in India, not comprised in the foregoing particulars	568,801
	22,525,491
Debts, Commercial, but not comprising the capital stock	2,124,656
Balance in favour	£. 20,400,835

The value assigned in this estimate to the goods in warehouse in England is taken at the current sale prices.

In the above computation, sufficient allowance is made to cover ordinary sea risk and risk by fire. But should any considerable losses of that description occur prior to 30th April 1834, the Company being their own insurers, the property would be proportionally diminished. The value assigned in the calculation of the Company's buildings both in India and in England, would be liable to serious depreciation in any attempt to realize it by sale. No allowance has been made for the expense that would be caused after 1834 by commercial contracts then outstanding, or by providing for commercial servants pensioned, or whose services might be no longer required; the amount of which being dependant on various circumstances, the Court cannot pretend to estimate.

The home-bond debt has not hitherto been charged against either of the heads of Territory or Commerce; but the statements which have been made to the Parliamentary Committee seem to the Court conclusively to establish that debt to be Territorial, in accordance with the view taken of it by the Committee of the House of Commons, who reported upon the Company's accounts on the 12th March 1783, as quoted below*; and therefore no part of the bond debt is included in the before-mentioned amount of Commercial debts.

It

* "It also appeared that the Company have received and realized in England, from the territories and revenues in India, no more than the sum of 3,622,969*l.*, from which, deducting the said sum of 2,169,398*l.* 18*s.* 2½*d.* paid to Government as before mentioned, the sum remaining for the Company amounted to no more than the sum of 1,453,570*l.* 1*s.* 9¾*d.*, which was appropriated in the reduction of the Company's bond debt; and the said sum of 1,453,570*l.* 1*s.* 9¾*d.* being deducted from the said sum of 5,069,684*l.*, leaves the Company in disburse upon account of the wars by which the territories were acquired, to the amount of 3,616,113*l.* 18*s.* 2½*d.*, besides interest.

It also appeared that the Company's English bond debt in part arose from their military expenses in India, and that those expenses during the wars prevented the Company from discharging the whole their bond debt out of their ordinary profits."

Appendix, No. 22.

Prospective Estimate of the Finances of India, &c.

It appears to the Court that, subject to the contingencies before referred to, the Company will, on the 30th of April 1834, stand possessed, in their Commercial character, of the balance of property estimated above, and their eventual claims upon the Territory not comprised in that balance, their constituents would, it is presumed, according to former practice, allow to remain dormant during the continuance of any further term to be granted to the Company.

With respect to the question, what would be the probable state of the Commercial stock in 1834, in the event of the "discontinuance of the trade, the Company retaining the administration of the Territories," it may be important to remark, that the Company's right to trade in common with His Majesty's other subjects is perpetual, and not dependant on their Territorial administration. That right the Company would be at liberty to exercise, unless they voluntarily consented, for a valuable consideration, to abandon it; but whether they ceased altogether to trade, or only lost their exclusive privileges, reasonable apprehensions may be entertained, that (without express provision to the contrary) the Company's Commercial capital would be exposed to greater hazard of loss or diminution than under the present system: as for instance, in remitting to England such part of the balance due from the Territory as might remain unliquidated in 1834, and any Commercial property abroad at that period; also from a possible depreciation of the value of the large stock of tea kept and ordered by the Company, in compliance with and in furtherance of the provisions of the Legislature, and for which they would be clearly entitled to equitable consideration. A part of the loss which might be expected to occur under such circumstances, would be directly traceable to the artificial valuation of the Company's Commercial property in India, in consequence of the use of the arbitrary and excessive rates of exchange prescribed by the Board of Commissioners in the plan of 1814. Some protection, therefore against such consequences following immediately on the conclusion of their present term, as well as during a continuance of their future Territorial administration, could not, it is conceived, consistently with justice, be denied to them; and with a provision to that effect, the Company's Commercial stock, in the event of the discontinuance of their trade, may be assumed at the sum already stated, of 20,400,835 *l.*, exclusive of their other claims on the Territory.

In the third supposed state of circumstances, "the cessation of their (the Company's) Territorial administration," the constituent parts of the ascertained Commercial stock of the Company would remain the same as under the previous suppositions, and in any general settlement of their affairs following thereupon, it would seem to be only equitable that a provision of the nature before specified should be made to preserve it from loss or diminution through the operation of causes similar to those already pointed out. If the Company's Territorial administration were to cease, the whole of those claims, which in the two former contingencies it has been assumed might lie dormant, must necessarily then be brought forward and determined.

The Company possess, as a commercial corporation, forts, towns, islands, territories and rights abroad, their absolute property in which has never been questioned, the same having been obtained by purchase, amicable grant or negotiation, previous to the acquisition of the Dewannee; besides which, it is well known that the claim of the Company to a property (subject to the undoubted sovereignty of His Majesty) in the territories acquired by conquest, has never been abandoned by them, and that should it be determined to deprive the Company of such territories, they possess, as was asserted in their petition of 1813, a "just right to reimbursement of the expenses which they have incurred in acquiring and maintaining them, and in making the fortifications and civil and military buildings and works by them erected, with a compensation for the services and risks (of the Company) during the long time which they have had the possession and government of such territories, under the confirmation of Parliament, and all other charges incurred by them relative to such territories." The Act of the 53d Geo. 3, c. 155, reserved to the Company any right which they might possess in these respects; a reservation which has also been made in several previous Acts.

Should the Company be deprived of their Territorial administration, it will be for the General Court of Proprietors to decide in what mode and to what extent the claim in respect to the territories conquered or acquired subsequently to the acquisition of the Dewannee, as well as all other claims, shall be urged. But without presuming to anticipate the decision of the Proprietors, it may be safely asserted that the Company have an indisputable right to reimbursement of the balance of expenses incurred by them up to 1765, in the conquest of those territories, amounting without interest, in 1783, to 3,616,113 *l.*, according to the statement of a Committee of the House of Commons before quoted.

I have, &c
(signed) P. Auber, Secretary.

(Enclosure.)

Appendix, No 22.

A PROSPECTIVE ESTIMATE of the State of the FINANCES of India, including the CHARGES paid in England at the close of the Company's present Term corrected according to the latest Advices received from India; exhibiting the Result under the existing System, and upon the supposition that the TRADE is separated from the TERRITORIAL Management. Prospective Estimate of the Finances of India.

By an Estimate, dated 22d July 1831, Appendix I. to a Report from the Select Committee of 1831.

The total Revenues in India, at the expiration of the Company's present term, are stated at 17,936,217 <i>l.</i> , or at 1 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i> the sicca rupee, the rate observed in that estimate - - - - -	<i>Sa. Rs.</i> 18,71,60,525
The total Charges in India, inclusive of the interest on the debt, whether paid in England or in India, but exclusive of the charge for St. Helena and the Home Territorial charges, 16,863,949 <i>l.</i> , or - - - - -	17,59,71,641
According to that estimate, therefore, the local surplus in 1834 would be - - - - -	1,11,88,884
Information received since that estimate was prepared, affecting some of the items both of receipt and expenditure, shows an improvement amounting to - - - - -	2,43,874
Local Surplus - - - - -	1,14,32,758
But in the Estimate of July 1831, the rupee having been reckoned at 1 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i> , it was assumed that the payments from the Territorial to the Commercial Branch would be made at that rate. Supposing these payments to be made as respects Territorial Charges and Interest Bills, at the rates specified in the plan of 1814, as applicable to these transactions respectively, there would be a reduction in the estimated charge for interest on the debt of India, of - - - - -	3,48,799
Thus augmenting the Local Surplus to - - - - -	1,17,81,557
The expense of St. Helena and the Home Territorial Charges will amount upon a revised estimate to	
St. Helena - - - - - £. 90,000	
Home charges - - - - - 1,640,000	
£. 1,730,000	
In the discharge of which, India, under the present system of the Board's rate of 2 <i>s.</i> 3.84 <i>d.</i> pays - - - - - <i>S. Rs.</i> 1,49,13,793	
Cost of effecting remittances to meet Interest Bills - - - - - 7,80,028	1,56,93,821
Deficit under present system - - - - - <i>Sa. Rs.</i>	39,12,264

Note.—Under the present system, India has participated in the surplus Commercial profits of the Company to the extent of 4,998,799 *l.* applied to the discharge of debt; the interest of which debt, had it not been so discharged up to 1829–30, would have amounted to 3,176,152 *l.*

If under a change of system such as that indicated in the title to this estimate, the Territory had to effect its own remittances, the rupee, for which, so far as respects the Territorial Charges incurred at home, it now receives 2 <i>s.</i> 3.84 <i>d.</i> , would be worth to the Territory only its produce in the market; which, taking the rate in London for bills upon Calcutta, upon an average of the three last years, given in the statements before Parliament, appears to have amounted to 1 <i>s.</i> 9.247 <i>d.</i> , at which the equivalent for 1,730,000 <i>l.</i> Home Charges - - - - -	<i>Sa. Rs.</i> 1,95,41,582
India would also be called upon for a further amount in effecting remittances of interest on the debt, and other advances not included in the above amount of Home Charges. The sums so remitted may be estimated at 689,000 <i>l.</i> annually, and the cost of remitting them being the difference between the before-mentioned rate of 1 <i>s.</i> 9.247 <i>d.</i> and 2 <i>s.</i> 2.012 <i>d.</i> the average rate at which the Territory is engaged to effect the remittance - - - - -	14,25,747
Deduct Local Surplus, as above - - - - -	2,09,67,329 1,17,81,557
Deficit under altered system - - - - - <i>Sa. Rs.</i>	91,85,772

Appendix, No. 22.

Prospective Estimate of the Finances of India.

besides which, India would of course cease to participate in the surplus Commercial profits, the amount of which since 1814 has been already stated.

It will be observed that the foregoing calculation is made upon the principle, that the Territory would effect its remittances by receiving cash in London, in exchange for government bills upon India. If the Territory were to adopt the principle of issuing cash in India, in exchange for private bills upon England, there might be an advantage in the rate, though this would, it is conceived, be countervailed by risk of loss, if no security were taken from the drawers of the bills, or by charges of management, if the security were taken of a lien upon cargoes. No allowance is made in this estimate for the contingency of either European or Indian wars.

The registered debt of India in 1834, of which the interest is comprised in the foregoing estimate, is computed at 40,24,39,525 sicca rupees.

PROBABLE EFFECT on the Result of the foregoing Estimate of the Liquidation of Claims, the Amount of which is uncertain, or under discussion.

THE claim of the Company to the balance of their expenditure upon account of the wars which preceded the acquisition of the Dewannee, amounts, according to a Report of a Select Committee of the House of Commons on the 12th March 1783, to 3,616,113 *l.* without interest. The equivalent for this at the before-mentioned rate of exchange of 1 *s.* 9.247 *d.* per sicca rupee, is 4,08,46,572 sicca rupees, which, supposing the government of India to borrow it at 5 per cent. would entail a charge for interest of sicca rupees 20,42,328 per annum.

The principal of the home-bond debt amounts to about 3,600,000 *l.*; and the interest at the present rate of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is about 90,000 *l.* per annum, the equivalent for which would be sicca rupees 10,16,614 per annum.

With respect to the Territorial property of the Company, as a commercial corporation, it may be observed, that besides the question reserved in successive Acts of Parliament as affecting the Territory at large, the Company possess, in their own right, forts, towns, islands, territories and rights abroad, their absolute property in which has never been questioned, the same having been obtained by purchase, amicable grant or negotiation, previous to the acquisition of the Dewannee.

East India House,
March 1832. }

(Errors excepted.)

(signed) James C. Melvill,
Audr India Accts.

Appendix, No. 23.

Appendix, No. 23.

Memorandum on the Court's Prospective Estimate of 10 March 1832.

MEMORANDUM of the Result of an Examination made at the India Board, of the PROSPECTIVE ESTIMATE of the FINANCES of INDIA, forwarded by the Court of Directors to the Board, with their Letter dated 10th March 1832.

THE Prospective Estimate of the Finances of India, transmitted to the Board by the Court of Directors on the 10th March last, has been framed at the desire of the Board, in order to show the probable state of those finances at the close of the present arrangement with the East India Company in 1834, on reference to the latest advices received from India; and it exhibits the result, as it would stand, first, under the existing system; and, secondly, upon the supposition that the trade is separated from the Territorial management. In the former case the Court estimate that a deficiency of revenue to defray all charges abroad and at home will remain, amounting to *Sa. Rs.* 39,12,264; in the latter case, that the deficiency will be increased to *Sa. Rs.* 91,85,772, which does not include interest on sums which the Court consider may, in the case supposed, be claimed by the Company on account of various demands upon the Territories.

Appendix (A.)

The particulars composing these results have been called for, and are added to the Appendix. They exhibit the various heads of Revenue and Charge, upon the principle adopted in the accounts laid before Parliament.

In considering this estimate, it is of importance to bear in mind that much uncertainty must always attach to estimates of the Indian finances, and especially to such as are framed so long beforehand. It is, therefore, the more important that the computation should be grounded as much as possible on results which have been actually realized. The several heads of Revenue and Charge have consequently been compared, in a Statement* hereunto annexed, with those of the last three years of which the actual accounts have been received, viz. 1827-28 to 1829-30, the receipts which are only of a temporary character being separated from those which are permanent. The amount of each head, as estimated for

* Appendix (B.)—This Statement is drawn up upon the principle adopted in the accounts presented to Parliament, which is followed in the Court's Estimate; a principle differing in some respects from the mode of statement in use by the Officers of Account in India, in which form such statements are occasionally exhibited.

for 1830-31, is also shown, but the realization of the Indian estimates, however carefully they may be framed, cannot be relied upon, as will be seen on comparing the results of the Sketch and Regular Estimates of the principal heads of revenue in previous years (as shown in the Statement) with the actual out-turn. Even should more favourable results be realized in a particular year, it would not justify the adoption of those results for a prospective and distant view.

Appendix, No. 23.
Memorandum on
the Court's Pro-
spective Estimate
of 10 March 1832.

The following remarks are suggested with regard to such heads as require observation.

Bengal Revenues.

The general receipts from the *Mints*, the *Post-office*, the *Stamps*, and the *Judicial* fees and fines, taken at 44 lacs of sicca rupees, appear to be estimated as high as is consistent with proper caution. Previously to 1827-28, the amount was lower than in the subsequent years, and latterly some heads have ceased, and others have yielded less revenue.

Bengal Revenues.

The important head of *Land Revenue*, under the Bengal Presidency *, yields a steady and somewhat increasing resource. In 1826-27, the receipt was somewhat higher than is shown in 1827-28. In the five years preceding 1826-27, the average receipt was *Sa. Rs.* 7,06,20,781. Although the Estimate for 1830-31 anticipates a receipt of *Rs.* 7,11,70,000, later advice intimates that it will probably not exceed *Rs.* 7,04,50,000, or 704 ½ lacs. The sum of 706 lacs of rupees appears a suitable average estimate for the future.

Although the receipts from *Customs* in 1829-30 fell short of the estimate, there is good ground to hope, from the amount of this revenue in previous years, that the Court's Estimate† may be realized in future.

The receipts from the *Ceded Territory and Tributes* have varied greatly. The districts on the Nerbudda have yielded less revenue latterly than in previous years. In 1829-30, the tributes received from numerous Native States fell much in arrear, and the receipts from a few of the districts were carried to the credit of the account with Scindia, for the pay of his auxiliary cavalry, which occasioned a nominal reduction of nearly 3 lacs of rupees. Nearly 2 ½ lacs of tribute have also ceased to be carried to account under the present head.

The Estimate for 1830-31 assumes a large receipt of arrears of tribute. If it should be realized, it cannot be taken as an annual resource. The Burmese cessions are not expected to yield any material increase. Upon the whole, it would not be safe to adopt a higher estimate‡ than that taken by the Court for this head of receipt.

The revenue from *Salt*§ was lower in 1829-30 than for eight previous years. The quantity sold, and the price, exceeded those of 1828-29, but were lower than in some previous years; the difference of result arose in the amount of outstanding balances. The usually steady receipt from this article may justify the expectation, that as the average produce of the last seven years was 187 lacs of rupees, and it is estimated in 1830-31 at 183 lacs, this head will, on an average, yield more than is taken in the Court's Estimate, and that the amount may be 185 lacs of rupees instead of 180 lacs.

From the receipts from *Opium*|| in 1829-30 is to be deducted the receipt from Malwa opium, the manufacture of which on account of the Government is no longer continued, viz. *Rs.* 41,54,233, leaving *Rs.* 1,11,07,859 as the produce of the Behar and Benares opium. In the two preceding years this opium yielded an amount exceeding that of 1829-30, but since for four previous years it yielded considerably less than one crore of rupees, the latter sum

* Bengal Land Revenue in,				§ Receipt from Salt :			
1821-22	-	-	<i>Sa. Rs.</i> 7,11,68,127	1823-24	-	-	<i>Sa. Rs.</i> 1,90,39,514
1822-23	-	-	7,09,70,358	1824-25	-	-	1,81,91,301
1823-24	-	-	7,10,75,150	1825-26	-	-	1,84,43,698
1824-25	-	-	6,98,51,185	1826-27	-	-	1,87,35,733
1825-26	-	-	7,00,39,084	1827-28	-	-	2,05,36,872
			35,31,03,904	1828-29	-	-	1,96,10,557
				1829-30	-	-	1,64,34,370
							13,09,92,045
Average	-	-	<i>Sa. Rs.</i> 7,06,20,781				
1826-27	-	-	7,19,52,252	Average	-	-	<i>Sa. Rs.</i> 1,87,13,150
† Prospective Estimate	-		<i>Sa. Rs.</i> 67,50,000	Prospective Estimate	-		<i>Sa. Rs.</i> 1,80,00,000
‡ Prospective Estimate	-		<i>Sa. Rs.</i> 43,50,000				
Receipts from Behar and Benares Opium :							
1823-24	-	-	-	-	<i>Sa. Rs.</i> 73,43,549	Average. <i>Rs.</i> 72,76,438	
1824-25	-	-	-	-	85,82,466		
1825-26	-	-	-	-	50,31,204		
1826-27	-	-	-	-	81,48,533		
1827-28	-	-	-	-	1,14,85,943	Average. <i>Rs.</i> 1,12,62,881	
1828-29	-	-	-	-	1,11,94,842		
1829-30	-	-	-	-	1,11,07,859		
Estimate 1830-31	-	-	-	-	1,24,00,000		
Prospective Estimate	-	-	-	-	1,00,00,000		

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Memorandum on
the Court's Pro-
spective Estimate
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sum may be taken as a fair estimate of the future produce of this fluctuating head of revenue. The Estimate of 1830-31 includes 13 lacs on account of Malwa opium, which will not in future be realized. So high a receipt as 124 lacs cannot be expected from other opium.

The subsidy from the Nagpore State is fixed in the treaty at eight lacs of Sonat rupees, or *Sa. Rs.* 7,65,500. The payment commenced in June 1830, which accounts for the sum of only *Sa. Rs.* 5,70,000 being included in the Estimate for 1830-31. Considering that for many years past other Native States in the Peninsula have paid their full subsidy regularly, it may be assumed that the entire amount will, in most years, be received. In that view, two lacs of Sicca rupees may be added to the five lacs, at which the receipt is estimated by the Court.

The total revenues of Bengal, according to the Prospective Estimate, are *Sa. Rs.* 11,48,90,000, which, converted into sterling at 2 s. per current rupee, for the purpose of comparison with the accounts presented to Parliament, is 13,327,240 *l.*

The additions above suggested, amounting to seven lacs of rupees, will be brought into view hereafter.

Madras Revenues.

Madras Revenues.

The first or *General* head requires no particular remark.

The *Land Revenue* * is estimated rather higher than the average amount of the three preceding years, two of which were rather unfavourable. Considering the liability of the Madras districts to suffer from adverse seasons, this is the utmost amount that could safely be assumed.

The amount estimated to be received from *Customs* † is rather below the average of the last three years, and it may be hoped will be realized.

The receipts from *Salt* ‡ are estimated at an amount exceeding by one and a half lac of rupees, the average receipt of the three preceding years; but as this resource has been for some years improving, it may not be too high.

The *Subsidies* from Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin, have been steadily realized for many years.

One source of revenue does not appear in the Estimate, the Profits to be derived from the Government Bank, which may be taken at *Rs.* 80,000. This will constitute an addition to the receipts of this Presidency.

The total revenues of Madras are assumed in the Court's Prospective Estimate at Madras rupees 4,77,01,100, or at the Parliamentary rate, viz. 3½ rupees for the pagoda, at 8 s., 5,451,555 *l.*

Bombay Revenues.

Bombay Revenues.

The increase of receipts of the *General* Department, as compared with those of the year 1828-29, arises chiefly from bringing to account the gross instead of the net receipts from *Stamps*.

In the *Land Revenue* great depression has been experienced in most of the districts, especially those situated in the newly-acquired provinces in the Deccan.

The failure of the Bombay revenues in 1828-29, as shown below §, continued during the year 1829-30; and although the Estimate for 1830-31 assumes a considerable increase, recent advices received since the Prospective Estimate was framed, indicate that the actual receipts of 1830-31 may fall below the Estimate by about 21 lacs of Bombay rupees. The Court's Estimate calculates on some improvement, and under present circumstances it can hardly be taken higher ||.

The

* Land Revenue, &c. :

1827-28	-	-	<i>Ms. Rs.</i> 4,67,93,586
1828-29	-	-	4,82,01,518
1829-30	-	-	4,73,86,385
			14,23,81,489

Average - - *Rs.* 4,74,60,496

Prospective Estimate - *Rs.* 4,77,01,100

† Customs :

1827-28	-	-	<i>Ms. Rs.</i> 49,58,881
1828-29	-	-	53,37,560
1829-30	-	-	51,68,848
			1,54,65,289

Average - - *Rs.* 51,55,096

Prospective Estimate - *Rs.* 51,00,000

‡ Salt Revenue :

1827-28	-	-	<i>Ms. Rs.</i> 30,29,183
1828-29	-	-	35,38,644
1829-30	-	-	41,08,391
			1,06,76,218

Average - - *Rs.* 35,58,739

Prospective Estimate - *Rs.* 37,00,000

§ Land Revenue :

1827-28	-	-	<i>By. Rs.</i> 1,83,84,563
1828-29	-	-	1,61,62,103
1829-30	-	-	1,61,17,261
			Estimate 1830-31 - 1,81,24,700

|| Prospective Estimate - *By. Rs.* 1,63,50,000

The estimated receipt from *Customs* * may be considered high ; but the steady increase of this resource, arising partly from the improvement of the commerce of this Presidency, and partly from increase of duties, encourages the hope that it will be realized.

Appendix, No. 23.

The only revenue henceforth expected to be derived from *Malwa Opium*, will be realized at Bombay by the sale of passes allowing its transit through the Bombay provinces to the sea. The Estimate of 1830-31 relies on a receipt of 14 lacs of rupees from this source ; but the actual receipt of the year scarcely exceeded 8 lacs. The resource is expected to improve, and it may therefore be proper to anticipate at least the amount assumed by the Court, viz. 10 lacs of rupees.

Memorandum on the Court's Prospective Estimate of 10 March 1832.

The total revenues at Bombay are taken in the Prospective Estimate at Bombay rupees 2,24,00,000, or, at 2 s. 3 d. the rupee, 2,520,000 l.

The revenues of India, according to the Prospective Estimate of the Court, are computed as follows, at the rates of exchange generally used in the accounts laid before Parliament :

Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 13,327,240
Madras	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,451,554
Bombay	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,520,000
Total							£. 21,298,794

Charges.

To estimate prospectively what the Charges of India will amount to at a particular period, must be attended with more difficulty, and the probability of its realization be more questionable, than to estimate the revenues ; especially at a period like the present, when extensive reductions are in progress in every department, the benefit of most of which will only be realized gradually, and as events occur which are contingent in their character. With regard to Bengal, the difficulty is further increased, in consequence of a new arrangement, whereby, in 1829-30 and 1830-31, only audited disbursements were brought to account as the expenditure. Hence, under some heads, principally the Revenue and Judicial, in the last year of actual account, 1829-30, which would furnish the best guide for the future, a large and undefined amount of charge is omitted, and in the Estimate of 1830-31 there are probably similar omissions, and a considerable sum of arrears belonging to the former year is included in the charges. These circumstances must be considered in any comparison of the estimated amounts of charge with those of previous years.

The information furnished by the Court relative to their Estimate intimates that the charges are ascertained by adjustments upon those of 1829-30, instead of 1828-29, which was the year referred to in their former Prospective Estimates. A later year naturally affords a better guide for a future prospect, but, for the reasons already given, the difficulty of applying the rule accurately to the several heads of the Bengal Charges is considerable.

Bengal Charges.

The adjustments made upon the Charges of 1829-30 are the following, in which the Court have assumed that arrears of Civil Charge remained outstanding at Bengal at the close of the year, amounting to 25 lacs of rupees.

Total Charges of Bengal in 1829-30 - - - - - Sa.Rs. 9,33,40,918

Deduct, as inapplicable to future years :

Malwa opium charges, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	Rs. 16,93,958
Embezzlement in Benares mint	-	-	-	-	-	1,93,643
Payments to Scindia	-	-	-	-	-	7,70,320
War charges	-	-	-	-	-	1,55,551
						28,13,472

Deduct also, further reductions ordered :

In Civil and Marine departments	-	-	-	7,00,000
In Military department	-	-	-	29,50,000
				36,50,000

Total Deductions - - - - - 64,63,472

Carried forward - - - - - 8,68,77,446

* Customs :

1826-27	-	-	-	-	-	By.Rs. 33,59,026
1827-28	-	-	-	-	-	35,08,188
1828-29	-	-	-	-	-	37,68,490
1829-30	-	-	-	-	-	42,96,088
Prospective Estimate	-	-	-	-	-	41,00,000

	Add,	Brought forward - - -	Sa. Rs. 8,68,77,446
Appendix, No. 23.	Pay of Civil establishments, supposed to be omitted in		
Memorandum on	1829-30 - - - - -		Rs. 25,00,000
the Court's Pro-	Civil pensions short paid in that year - - - - -		14,00,000
spective Estimate	Salt advances - - - ditto - - - - -		10,00,000
of 10 March 1832.	Civil extraordinaries, less than usual in 1829-30 - - - - -		4,00,000
	Military receipts, more than ditto - - - - -		6,00,000
	Military buildings, less than ditto - - - - -		4,00,000
	Other small adjustments - - - - -		12,162
	Additional interest on debt prior to 1834, as com-		
	pared with interest paid in 1829-30 - - - - -	16,51,492	
	Additional interest to be incurred to pay		
	debt due from the Territorial to the Com-		
	mercial branch - - - - -	29,91,200	
	Less, adjustment of ditto in the Prospec-		
	tive Estimate for difference of exchange - - - - -	3,48,799	
			26,42,401
	Total estimated increase of Interest - - - - -		42,93,893
	Total additions to Charges of 1829-30 - - - - -		1,06,06,055
	Estimated Charge, prospectively - - - - -		Sa. Rs. 9,74,83,501

The deductions of Rs. 28,13,472 are correctly excluded as peculiar to 1829-30, and not likely to recur. The *Civil* and *Marine* reductions, taken at seven lacs, and the *Military* at 20½ lacs of rupees, are assumed upon the principle of allowing for such additional savings as the reductions in progress are expected to produce by the year 1834. The amount is necessarily on estimate; the requisite distinction not being sufficiently observed in the Indian accounts.

With regard to the additions made to the Charges of 1829-30, the arrears of 25 lacs appear to have been estimated with as much accuracy as the circumstances will allow. The Civil pensions chargeable on the revenues are of large amount, and the payments within the year fluctuate considerably. Those of 1829-30 fell short of the usual amount to the extent stated of 14 lacs of rupees. The advances and payments on account of the manufacture of salt were, in 1829-30, only Rs. 29,79,003, which is full 10 lacs below the usual amount. The other minor adjustments seem justifiable on a comparison with 1829-30.

The charge of *Interest on the Debt* requires particular attention, and will be noticed shortly.

As it respects the Civil and Military charges, while, as already observed, an adjusted estimate, framed upon the experience of the latest actual results, may be considered as presenting the most probable view of the future, it has been considered desirable to ascertain how far the sums thus produced would be corroborated by a different process, namely, by adjusting the expenditure of a previous year (after excluding extraordinary charges peculiar to that year,) with the whole amount of reductions ordered since the expiration of that year, as far as it can be ascertained. Although the result of such a test can only be considered approximative, still, in framing an estimate which is necessarily liable to uncertainty, an additional check drawn from materials prepared for a different purpose, will further aid the judgment as to its probable accuracy. With regard to the amount of reductions ordered since the more vigorous retrenchments began, which followed the close of the Burmese war, those which were calculated to improve the financial results of the year 1828-29, were shown in statements laid before the Committee of the House of Lords in 1830*. Additional reductions were computed with reference still to that year in the Prospective Estimates laid before the Committee of the House of Commons in March and July 1831†; but in a statement called for by the Board, and dated 22d February 1832‡, a more particular detail of the whole of the reductions of Indian allowances and establishments ordered, both Civil and Military, from the preceding year, 1827-28, when the principal retrenchments commenced, down to the period of the latest advices, has been furnished by the Court, and has since been laid before the Committee. The various heads of Indian charge have been examined, with a view to ascertain the effect to be expected from these reductions when they shall have attained their full operation, and by deducting their amount from the adjusted charge of the year 1827-28, the future probable charge will be nearly ascertained. The result of the examination thus made will be noticed in the course of these remarks.

Bengal

* Report from Lords' Committee, printed for the House of Commons, p. 525.

† Minutes of Evidence, 1830-31, p. 170. Report of Commons' Committee, 1831, p. 558.

‡ Vide Financial Appendix, No. 7.

Bengal Charges.

Appendix, No. 23.

For greater convenience of comparison in the Abstract Statement * already referred to, the *Civil Charges* of Bengal in the three years 1827-28 to 1829-30, and according to the Prospective Estimate, exclusive of the expense of buildings and fortifications, and of interest on debt, have been brought into a total. From this total has been deducted, for the purpose of comparison, all charges on account of Malwa opium, which are excluded from the Prospective Estimate, besides the advances for the manufacture both of Bengal opium and of salt, which do not constitute an expense of establishment.

Memorandum on
the Court's Pro-
spective Estimate
of 10 March 1832.

* Appendix (B.)

The net Civil Charges will then stand thus :

In 1827-28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sa. Rs. 4,22,52,580
1828-29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,82,83,353
1829-30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,36,92,457
and by the Prospective Estimate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,61,41,100

The effect of the proposed adjustment of the several heads of the charges of 1827-28, by deducting the extraordinary expenditure of the year and applying to each head the total computed reductions, will now be shown. The total of the reductions is taken, for although the whole may not be fully effected by the year 1834, some few, on the other hand, were effected before the close of 1827-28, and are not included in the Statement.

The charges in the various departments have been minutely examined upon the above principle, and the reductions applied to each head ; and the following Statement shows the general result :

Net Civil Charges of 1827-28, exclusive of buildings and interest - Sa. Rs. 4,22,52,580

Deduct, for arrears and extraordinaries, included in 1827-28

under the several heads	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rs. 28,84,000
Civil and Marine reductions, per Statement of								
22d February last	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,77,980
Reductions of provincial battalions, classed with								
Civil Charges, but included in the Military								
reductions in that Statement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,02,625
								<u>59,64,605</u>

Net adjusted Civil Charges of 1827-28 - - Sa. Rs. 3,62,87,975

This view of the charges may therefore be considered as corroborating the Prospective Estimate of Rs. 3,61,41,100. The amounts shown in that document, which is founded upon the accounts of 1829-30, being taken rather low, in comparison with the adjusted charge of 1827-28, indicates that the reductions have operated effectively in the year 1829-30, and may be expected to do so equally in future.

The expense of *Buildings and Fortifications* is estimated at 33 lacs, which is nearly five lacs more than in 1829-30, but it is less than in the two preceding years. For 1830-31, it is estimated at Rs. 30,14,200, and the estimates of this expenditure are usually exceeded.

The *Military Charge* of Bengal was in 1827-28 - - - Sa. Rs. 3,86,57,753

Arrears of war charges were defrayed in that year, amounting to - 5,07,123

There remains - - - Rs. 3,81,50,630

The reductions are computed at - - - Rs. 50,54,063

From which deducting those of the provincial battalions
taken in the Civil branch - - - 7,02,625

There remains to be deducted - - - 43,51,438

Leaving as the future Prospective Charge, in this view - Sa. Rs. 3,37,99,192

The Prospective Estimate founded upon the accounts of 1829-30 takes the charge at 328 lacs of sicca rupees. It is to be observed, that some reductions of the army took place prior to those contained in the Statement of February 1832. Their precise effect cannot with accuracy be ascertained, as separate accounts of reductions were not then kept, but a lower estimate of military charge, founded as it is upon the expenditure of 1829-30, may on the above ground be admissible.

The charge for *Interest* on the Bengal debt, computed in the Prospective Estimate at Sa. Rs. 1,99,91,200, demands particular consideration. As all the principal operations connected with the debt of India are carried on at Calcutta, under the superintendence of the Supreme Government, the Interest here estimated is regulated by the amount of debt which, it is considered, will probably be required to answer all the demands upon the Indian treasuries which the ordinary resources from revenue are not equal to meet.

Appendix, No. 23.

Memorandum on
the Court's Pro-
spective Estimate
of 10 March 1832.

The amount actually paid for interest in 1829-30, was *Sa. Rs.* 1,53,48,508
But the amount actually due upon the then existing debt is taken by the
Court at - - - - - *Sa. Rs.* 1,61,50,000
It was actually *Rs.* 1,61,84,193.

It is computed by the Court that further debt will be incurred in 1832-33
and 1833-34 to cover the Home charges, to remit bullion in repayment of
a part of the debt due to the Commercial branch, and to pay to the captors
the Deccan and Bhurtpore booty, amounting in all to *Sa. Rs.* 1,70,00,000, the
interest on which, at five per cent. per annum, is - - - - - 8,50,000
Sa. Rs. 1,70,00,000

The remaining debt due to the Commercial branch in 1834 was computed
by the Court, in an Estimate prepared for the Committee of the House of
Commons in July 1831, at - - - - - £. 3,440,946
And the interest upon it at - - - - - 2,292,176
Making a Total of - - - £. 5,733,122

Five per cent. interest upon that sum is 286,656*l.*, to realize which at
1*s.* 11*d.* per sicca rupee, they considered would require to be remitted
from India - - - - - *Rs.* 29,91,200
Making the Total Interest - - *Sa. Rs.* 1,99,91,200

But this calculation assumed, in accordance with the Order of the Com-
mittee, that the advances to Commerce since 1829 were to be repaid at 1*s.* 11*d.*
per sicca rupee, and that the same rate is to be applied to the entire balance
due to the Commercial branch in 1834, whereas the rates established by the
Board are those applicable to both. The use of these rates the Court have
now estimated would diminish the total debt to Commerce to 3,378,584*l.*,
to which they add the expected loss in effecting remittances to meet interest
bills, estimated at 1,300,000*l.* (not before included), making the total
4,678,584*l.* It is now assumed by the Court that this sum is repaid at
1*s.* 9.247*d.* per sicca rupee, to effect which additional debt must be incurred,
occasioning a charge for interest which would fall short of the former calcu-
lation only to the amount of - - - - - 3,48,799

Leaving the Net Amount of annual Interest payable in Bengal - *Sa. Rs.* 1,96,42,401

The first inquiry suggested by this part of the Estimate is, to what extent loans are likely
to be required to carry on the public service to 30th April 1834.

The Estimates for India for the years 1830-31* and 1831-32 assume, that in the former
year 48 lacs of new debt at interest would be incurred, and in the latter 79 lacs would be
paid off, after providing for the required remittance of one crore of rupees to England, and
the payment of the Deccan and Bhurtpore prize property. This would show a net decrease
of debt in April 1832 of 31 lacs, but this decrease cannot be relied upon, as it is known
that the Indian surplus revenue of 1830-31, assumed at 185 lacs of rupees, including the
charge of stores received from Europe, will, so far as Bombay is concerned, fall short of
being realized by about 30 lacs of rupees. The land revenue of Bengal will also have
fallen below the estimated produce by nearly 15 lacs, reducing the local surplus from 185
to 140 lacs. The Home charges of 1830-31, excluding Territorial stores, would require
about 122 lacs of sicca rupees, and may probably have been met by the surplus; but it is
very unlikely that debt could also have been discharged from it.

The result of 1831-32 was expected by the Bengal Accountant-general, in his Sketch
Estimate, to be 44 lacs more favourable than the preceding year. The retrenchments of
a prospective character may somewhat improve the result, but not to that extent, and other
improvements are of very doubtful character. It may however be fairly presumed, that the
Indian surplus, with some aid to be derived from the cash balances, if it is found insuffi-
cient,

* 1830-31 : Estimated Debt at Interest.

Bengal, incurred	-	-	-	-	-	Net 24,78,744
Madras, ditto	-	-	-	-	-	18,94,100
Bombay, ditto	-	-	-	-	-	4,54,000

Total to be incurred - - - *Rs.* 48,26,844

1831-32 : Estimated Debt at Interest.

Bengal, paid off at interest	-	-	-	-	-	Net 92,85,300
Madras, incurred	-	-	-	-	-	13,70,830

To be paid off—Difference - - - *Rs.* 79,14,470

cient, will furnish the means to defray the Home charges in 1830-31 and 1831-32 taken together, and if the years 1832-33 and 1833-34 yield similar results, no additional debt will be required to meet those charges. An extraordinary remittance to England in 1832-33 is ordered of 600,000 *l.* to meet the wants of the Home Treasury for 1833-34, which may render it necessary to borrow that amount, or, at 1 *s.* 11 *d.* per rupee, the rate of a bullion remittance, *Sa. Rs.* 62,60,869. 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ lacs, if borrowed at five per cent., would occasion an increase to the interest in 1829-30, taken at - - - *Sa. Rs.* 1,61,84,193
Of - - - - - 3,13,000

Making a Total of - - - 1,64,97,193
Instead of the amount assumed by the Court - - - 1,70,00,000
With respect to the debt that would still be due from Territory to Commerce, it is supposed in the Estimate to occasion a further charge for interest of - *Sa. Rs.* 29,91,200
Or, after deducting the adjustment for exchange - - - 3,48,799
A further Charge of - - - *Rs.* 26,42,401

In this statement it is computed by the Court, that the balance due in 1834 shall be repaid at such rate as shall realize the amount of that balance in England, for which purpose the rate of 1 *s.* 9.247 *d.* per sicca rupee is employed. It is to be presumed, however, that the balance will be repaid in India for investment or remittance at the rate established for all transactions between the two branches, viz. 2 *s.* 3.84 *d.* per sicca rupee. Moreover, the charge for loss on remittances to meet Interest Bills, as it is calculated by the Court, has been disallowed by the Board: an account of any such loss has been directed to be prepared upon a modified principle, but it has not yet been received. It is very difficult to estimate with any precision what sum may be due upon the amount between the two branches in 1834. For the present it has been thought advisable to draw out the account between the Territorial and Commercial branches*, from 30th April 1829, in a more simple form, from materials contained in the accounts prepared at the India House, but using exclusively the Board's rates of exchange, giving credit for the remittances as actually ordered, and omitting for the present the loss on remittances to meet interest bills.

The result is, that a balance would remain outstanding on 30th April 1834, consisting of
Principal - - - - - £. 1,634,271
And adding Interest, as computed by the Court - - - 2,149,309
The Total Balance would be - - - £. 3,783,580

But the Board have determined that a different mode of computing interest shall be adopted, and that the amount of unappropriated surplus profits shall in each year be deducted from the balances on which the Court have calculated interest, since those profits which are applicable to Territorial purposes, have in part supplied the means of paying the Territorial charges in England. This alteration, it is estimated, will reduce the amount of interest during the whole period by about 1,300,000 *l.*, leaving the balance at 2,483,580 *l.*, which if raised in Bengal, would require at the Board's rates, *Sa. Rs.* 2,14,10,172 to repay it; occasioning an annual charge at five per cent. interest of - - - *Sa. Rs.* 10,70,508
which added to the interest before shown, viz. - - - 1,64,97,193

will make the total Charge for Interest in Bengal after 1834 - - - 1,75,67,701
The Interest estimated by the Court being - - - 1,96,42,401
the decrease under the head of Interest at Bengal will be - - - *Sa. Rs.* 20,74,700

This charge for Interest will be subject to increase by the interest on any sum allowed by the Board for loss on remittances to meet Interest Bills, and to reduction in so far as Surplus Commercial Profits are applied to the discharge of India debt under the 57th section of the Act of 53 Geo. 3, c. 155. The amount of these sums, and especially of the latter, is dependant on so many contingencies, that they cannot be estimated at this time with any accuracy.

The total Charges of Bengal, including Interest on the Debt, are taken in the Court's Prospective Estimate, at - - - *Sa. Rs.* 9,74,83,501
or at 2 *s.* per current rupee - - - £. 11,308,086
The total Revenues of that Presidency being estimated at - - - 13,327,240

a surplus Revenue is thus expected to be realized in Bengal to the amount of - £. 2,019,154

The proposed alterations of this Estimate will be applied hereafter. Madras

Appendix, No. 23.

Memorandum on
the Court's Pro-
spective Estimate
of 10 March 1832.

Madras Charges.

The irregularity in the amount of the Charges of recent years which has been noticed with regard to the Charges of Bengal, is not observable in those of Madras. The Court assume that the entire expenditure of the latter Presidency will be Madras rupees 4,60,72,520.

The adjustments made upon the expenditure of 1829-30, are as follow :

Total Charges of 1829-30	- - - - -	Ms.Rs. 4,77,74,953
Add—		
Future payment to Tanjore creditors	- - - - -	Rs. 6,39,720
Further Interest on the Carnatic Fund, and small adjustments	- - - - -	1,57,847
		<u>7,97,567</u>
		4,85,72,520
Deduct—		
Further Civil Reductions	- - - - -	Rs. 5,00,000
Further Military Reductions	- - - - -	20,00,000
		<u>25,00,000</u>
Total Charges, per Prospective Estimate	- -	Ms.Rs. 4,60,72,520

Applying to the Charges of the several departments the adjustments upon the results of 1827-28 for extraordinaries and for reductions, as in the Bengal Charges, the total net amount will thus appear:

The *Civil Charges*, exclusive of Buildings and Fortifications, and Interest on Debt, were in 1827-28 - - - - - Ms. Rs. 1,77,46,754

Deduct—		
Excess of Charge for repair of Tanks, &c. in that year	-	Rs. 4,00,000
Reductions in Civil and Marine Departments, according to Statement of 22d February last	- - - - -	9,64,432
		<u>13,64,432</u>

Net adjusted Civil Charge - - Ms. Rs. 1,63,82,322

The Prospective Estimate assumes those Charges at Rs. 1,68,97,097.

The Civil Charges of the Madras Presidency might on this view be estimated somewhat lower; but as the more extensive Civil Charges of Bengal have been taken on a low scale, it would not be safe to assume a less amount of Civil Charge in the aggregate than the Court have taken.

The Charge for *Buildings and Fortifications* is estimated at Rs. 8,85,000. In 1829-30 it was Rs. 9,91,532: the average between this and previous years seems to have been adopted.

The *Military Charges* are estimated at Rs. 2,57,00,000.

Those of the year 1827-28 were - - - - - Ms. Rs. 3,41,03,300

But in that year a large sum was brought to account for War

Charges and Arrears of not less than - - - Rs. 56,00,000

The Reductions, according to the Statement before

referred to, are computed at - - - - - 29,22,806

Together - - - 85,22,806

Leaving a net adjusted Charge of - - Ms. Rs. 2,55,80,494,

which approximates very nearly to the Court's Estimate.

The Interest on the Debt is supposed to increase to 20 lacs of rupees. The increase chiefly arises from the gradual accumulation of the Carnatic Deposit, or the fund set apart from the revenues of the Carnatic for the discharge of the debts of the late Nabobs. This fund will not be equal to the discharge of those debts till some time after the year 1834, so that the full charge is taken in the Estimate.

The total Charges of Madras are estimated at - - - - - Ms. Rs. 4,60,72,520

or at 8s per pagoda, equal to 3 ½ rupees - - - - - £. 5,265,431

The Revenues having been taken at - - - - - 5,451,554

a surplus Revenue is expected at Madras amounting to - £. 186,123

Bombay Charges.

The Charges of this Presidency have too frequently exceeded the Estimates, and their aggregate amount very far exceeds all the receipts which have hitherto been realized to meet them. The retrenchments, however, which have taken place in every department, have, of late years, considerably reduced the expenditure.

The

The adjustments made by the Court upon the charges of 1829-30, in framing their Prospective Estimate, are as follow :

Appendix, No. 23.

Memorandum on
the Court's Pro-
spective Estimate
of 10 March 1832.

The total Charges of that year were	- - - - -	By Rs. 3,21,95,341
Deduct further reductions :		
Civil Department	- - - - -	Rs. 5,50,000
Marine ditto	- - - - -	2,00,000
Military ditto	- - - - -	19,00,000
		26,50,000
Sundry small adjustments	- - - - -	1,15,341
		27,65,341
Total Charges, per Prospective Estimate	- - -	Rs. 2,94,30,000

The further saving from reductions is calculated to arise from such as had not taken effect on the 30th April 1830.

In making adjustments upon the amount of charge in 1827-28, it is necessary to bear in mind that in the General department some alterations have occurred since that year, the effect of which is not shown in the statement of reductions, but which have operated to increase the real or apparent amount of present charge; such are the charges on the stamp revenue not previously included as charge, the net revenue only being stated, and the additional payment to the Civil funds.

The *Civil* Charges, excluding Buildings and Interest, adjusted in like manner with those of Bengal and Madras, were, in 1827-28 - - - - - By Rs. 1,63,42,927

Deduct excess of charge for Pensions in that year - - - Rs. 11,42,000

Reductions in Civil and Marine departments, per Statement
of 22d February last - - - - - 11,52,698

22,94,698

Less, charges on account of Stamps, added since
1827-28 - - - - - Rs. 1,66,488

Additional charge for Civil fund - - - - - 1,12,000

2,78,488

20,16,210

Net adjusted Civil Charge - - - Rs. 1,43,26,717

The Prospective Estimate states this charge at Rs. 1,44,00,000.

The charge for *Buildings and Fortifications*, estimated at 11 lacs, is taken lower than in the three previous years.

The *Military* Charges have been very materially reduced at this Presidency. In 1827-28, they were - - - - - By Rs. 1,82,38,310

The Contingencies of that year were higher than
usual by about - - - - - Rs. 7,00,000

The Reductions expected, according to the Statement of
22d February last, amount to - - - - - 33,24,000

40,24,000

Leaving a net adjusted Military Charge of - - - Rs. 1,42,14,310

The Court assume the amount at Rs. 1,37,30,000.

Retrenchments are still in progress at Bombay; but it admits of doubt whether so considerable a diminution of military charge will be realized.

The head of *Interest* requires no particular remark.

The total Charges of Bombay being assumed in the Prospective Estimate
at - - - - - By Rs. 2,94,30,000

or at 2s. 3d. per rupee - - - - - £. 3,310,875

and the total Revenues at - - - - - 2,520,000

a deficit is still expected to exist at Bombay to the extent of - - - £. 790,875

Upon the review of the whole of the estimated charges of India there does not appear ground for computing them at amounts materially differing from those assumed by the Court. They seem generally to be estimated with as much care and accuracy as the nature of an expenditure will admit, which is remarkably variable, and is influenced by numerous causes which it is impossible to foresee, especially at a period several years before that to which it relates.

The net Charge of *Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, &c.* is estimated at Sa. Rs. 5,58,900, or £. 64,832.

Appendix, No. 23.

Memorandum on
the Court's Pro-
spective Estimate
of 10 March 1832.

The general result in India of the Prospective Estimate, calculated at the rates of exchange used in the accounts annually laid before Parliament, is as follows:—

Surplus revenue in Bengal, after deducting the net charge of Prince of Wales' Island, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 1,954,322
Surplus revenue at Madras	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	186,123
									£. 2,140,445
Deficit at Bombay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790,875
Net estimated surplus Revenue in India in this view	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 1,349,570

The Revenues and Charges of the several Indian governments having been considered, it remains only to notice the Territorial charges paid in England, the amount of which for the last three years, together with the Prospective Estimate of the Court, are shown in a Statement hereunto annexed. (see Appendix (B. 2.)

The Prospective Estimate exhibits the total amount of these charges, including the cost of Political stores, at - - - - - £. 1,640,000

In the Prospective Estimate of July 1831 *, the amount was - - - 1,720,405

Being a Decrease of - - - - - £. 80,405

Which decrease is ascertained to arise under the following heads :

Passage of military	-	-	-	-	-	£. 10,000
Pay, &c. to officers	-	-	-	-	-	5,405
Political freight, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	5,000
Pay-office demands	-	-	-	-	-	10,000
Political stores	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
						£. 80,405

The Home charges in the Prospective Estimate are in the aggregate, including the charge of St. Helena, 1,730,000 *l.*, which is a lower amount than in 1828-29 and 1829-30, but higher than in 1830-31. The excess beyond the latter year, however, arises principally under the head of *Political Stores*, for which no more than 138,430 *l.* was paid in 1830-31, being far below the payment in any previous year. The sum of 300,000 *l.*, included in the estimate, must be considered a low Estimate of this expenditure, looking at the average standard of previous years.

The head of *Pay to Officers on Furlough and Retirement* continues at a high amount, as the list has hardly reached its maximum. The effect of the large augmentations of the Indian armies in 1804 to 1807 is now felt, the period having arrived when the officers of those years are claiming their retirement allowance.

The *Pay-office Charges* are taken lower, in consequence of the reduction in the number of King's regiments in India. The charge of the *Civil Establishments for Absentee Allowances* is one of recent occurrence, the full effect of which is not yet experienced, till which time it must gradually increase. Under other heads the expenditure of average years appears to have been assumed.

The general result of the Court's Prospective Estimate, supposing the present system to continue in operation, is shown to be as follows :

Surplus revenue in India - - - - - *Sa. Rs.* 1,17,81,557

Which, at the rates of exchange established in the Plan of 1814, will meet the Home charges to the extent of - - - - - £. 1,366,660

But will fall short of defraying the whole of those charges, viz. - - - 1,730,000

by the sum of - - - £. 363,340

To which the Court add an amount in compensation for the loss alleged to be sustained by the Commercial branch, by remitting funds to meet the bills drawn upon the Home Treasury for interest on India debt. Some compensation may become due on this head, but the principle of calculating it is in dispute. Any reduction in the Court's rate will diminish the charge, but any increase of bills to be drawn† will augment it. The charge, as computed by them, amounts to *Sa. Rs.* 7,80,028, or at the exchange above mentioned - - - - - 90,483

The Deficit will thus be increased to - - - £. 453,823

The

* Evidence printed in October 1831, p. 559.

† Since the date of the Court's Estimate the privilege of drawing bills for interest has been extended, which will occasion an increasing annual payment in this country on that account.

The revenues of India and the charges upon them, abroad and at home, having been reviewed, it remains only to bring together the modifications suggested in the foregoing remarks, which are as follow:

	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.
Bengal—Revenue from salt might be taken higher by - - -	5,00,000	
Ditto, Nagpore subsidy, ditto - - - - -	2,00,000	
		7,00,000
Madras—Revenue from profits of Government bank - - -	Ms. Rs. 80,000	
at 106.62 per 100 sicca rupees		75,033
Bengal—Charge for interest on debt, should be less by - - -		20,74,700
Total Improvement - - -	Sa. Rs. 28,49,733	
Which would reduce the deficit under the existing system, as shown by the Court, of - - - - -		39,12,264
	to - - -	Sa. Rs. 10,62,531
which, at the Board's rates, would produce - - - - -		£. 123,253
instead of the sum assumed by the Court - - - - -		453,823
being a diminution of the Deficiency, amounting to - - -		£. 330,570

The deficiency of 123,253*l.* will be subject to alteration, according as the circumstances noticed under the head of Interest on Debt in Bengal, shall enhance or diminish that charge; and according as the loss on remitting funds to pay interest bills shall undergo correction.

The second view taken by the Court, namely, the result in case the present system ceases, and the Territory is left to its own resources, shows the same amount of surplus in India as in the former view - - - - - Sa. Rs. 1,17,81,557

From this is deducted the cost of remitting the funds for interest bills, and for advances to various institutions not included in the Home charges, which at 1*s.* 9.247*d.* per sicca rupee, would require an additional sum of - - - 14,25,747

This charge would in the case, and at the rate of remittance, supposed, be no longer a doubtful or disputed one, for the loss sustained must then be made good, as the present regulation will have ceased. There would then be applicable to the Home charges - - - - - 1,03,55,810

The improvement above shown as resulting from the modifications suggested in the Prospective Estimate, namely - - - - - 28,49,733

will add that amount to the Indian surplus, making the Total - - - Sa. Rs. 1,32,05,543

which if remitted at 1*s.* 9.247*d.* per rupee, will produce - - - - - £. 1,169,076
and the Home charges amounting to - - - - - 1,730,000

the Deficiency will be reduced to - - - £.* 560,924

subject to the possible alterations under the head of Interest, above noticed.

To this result would be added, according to the Court's view of their ultimate claims, interest on the expenditure of † 3,616,113*l.* in India, in the wars which preceded the acquisition of the Dewannee - - - - - 180,805

† Vide note to
Statement (C.)
p. 350.

And interest on the Home-bond debt, taken at 3,600,000*l.*, alleged to be Territorial - - - - - 90,000

Making the total annual Deficiency - - - £. 831,729

Besides any interest or annual payment on account of any property of the Company, in their Commercial capacity, existing upon the Indian territories.

It should be clearly understood that the deficiency assumed in the views above given is the estimated result of the Indian finances in the year 1834, provided that no material defalcation of resources occurs; that the whole of the reductions actually ordered are carried into effect; that they are not counteracted by subsequent increase of charge; that peace continues, both in India and in Europe; and on the other hand, that the remittances to meet the Territorial charges in England cannot be effected at a more favourable rate than that assumed by the Court, of 1*s.* 9.247*d.* per sicca rupee. Considering the great uncertainty at what rate the remittances can be effected through other than the channels hitherto employed, and the probability that much may be realized by bills on India, to which operation the rate assumed applies, it has appeared safer and better suited to the present purpose of estimating the contingent state of the Indian finances at a distant period, not to alter the rate of remittance adopted by the Court.

It

* A Prospective Estimate presented to the House of Lords, since the date of this Memorandum (5 July 1832), varies in some respects from the present, the principle of statement prescribed by the terms of their Lordship's order being different, and the period not exclusively confined, as in this case, to the year 1834.

Appendix, No. 23.

Memorandum on
the Court's Pro-
spective Estimate
of 10 March 1832.

It is not the object of the present remarks to enter into the important consideration of the prospects that may be supposed to exist for the further amelioration of the Indian finances, so as to render India financially independent of extraneous aid, to enable it to reduce the debts incurred during the prosecution of expensive wars, and to render it better prepared to sustain the expense of hostilities or hostile preparations, should they become necessary; but it may not be irrelevant to offer a concluding observation or two bearing on that subject.

It must be admitted that, in reference to the above-mentioned objects, the result of the Indian finances, whether present or prospective, is far from satisfactory. There is little or no prospect of its improvement by means of new or increased resources; retrenchment and economy in expenditure appear to be the chief remedy. Much has been effected in the way of retrenchment during the last few years, and it is satisfactory to observe that the expenditure has been brought more nearly to accord with the income; but if retrenchment be the only available means of improvement, much more remains to be done, and according to the views taken by the home authorities, as will be presently referred to, it is not unreasonable to expect that more may still be effected.

In the Statement of Reductions*, which has been frequently noticed, two columns are introduced, one showing to what extent the important recommendations of the Civil Finance Committee, who were long and laboriously engaged in Calcutta in revising the civil establishments of all the Presidencies, had been carried into effect; the other showing to what extent those recommendations had not yet been acted upon. It is not improbable that some of these latter recommendations, which by the last advices were under consideration, have before this time been adopted. Several of the more extensive measures, however, involve material and fundamental alterations of system, the consideration of which requires mature deliberation and caution, and several could only be adopted under authority of the Legislature, while in proportion as the changes proposed are extensive and untried, the financial benefit of them must be considered as less certain. But independently of greater changes, there would appear to be scope for considerable amelioration, on a comparison of the present standard of expenditure with that of the year 1823-24, to which, as being that of a recent year of peace in India, preceding the last war with the Burmese State, the Court, in their letter of 12th December 1827, directed that it should be reduced. The extent to which that object remains unaccomplished is shown by the Accountant-general of Bengal (Mr. Morley), in a comparative Statement inserted in his letter of 15th June 1831, upon which he makes the following remarks:

"The following Statement of the actual charges of the year 1829-30, contrasted with those of 1823-24, is framed upon the principle laid down in the 14th paragraph of the Honourable Court's despatch, under date 12th December 1827, from which it will appear, that in order to regain the level of the expenditure of the year 1823-24, prescribed by the Honourable Court as the scale by which the charges of the Government should be regulated, your Honourable Vice-president in Council will have to effect further reduction of charges to the extent of about 80 lacs of rupees."

The comparative Statement to which Mr. Morley refers is appended to this paper†. It is, however, to be observed, that a large portion of the excess beyond the charge of 1823-24 consists of increase of interest on the debt, which is stated to amount to nearly 32 lacs of rupees, the reduction of which must depend upon the more distant and difficult operation of the diminution of the India debt, or of the rate of interest paid upon it. But, independently of this amount, there remains a balance of 48 lacs, in which the existing establishments exceed those which were found sufficient for the government of India previously to the breaking out of the Burmese war. If the new charge of the districts ceded by that power is deducted, namely, seven lacs of rupees, the balance or net excess is 41 lacs, exclusive of increased interest.

The object of retrenchment has been further impressed upon the Indian government, since the date of the orders of 12th December 1827, above referred to. The Court's circular letter of 10th March 1830, drew their attention to the considerable excess in the civil charges above their amount in 1816-17, as apparent on a comparison of the establishments of that year with those of 1826-27, as laid before Parliament, and they were directed to reconsider every item of increased charge, and every augmentation in the number of persons employed, both European and Native, with a view of reducing, as far as practicable, the offices, establishments and salaries to the state in which they were in 1816-17, after allowing for increase from annexations of territory since that period.

In the letter to Bengal, Statements of the comparative rate of the various heads of charge were transmitted; and that Government was particularly directed to consider the augmented rate of charge for collecting the land revenues and customs, the former, in the Lower Provinces, having increased from $4\frac{2}{3}$ to 8 per cent., and the latter from $10\frac{1}{3}$ to 19 per cent.

Information has since been received from Bengal, that, in September 1830, the civil auditor had been directed to prepare statements in conformity with the instructions above referred to, with a view to the reduction of the charges, as far as practicable, to the standard of 1816-17. No advice of further proceedings has yet been received.

India Board, 9th May 1832.

Wm. Leach.

* *Vide* Financial Appendix, No. 7.

† *Vide* Financial Appendix, No. 5.

Appendix, No. 23.

APPENDIX TO MEMORANDUM ON THE PROSPECTIVE ESTIMATE.

(A.) Details of
the Court's Pro-
spective Estimate
of 10 March 1832.

(A.)

DETAILS of the PROSPECTIVE ESTIMATE of the INDIAN FINANCES, forwarded with Mr. Auber's Letter to the Board, dated the 10th ultimo, drawn out on the same principle as those of the Estimate presented to the Select Committee of the House of Commons in July 1831.

REVENUES:	BENGAL.	MADRAS.	BOMBAY.
	<i>Sicca Rupees.</i>	<i>Madras Rupees.</i>	<i>Bombay Rupees.</i>
Mints, Post-office, Stamps, Judicial -	44,00,000	9,00,000	6,00,000
Land Revenue, &c. - - - -	7,06,00,000	3,45,00,000	1,63,50,000
Customs - - - - -	67,50,000	51,00,000	41,00,000
Ceded Territory (including Burmese Cessions) - - - -	43,50,000	—	—
Salt - - - - -	1,80,00,000	37,00,000	2,00,000
Opium - - - - -	1,00,00,000	- - -	10,00,000
Marine - - - - -	2,90,000	68,000	1,50,000
Subsidies - - - - -	5,00,000	34,33,100	—
	11,48,90,000	4,77,01,100	2,24,00,000
		at 106.62 to 100 <i>Siccas.</i>	
<i>Sicca Rupees</i>	11,48,90,000	4,47,39,355	2,10,09,192
TOTAL Revenues of India - - - <i>Sicca Rupees</i>			18,06,38,547

CHARGES:	BENGAL.	MADRAS.	BOMBAY.
	<i>Sicca Rupees.</i>	<i>Madras Rupees.</i>	<i>Bombay Rupees.</i>
Civil Charges (including Provincial Battalions) - - - -	77,00,000	28,00,000	44,50,000
Mints, Post-office, Stamps - - -	15,00,000	5,10,000	3,50,000
Judicial - - - - -	89,00,000	31,50,000	24,00,000
Land Revenue, &c. and Customs -	1,38,00,000	95,00,000	57,00,000
Ceded Territory (including Burmese Cessions) - - - -	11,00,000	—	—
Salt - - - - -	58,00,000	7,20,000	—
Opium - - - - -	25,00,000	—	—
Marine - - - - -	10,00,000	1,67,800	15,00,000
Buildings, &c. - - - - -	33,00,000	8,85,000	11,00,000
Military - - - - -	3,28,00,000	2,57,00,000	1,37,30,000
Tanjore Deposit - - - - -	- - -	6,39,720	—
Interest - - - - -	1,99,91,200	20,00,000	2,00,000
	9,83,91,200	4,60,72,520	2,94,30,000
		at 106.62 to 100 <i>Siccas.</i>	
<i>Sicca Rupees</i>	9,83,91,200	4,32,11,892	2,76,02,701
TOTAL Charges of India - - - <i>Sicca Rupees</i>			16,92,05,793
Indian Surplus - - - - -			1,14,32,754
		<i>Sicca Rupees</i>	18,06,38,547

(Errors excepted.)

East India House,]
12 April 1832. }

(signed)

James C. Melvill,
Aud^r Indian Acco^{ts}.

(B. 1.)

PROSPECTIVE ESTIMATE of the State of the FINANCES of INDIA at the close of the East India Company's present Term, transmitted to the Board by the Court of Directors, on the 10th March 1832, compared with the Actual Accounts of those Finances in the three Years 1827-28 to 1829-30, and with the Estimates for the Year 1830-31: the whole framed, generally, on the principles of the Accounts presented to Parliament.

	Actual, 1827-28.	Actual, 1828-29.	Actual, 1829-30.	Court's Prospective Estimate of 10 March 1832.	Regular Estimate, 1830-31.
	<i>Sa. Rs.</i>	<i>Sa. Rs.</i>	<i>Sa. Rs.</i>	<i>Sa. Rs.</i>	<i>Sa. Rs.</i>
BENGAL REVENUES:					
Mints - - - - -	Sk. Est. 50,80,000	46,95,000	46,09,000		
Post-office - - - - -	Reg. Est. 47,07,000	45,85,000	46,32,000		
Stamps - - - - -	47,61,390	43,89,846	45,20,823	44,00,000	47,20,000
Judicial - - - - -					
	Sk. Est. 7,14,70,000	7,21,30,000	7,17,00,000		
	Reg. Est. 7,23,90,000	7,14,90,000	7,17,30,000		
Land, &c. Revenue - - -	7,17,80,522	7,06,66,812	7,06,58,714	7,06,00,000	7,18,75,000
	Sk. Est. 67,00,000	69,40,000	70,00,000		Probable Actual,
	Reg. Est. 70,15,000	69,00,000	70,60,000		7,04,02,000
Customs - - - - -	71,70,115	72,04,061	65,21,307	67,50,000	67,52,000
	Sk. Est. 49,50,000	52,50,000	51,00,000		
	Reg. Est. 31,95,000	50,90,000	46,20,000		
Ceded Territory and Tributes	40,12,985	39,47,613	33,55,579	43,50,000	45,65,000
Burmese Cessions - - -	7,54,197	10,11,435	9,49,279		10,57,000
	Sk. Est. 2,05,50,000	2,00,00,000	1,68,10,000		
	Reg. Est. 2,11,00,000	1,94,00,000	1,66,50,000		
Salt - - - - -	2,05,36,873	1,96,10,556	1,64,34,370	1,80,00,000	1,83,00,000
	Sk. Est. 1,33,00,000	1,60,00,000	1,51,20,000		
	Reg. Est. 1,69,20,000	1,55,60,000	1,51,50,000		
Opium - - - - -	1,76,86,387	1,66,45,613	1,52,62,092	1,00,00,000	1,37,00,000
Behar and Benares } 1826-27:					
Opium, included above } 81,48,533	1,14,85,943	1,11,94,842	1,11,07,859	The whole.	1,24,00,000
Marine - - - - -	3,31,775	3,16,608	2,89,995	2,90,000	3,05,000
Nagpore Subsidy - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,00,000	5,70,000
TOTAL, exclusive of Tem- } Rs.	12,70,34,244	12,37,92,544	11,79,92,159	11,48,90,000	12,18,44,000
porary Receipts - - -					
Receipts from Ava - - -	16,03,537	14,99,111	7,92,747	- - -	6,00,000
Do. - Bhurtpore - - -	- - -	7,74,291	3,98,544	- - -	3,00,000
Do. - Scindia - - -	- - -	13,89,826	-	-	-
TOTAL Bengal Revenues - Rs.	12,86,37,781	12,74,55,772	11,91,83,450	- - -	12,27,44,000
Or, at the rate used in the Par- liamentary Accounts, viz. 2 s. per Current Rupee - - -	£. 14,921,983	£. 14,784,870	£. 13,825,280	£. 13,327,240	£. 14,238,304
MADRAS REVENUES:					
	<i>Ms. Rs.</i>	<i>Ms. Rs.</i>	<i>Ms. Rs.</i>	<i>Ms. Rs.</i>	<i>Ms. Rs.</i>
Mints - - - - -					
Post-office - - - - -	9,31,710	9,20,590	8,97,884	9,00,000	9,24,729
Stamps - - - - -					
Judicial - - - - -					
	Sk. Est. 3,72,95,000	3,66,57,400	3,60,50,000		
	Reg. Est. 3,67,31,997	3,64,72,973	3,63,66,253		
Land, &c. Revenue, including Tobacco - - - - -	3,42,92,262	3,48,15,231	3,36,99,778	3,45,00,000	3,46,50,777

	Actual, 1827-28.	Actual, 1828-29.	Actual, 1829-30.	Court's Prospective Estimate of 10 March 1832.	Regular Estimate, 1830-31.
	<i>Ms. Rs.</i>	<i>Ms. Rs.</i>	<i>Ms. Rs.</i>	<i>Ms. Rs.</i>	<i>Ms. Rs.</i>
MADRAS REVENUES—cont^d.	Sk. Est. 46,55,000 Reg. Est. 48,58,567	48,97,000 51,79,586	51,39,600 53,03,568		
Customs - - - -	49,58,881	53,37,560	51,68,848	51,00,000	51,67,725
	Sk. Est. 30,50,000 Reg. Est. 28,13,448	29,00,000 34,96,865	34,50,000 35,86,742		
Salt - - - -	30,29,183	35,38,644	41,08,391	37,00,000	40,00,000
Marine - - - -	68,275	68,667	78,373	68,000	67,500
Subsidies - - - -	34,33,111	34,33,111	34,33,111	34,33,100	34,33,111
Profits of the Government Bank	80,164	87,615	—	—	—
TOTAL - - - Rs.	4,67,93,586	4,82,01,418	4,73,86,385	4,77,01,100	4,82,43,842
Or, at the Parliamentary rate, viz. 2s. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. p' rupee }	£. 5,347,838	- - -	£. 5,715,587	£. 5,451,554	£. 5,513,582
<i>Native Pension Fund</i> - - -		5,80,262			
		4,87,81,680			
	£.	5,575,049			
BOMBAY REVENUES:	<i>By. Rs.</i>	<i>By. Rs.</i>	<i>By. Rs.</i>	<i>By. Rs.</i>	<i>By. Rs.</i>
Mint - - - -	3,65,103	3,15,494	6,02,168	6,00,000	6,07,300
Post-office - - - -					
Stamps - - - -					
Judicial - - - -					
	Sk. Est. 1,75,00,000 Reg. Est. 1,92,62,400	1,80,14,000 1,90,04,300	1,85,06,300 1,86,54,900		
Land, &c. - - - -	1,83,84,563	1,61,62,103	1,61,17,261	1,63,50,000	1,81,24,700
	Sk. Est. 29,28,500 Reg. Est. 34,01,740	34,01,000 41,49,050	40,06,000 40,98,000		
Customs - - - -	35,08,188	37,68,490	42,96,088	41,00,000	41,54,100
	Sk. Est. 1,66,100 Reg. Est. 1,53,840	1,59,500 1,92,800	1,85,400 1,83,900		
Salt - - - -	1,77,190	1,85,820	2,43,129	2,00,000	2,18,400
Marine - - - -	1,63,405	2,95,223	2,65,289	1,50,000	2,33,200
Opium - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10,00,000	14,00,000
TOTAL - - - Rs.	2,25,98,449	2,07,27,130	2,15,23,935	2,24,00,000	2,47,37,700
Or, at the Parliamentary rate, viz. 2s. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. p' rupee }	£. 2,542,325	£. 2,331,802	£. 2,421,443	£. 2,520,000	£. 2,782,991
PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND REVENUES:	<i>Sa. Rs.</i>	<i>Sa. Rs.</i>	<i>Sa. Rs.</i>	<i>Sa. Rs.</i>	<i>Sa. Rs.</i>
Land Revenue - - -	3,88,610	4,13,624	2,83,596	- - -	5,31,000
	£. 45,079	£. 47,980	£. 32,897	- - -	£. 61,596

(continued)

	Actual, 1827-28.	Actual, 1828-29.	Actual, 1829-30.	Court's Prospective Estimate of 10 March 1832.	Regular Estimate, 1830-31.
	<i>Sa. Rs.</i>	<i>Sa. Rs.</i>	<i>Sa. Rs.</i>	<i>Sa. Rs.</i> 77,00,000 5,58,900 *	<i>Sa. Rs.</i>
BENGAL CHARGES :					
Civil, including Provincial Bat- talions - - - - }	1,07,29,813	83,82,834	77,79,114	71,41,100	80,29,596
Mint - - - - }					
Post-office - - - - }	19,17,145	16,03,219	15,77,840	15,00,000	14,44,000
Stamps - - - - }					
Judicial - - - - }	96,74,099	91,78,952	73,88,775	89,00,000	94,06,000
Land Revenue, &c. - - }	1,37,71,538	1,31,22,347	1,07,95,315	1,38,00,000	1,51,34,000
Customs - - - - }	10,93,172	10,74,922	9,32,308		9,69,000
Ceded Territory - - - }	5,94,157	5,69,663	11,90,820	11,00,000	7,33,000
Burmese Cessions - - }	7,14,713	4,52,458	7,34,362		7,15,000
Salt Advances and Charges -	69,68,296	76,21,151	47,24,328	58,00,000	40,00,000
Opium - - - - -	56,74,607	58,49,603	41,46,656	25,00,000	31,96,957
Marine - - - - -	10,15,044	10,21,165	11,07,311	10,00,000	10,71,835
TOTAL Civil Charges - -	5,21,52,584	4,88,76,314	4,03,76,829	4,17,41,100	4,46,99,388
<i>Deduct, Charge of Malwa Opium, Ad- vances for Salt and Opium, &c.</i>	99,00,004	1,05,92,961	66,84,372	Supposed, 56,00,000	52,10,750
Net Civil Charges - - -	4,22,52,580	3,82,83,353	3,36,92,457	3,61,41,100	3,94,88,638
Buildings and Fortifications -	47,28,366	34,21,794	28,38,752	33,00,000	30,14,200
Military - - - - -	3,86,57,753	3,66,52,804	3,47,76,829	3,28,00,000	3,34,05,569
Interest on Debt - - -	1,47,60,802	1,62,98,318	1,53,48,508	1,99,91,200 3,48,799	1,68,00,000
TOTAL Bengal Charges, exclusive of Temporary Heads }	11,02,99,505	10,52,49,230	9,33,40,918	9,74,83,501	9,79,19,157
<i>Adjustment in Opium Account</i>	- - -	14,87,878	-	-	-
<i>Gratuity to Troops, Burmese War - - - - }</i>	7,86,472	33,668	-	-	-
<i>Deccan Booty, carried to Ac- count before, as Revenue - }</i>	51,80,218	- - -	34,36,887	-	-
TOTAL - - - Sa. Rs.	11,62,66,195	10,37,95,020	9,67,77,805	-	-
<i>Or at 2s. per Current Rupee -</i>	£. 13,486,879	£. 12,040,222	£. 11,226,225	£. 11,308,086	£. 11,358,622

* Net Charge, Prince of Wales Island, &c.

	Actual, 1827-28.	Actual, 1828-29.	Actual, 1829-30.	Court's Prospective Estimate of 10 March 1832.	Regular Estimate, 1830-31.
MADRAS CHARGES:	<i>Ms. Rs.</i>	<i>Ms. Rs.</i>	<i>Ms. Rs.</i>	<i>Ms. Rs.</i>	<i>Ms. Rs.</i>
Carnatic Petty Claims	29,18,272 5,425	27,31,669 2,24,333	25,79,853 2,32,017	- - - - - -	24,98,395 2,28,000
Civil - - - - -	29,23,697	29,56,002	28,11,870	28,00,000	27,26,395
Mints - - - - -	5,17,850	5,22,697	5,42,210	5,10,000	5,16,425
Post-office - - - - -	32,52,823	32,47,786	32,74,107	31,50,000	31,60,924
Stamps - - - - -	1,02,36,870	95,74,722	96,33,492	95,00,000	96,26,910
Judicial - - - - -	6,51,175	7,22,064	6,99,248	7,20,000	6,76,543
Land Revenue and Customs -	1,64,339	2,91,788	1,96,357	1,67,800	1,89,900
Salt - - - - -					
Marine - - - - -					
TOTAL Civil Charges - -	1,77,46,754	1,73,15,059	1,71,57,284	1,68,47,800	1,68,97,097
Buildings and Fortifications -	7,16,418	6,91,670	9,91,532	8,85,000	5,84,304
Military - - - - -	3,41,03,300	3,01,37,727	2,78,24,338	2,57,00,000	2,65,50,990
Tanjore Debts - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	6,39,720	- - - - -
Interest on Debt - - - - -	15,66,468	17,43,630	18,01,799	20,00,000	19,33,006
TOTAL Charges of } <i>Ms. Rs.</i>	5,41,32,940	4,98,88,086	4,77,74,953	4,60,72,520	4,59,65,397
Madras - - - - -					
Or at 2 s. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per rupee -	£. 6,186,622	£. 5,701,495	£. 5,459,995	£. 5,265,431	£. 5,253,188
BOMBAY CHARGES:	<i>By. Rs.</i>	<i>By. Rs.</i>	<i>By. Rs.</i>	<i>By. Rs.</i>	<i>By. Rs.</i>
Civil - - - - -	42,20,278	48,69,387	41,46,974	44,50,000	43,36,300
Mint - - - - -	1,99,865	1,88,995	3,57,879	3,50,000	4,18,310
Post-office - - - - -	27,15,088	25,38,266	25,67,868	24,00,000	22,73,700
Judicial - - - - -	73,15,591	56,89,920	63,18,123	57,00,000	64,55,400
Land Revenue and Customs -	18,92,105	16,23,061	17,71,769	15,00,000	15,54,100
Marine - - - - -					
TOTAL Civil Charges - <i>Rs.</i>	1,63,42,927	1,49,09,629	1,51,62,613	1,44,00,000	1,50,37,810
Buildings, &c. - - - - -	12,71,891	11,09,227	13,68,459	11,00,000	11,43,500
Military - - - - -	1,82,38,310	1,64,50,359	1,54,76,404	1,37,30,000	1,49,40,100
Interest on Debt - - - - -	2,42,044	2,00,865	1,87,865	2,00,000	3,55,400
TOTAL Charges of } <i>By. Rs.</i>	3,60,95,172	3,26,70,080	3,21,95,341	2,94,30,000	3,14,76,810
Bombay - - - - -					
Or at 2 s. 3 d. per rupee -	£. 4,060,707	£. 3,675,384	£. 3,621,976	£. 3,310,875	£. 3,541,141
PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND, SINGAPORE, &c. CHARGES:	<i>Sa. Rs.</i>	<i>Sa. Rs.</i>	<i>Sa. Rs.</i>	<i>Sa. Rs.</i>	<i>Sa. Rs.</i>
Civil - - - - -	13,93,687	11,91,178	10,57,089	- - - - -	- - - - -
Buildings, &c. - - - - -	91,170	1,88,739	1,01,519	- - - - -	- - - - -
Military - - - - -	2,09,300	1,51,012	1,62,068	- - - - -	- - - - -
Interest - - - - -	17,448	2,586	1,822	- - - - -	- - - - -
CHARGES - <i>Rs.</i>	17,11,605	15,33,515	13,22,498	- - - - -	- - - - -
Deduct, Revenues - - - - -	3,88,610	4,13,624	2,83,596	- - - - -	5,31,000
NET CHARGE - - - - -	13,22,995	11,19,891	10,38,902	5,58,900	Net Revenue, 1,96,000
Or at 2 s. per Ct. rupee -	£. 153,467	£. 129,908	£. 120,513	£. 64,832	£. 22,736

GENERAL RESULT in *India*, at the Rates of Exchange used in the Parliamentary Accounts.

	1827-28.	1828-29.	1829-30.	Court's Prospective Estimate.	Regular Estimate, 1830-31.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
REVENUES:					
Bengal - - - - -	14,921,983	14,784,870	13,825,280	13,327,240	14,238,304
Madras - - - - -	5,347,838	5,575,049	5,715,587	5,451,554	5,513,582
Bombay - - - - -	2,542,325	2,331,802	2,421,443	2,520,000	2,782,991
Net Revenue of Prince of Wales } Island, &c. - - - - }	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	22,736
TOTAL Revenues - - £.	22,812,146	22,691,721	21,962,310	21,298,794	22,557,613
CHARGES:					
Bengal - - - - -	13,486,879	12,040,222	11,226,225	11,308,086	11,358,622
Madras - - - - -	6,186,622	5,701,495	5,459,995	5,265,431	5,253,188
Bombay - - - - -	4,060,707	3,675,384	3,621,976	3,310,875	3,541,141
Net Charge of Prince of Wales } Island, &c. - - - - }	153,467	129,908	120,513	64,832	-
TOTAL Charges - - £.	23,887,675	21,547,009	20,428,709	19,949,224	20,152,951
Surplus REVENUE - - £.	- - -	1,144,712	1,533,601	1,349,570	2,404,662
Surplus CHARGE - - £.	1,075,529	-	-	-	-

(B. 2.)

PROSPECTIVE ESTIMATE of TERRITORIAL CHARGES paid in *England*, with the Amount of those Charges in the last Three Years.

	1828-29.	1829-30.	1830-31.	Prospective Estimate of 10 March 1832.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Passage of Military - - - - -	72,730	8,357	28,348	50,000
Pay, &c. to Officers, including Off-rec- konings - - - - - }	388,072	542,254	491,551	470,000
Political Freight and Demorage - - -	106,663	99,065	62,462	90,000
Pay-office Demands for King's Troops } in India - - - - - }	354,800	317,712	295,649	270,000
Retiring Pay, &c., King's Troops - -	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
Political Charges General - - - - -	366,532	374,406	333,834	350,000
Expenses on Account of Prince of Wales } Island, Singapore, &c. - - - - }	6,487	7,266	7,655	10,000
Tanjore Commission - - - - -	1,705	1,652	6,942	-
Civil Establishments, Absentee Allow- ance, &c. - - - - - }	36,369	32,766	31,457	40,000
Paid to the Government of Persia - -	124,444	-	-	-
£.	1,517,802	1,443,478	1,317,898	1,340,000
Territorial Stores - - - - -	449,603	297,510	138,430	300,000
Charges of St. Helena - - - - -	113,054	96,122	97,271	90,000
TOTAL - - £.	2,080,459	1,837,110	1,553,599	1,730,000

(B. 3.)

GENERAL RESULTS of the PROSPECTIVE ESTIMATE of the Court of Directors, dated the 10th March 1832, after converting the Surplus Revenue into British Currency, at the Rates which it is expected to realize.

Appendix, No. 23.

(B.) General Results of the Court's Prospective Estimate of 10 March 1832.

I.—Supposing the existing system to continue.

REVENUES:		Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.
Bengal	- - - - -	11,48,90,000	
Madras	- M. Rs. 4,77,01,100 at 106.62 per 100 Sa. Rs.	4,47,39,355	
Bombay	- B. Rs. 2,24,00,000 at - ditto - - -	2,10,09,192	
TOTAL Revenues - - -		Sa. Rs.	18,06,38,547
CHARGES:		Sa. Rs.	
Bengal	- - - - -	* 9,74,83,497	
Madras	- M. Rs. 4,60,72,520 at 106.62 per 100 Sa. Rs.	4,32,11,892	
Bombay	- B. Rs. 2,94,30,000 at - ditto - - -	2,76,02,701	
Net Charge of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, &c. -		5,58,900	
TOTAL Charges - - -			16,88,56,990
Surplus Revenue in India - - -		Sa. Rs.	1,17,81,557
From this Sum is to be deducted the computed Loss in remitting Funds to pay the Bills for Interest on the Indian Debt, or the difference between the rate at which the Bills are drawn, and at which Funds can be remitted to meet them - - -			7,80,028
Amount estimated to be applicable to the payment of the Home Territorial Charges - - -			Sa. Rs. 1,10,01,529
This amount will be sufficient at the Board's rate of exchange to meet those Charges to the extent of - - -			£. 1,276,177
The Territorial Charges paid in England are estimated at £. 1,340,000			
The cost of Territorial Stores at - - -			300,000
The expense of St. Helena at - - -			90,000
			1,730,000
There remains a Deficit, on this view, of - - -			£. 453,823

Or at the Board's rates, Sa. Rs. 39,12,264, as shown by the Court.

II.—Supposing the existing system to terminate, and the Trade to be separated from the Territorial management.

Indian Local Surplus, as before shown - - -	Sa. Rs. 1,17,81,557
Deduct, Loss in effecting remittances to meet Bills for Interest on the Debt, and Advances to various Institutions not included in the Home Charges, which are estimated by the Court at 689,000 l.; which loss arises from the difference between the estimated rate of 1 s. 9.247 d., being the average rate of Bills drawn in London on Calcutta in the last three years, and 2 s. 2.012 d., the average rate at which the Territory is engaged to effect the remittance - - -	14,25,747
Amount remaining applicable to the payment of the Home Territorial Charges - - -	Sa. Rs. 1,03,55,810
Which, at 1 s. 9.247 d., would produce - - -	£. 916,791
This sum deducted from the estimated amount of the Home Charges -	1,730,000
Leaves an annual Deficit, on this view, of - - -	£. 813,209
Or at 1 s. 9.247 d. per rupee, Sa. Rs. 91,85,772, as shown by the Court.	(carried forward)

* This sum, according to the details recently furnished by the Court, would be Sa. Rs. 9,74,83,501, but to produce the result originally stated, an adjustment of four rupees is required in that amount.

Appendix, No. 23.

(B). General Results of the Prospective Estimate of 10 March 1832.

Brought forward	- - - -	£. 813,209
Further Claims of the Company which are as yet undetermined, and of uncertain amount, may eventually be brought forward. Of these Claims the following are stated by the Court, the liquidation of which would augment the annual Deficiency.		
Interest on the sum to be raised to defray the Expenditure in Wars previous to the acquisition of the Dewannee (not including Interest), viz. on * 3,616,113 <i>l.</i> , if borrowed at 5 per cent.		
	- - - -	£. 180,805
Interest on the Home-bond Debt alleged to have been incurred for Territorial purposes, taken at 3,600,000 <i>l.</i> at 2½ per cent. the present rate of interest		
	- - - -	90,000
		270,805
These Charges would increase the annual Deficiency to		- - - £. 1,084,014

A further eventual claim of the Company is for the value of the several forts, towns, islands, territories and rights abroad, possessed by them as a Commercial corporation, the amount of which has not been stated.

(C.)

(C.) Effect on the Prospective Estimate of suggested Alterations.

STATEMENT of the effect that will be produced upon the PROSPECTIVE ESTIMATE by the Alterations suggested in the Memorandum prepared at the India Board.

I.—Supposing the existing system to continue.		Sa. Rs.
Surplus Revenue in India estimated by the Court	- - - -	1,17,81,557
Improvement expected according to the Memorandum, as specified on page 341	- - - -	28,49,733
Estimated Surplus Revenue in India in 1834	- - - -	1,46,31,290
Deduct Loss in remitting Funds to pay the Bills for Interest on the Indian Debt, as computed by the Court	- - - -	+ 7,80,028
Amount estimated to be applicable to the payment of the Home Territorial Charges	- - - -	Sa. Rs. 1,38,51,262

* This is the sum alleged to have been expended, exclusive of interest. From this claim, including interest, the Court propose to deduct the amount of the Home Bond Debt in 1780, amounting to 1,514,779*l.*

† This amount is liable to adjustment. *Vide* Memorandum, page 340.

	£.	Appendix, No. 23.
This sum will be sufficient, at the Board's rates of exchange, to meet those Charges to the extent of - - - - -	1,606,747	(C) Effect on the
The Home Territorial Charges being estimated at - - - - -	1,730,000	Prospective Esti-
		mate of suggested
		Alterations.
There would remain a Deficit, on this view, of - - - £.	123,253	

II.—Supposing the existing system to terminate, and the Trade to be separated from the Territorial Management.

	Sa.Rs.
Indian Local Surplus Revenue, as before shown - - - - -	1,46,31,290
Deduct, Loss in remitting funds to pay Interest Bills, together with advances to various institutions, not included in the Home Charges, if effected at 1s. 9.247d. per Sa.R. - - - - -	14,25,747
Amount estimated to be applicable to the payment of the Home Territorial Charges - - - - - Sa.Rs.	1,32,05,543
Which, if remitted at the above rate, will realize in England - -	£. 1,169,076
And as the Home Charges are estimated at - - - - -	1,730,000
There will be an annual Deficit, on this view, of - -	* 560,924
If the Court's view of the ultimate Claims of the Company were admitted, there would be added to the above Deficit Interest on the principal sum of 3,616,113 <i>l.</i> † stated to have been expended in India in the wars which preceded the acquisition of the Dewannee, supposing the amount to be borrowed at 5 per cent. - - £. 180,805	
Also, Interest on the Home Bond Debt, alleged to have been incurred for Territorial purposes, taken at 3,600,000 <i>l.</i> , at 2½ per cent. per annum - - - - - 90,000	270,805
In this view the annual Deficit would be increased to - £.	831,729

The Claim on account of Forts, &c. abroad, is here also not included.

* If the whole of the remittances of funds to meet the Home Charges could be effected at 1s. 11d. per sicca rupee, the rate realized by remittances of bullion on the Company's ships, this deficiency would be reduced from 560,924 *l.* to 407,616 *l.*

The results contained in the Court's Estimate apply to the termination of the present Charter. Whenever the Fund now annually set apart for the discharge of the debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic shall be sufficient for its purpose, it may be expected that the charges will be reduced, and the results above shown further improved, to the extent of £. 102,387. This is computed to take place about the year 1836.

† Vide note on last page.

(D.)

ESTIMATE of the ACCOUNT between the two Branches of the COMPANY'S AFFAIRS to the close of 1833-34, calculated at the Exchanges applicable to their Amount under the Plan of 1814, and with Interest, on the Principle adopted by the Court of Directors.

1829-30 :

Balance due from the Territorial Branch to the Commercial, on 1st May 1829, per General Books - - - £. 3,036,581	£.	By Unclaimed Prize Money received in England - - - - -	£. 408
Interest accumulated to 30th April 1829 - - - - - 1,536,078		By amount of Advances in India—(Actual Receipts and Payments):	
	4,572,659	Bengal, <i>Sa. Rs.</i> 1,64,07,805 £. 1,903,306	
One Year's Interest at 3 per cent. per annum	137,180	Madras, <i>Ms. Rs.</i> 12,45,537 - 142,347	
To amount of Territorial Payments in England, China and the Cape - - - -	2,131,939	Bombay, <i>By. Rs.</i> 29,08,096 - 327,161	2,372,814
To amount paid for Interest Bills beyond Remittances - - - - -	763,832		2,373,222
To $\frac{1}{2}$ year's Interest on balance of Advances in the year - - - - -	7,838	By Balance - - - £.	5,240,226
£. 7,613,448			£. 7,613,448

1830-31 :

To Balance - - - - -	£. 5,240,226	By amount of Advances in India (Regular Estimate):	£.
To one year's Interest, at 3 per cent. per annum - - - - -	157,207	Bengal (deducting <i>Rs.</i> 20,00,000, China Bills drawn for bullion remitted on the Territorial Account)	
To amount of Territorial Payments in England - - - - -	1,836,674	<i>Sa. Rs.</i> 2,16,00,000 £. 2,505,600	
To amount paid for Interest Bills beyond Remittances - - - - -	75,793	Madras, <i>Ms. Rs.</i> 6,69,000 - 76,457	
To amount paid out of Unclaimed Prize Money - - - - -	238	Bombay, <i>By. Rs.</i> 16,51,100 - 185,749	2,767,806
		By $\frac{1}{2}$ year's Interest on balance of Advances in the year - - - - -	12,826
			2,780,632
		By Balance - - -	4,529,506
£. 7,310,138			£. 7,310,138

1831-32 :

To Balance - - - - -	£.	4,529,506	By net amount of Advances to be made in India, being upon the scale of Investment ordered by Circular Commercial Letter of 4th August 1830 - - - - -	£.	2,341,938
To one year's Interest at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum - - - - -		113,237			
To estimated amount of Territorial Charges in England - - - - -		1,900,000	By $\frac{1}{2}$ year's Interest on balance of Advances in the year - - - - -		62
To amount paid for Interest Bills beyond Remittances :					
Interest Bills, &c. - - £.1,000,000					2,342,000
Bullion, China £. 310,000					
Government Bills - - 27,000			By Balance - - -		4,637,743
Advances to individuals 226,000					
		563,000			
		437,000			
	£.	6,979,743		£.	6,979,743

1832-33 :

To Balance - - - - -	£.	4,637,743	By net amount of Advances to be made in India, being upon the scale of Investment, ordered per Circular Commercial Letter, of 24th August 1831 - - - - -	£.	2,437,410
To one year's Interest, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum - - - - -		115,943			
To estimated amount of Territorial Charges in England - - - - -		1,900,000	By $\frac{1}{2}$ year's Interest on balance of Advances in the year - - - - -		5,342
To amount paid for Bills beyond Remittances :					
Interest Bills - - - £. 950,000					2,442,752
Bills on Government - - £. 40,000			By Balance - - -		4,320,934
Territorial Remittances - 800,000					
		840,000			
		110,000			
	£.	6,763,686		£.	6,763,686

1833-34 :

To Balance - - - - -	£.	4,320,934	By estimated net amount of Advances in India to Commercial Branch - - -	£.	2,437,410
To one year's Interest, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum - - - - -		108,023	By amount of Remittances beyond Interest Bills, supposing 640,000 l. to be remitted in this year - - - - -		100,000
To estimated amount of Territorial Payments in England - - - - -		1,900,000	By $\frac{1}{2}$ year's Interest on balance of Advances in the year - - - - -		7,967
					2,545,377
			By Balance - - -		*3,783,580
	£.	6,328,957		£.	6,328,957

* Principal - - - - -	£.	1,634,271
Interest - - - - -		2,149,309

TOTAL - - - £. 3,783,580

Appendix, No. 24.

Appendix, No. 24.

Charge for Loss on
Remittances to
meet Interest Bills.

CORRESPONDENCE between the BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS for the Affairs of
India and the COURT OF DIRECTORS of the EAST INDIA COMPANY, relative to
a Charge made against the Territory, for Loss sustained in effecting Remittances from
India to meet Bills drawn on the Court for the Payment of Interest on INDIA DEBT.

LIST.

Letter from the Honourable J. Stuart Wortley to Peter
Auber, Esq.; 24 June 1830 - - - p. 354- from Peter Auber, Esq. to the Honourable J. Stuart
Wortley; 8 July 1830 - - - p. 354Enclosure No. 1.—An Account of Profit and Loss on all
Goods sold by the East India Company, in the year
1829-30, &c. - - - p. 355Enclosure No. 2.—Statement of the Adjustment to be made
in the Profit and Loss Accounts of 1829-30, with refer-
ence to the Out-turn of that portion of the India
Investment which may be deemed to have been pro-vided under the arrangement with regard to Interest
Bills, laid down in the Plan of 1814, for keeping the
Company's Home Accounts; with Enclosures A. to C.

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Letter from Benjamin S. Jones, Esq. to Peter Auber, Esq.;
17 August 1830 - - - p. 363- from Peter Auber, Esq. to the Hon. J. Stuart Wortley;
9 December 1830 - - - p. 364- from Thomas H. Villiers, Esq. to Peter Auber, Esq.;
2 March 1832 - - - p. 366

CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER from the Honourable *John Stuart Wortley* to *Peter Auber*, Esq.;
dated India Board, 24 June 1830.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to request that you will
move the Court of Directors of the East India Company to furnish the Board with informa-
tion of the grounds upon which the recommendation of the Court of Proprietors, held
yesterday, in regard to the declaration of a dividend, was founded.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. S. Wortley.*

LETTER from *Peter Auber*, Esq. to the Honourable *J. Stuart Wortley*;
dated East India House, 8 July 1830.

Sir,

I AM commanded by the Court of Directors of the East India Company to acknowledge
your letter of the 24th ultimo, requesting information of the grounds upon which the
recommendation to the Court of Proprietors, held the 23d ultimo, in regard to the declara-
tion of a dividend, was founded, and in reply thereto I am directed to transmit the enclosed
Statements as furnishing the information required.

I have, &c.

(signed) *P. Auber, Secy.*

(Enclosure, No. 1.)

AN ACCOUNT of PROFIT and LOSS on all Goods sold by the EAST INDIA COMPANY in the Year 1829-30 distinguishing *India* and *China*, and specifying the Invoice Price and the several Charges respectively; also the Sale Amount; showing likewise the Net Proceeds of the Commerce, after defraying all Charges; and converting the Prime Cost of the Investment, so far as it consists of Repayment of Advances by the Commercial Department, at the Rates of Exchange used in the Company's Books, in transactions between the two Branches of their Affairs; viz. 2 s. the Current Rupee, 8 s. the Pagoda, and 2 s. 3 d. the Bombay Rupee.

	Prime Cost of the Investment.	Freight and Demorage.	Charges of Merchandize calculated at 5 per cent. on the Sale Amount of the Goods.	Total Cost and Charges.	Sale Amount.	PROFIT.	LOSS.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
India Trade -	1,512,506	103,050	57,592	1,673,148	1,151,856	- - -	521,292
China Trade	1,711,892	477,142	151,874	2,340,908	3,037,483	696,575	—
TOTAL - -	3,224,398	580,192	209,466	4,014,056	4,189,339	696,575	521,292

Loss upon the India Trade, brought down	£. 521,292	Profit on the China Trade, brought down	£. 696,575
Profit or Loss upon Exports from England to India - {Statements from India, 1829-30, not yet received}	—	Deduct, Supracargoes' Commission on Homeward Trade - - - - -	44,766
Charges in India not added to Invoices, also Profit or Loss from Interest and Exchange, and Loss by Bad Debts - - - - - {Ditto - ditto}	—	Charges in China of the previous year, not added to Invoices - - - - -	—
Losses at Sea, including Jettisons, Salvages, and other Losses - - - - - {No Loss as far as information has been received -}	—	Losses at Sea, including Jettisons, Salvages, &c. (No Loss as far as ascertained)	—
Deduct, Amount of Loss from which the Commercial Department is entitled to be relieved, in respect to Investment from India, provided as a Remittance to meet Bills of Exchange, drawn for Interest of India debt, under the arrangement contained in the Plan of 1814, for keeping the Home Accounts. (<i>Vide</i> separate Paper.) -	362,773	Mem.—Profit or Loss on the Outward Trade to China is comprehended in the rate of 6 s. 8 d. the tale.	
Net Loss on the India Trade Outward and Homeward, as far as can be ascertained } £. 158,519		Net Profit on the China Trade, as far as can be ascertained - - - - - }	£. 651,809

Net Profit on Sales of Merchandize, China Trade, after replacing Cost and Charges of the Investment, and covering Losses by Sea, &c.; brought down - - - - -	£. 651,809
Net Loss - - - ditto - India Trade - - - - - ditto - - - - -	158,519
Total Profit on Sales (India and China Trade) - - - - -	£. 493,290
Other Profits of the Company:	
Interest on the Annuities - - - - -	36,227
Ditto - Balance of Advances between the Territorial and Commercial Branches as estimated, end of 1828-29, at rate of Home Bond debt - - - - -	121,729
Ditto received, charged or paid under other heads - - - - -	55,749
Surplus of Sums charged upon Private Trade Goods beyond amount of Commercial Charges General in England, not debited to the Company's own Trade - - - - -	2,561
Profit on the Company's own Ships - - - - -	24,170
Estimated Profit at the Colonies of the Cape and North America - - - - -	14,843
	255,279
Total Commercial Profits of the Company, as far as can be ascertained - - - - -	£. 748,569
Dividends to the Proprietors of Stock - - - - -	630,000
SURPLUS, after payment of Dividends - - - - -	118,569
Deduct, Interest on Bonds provisionally charged to the Commercial Account - - - - -	114,973
	£. 3,596

East India House, }
7 July 1830. }

(Errors excepted.)

Thomas G. Lloyd,
Acc^t General.

Appendix, No. 24.

(Enclosure, No. 2.)

Charge for Loss on
Remittances to
meet Interest Bills.

STATEMENT of the ADJUSTMENT to be made in the PROFIT and LOSS ACCOUNTS of 1829-30, with reference to the Out-turn of that portion of the India Investment which may be deemed to have been provided under the arrangement, with regard to Interest Bills, laid down in the Plan of 1814, for keeping the Company's Home Accounts, (Suggestion 5, as altered and amended by the Board) *see* Sections 55 & 56 of the Act of 1813.

(A.)

THE particulars of the arrangement referred to, are contained in the annexed extract from the plan of 1814. Its intention appears to be to secure the Commercial branch from loss in effecting this portion of the Territorial Remittance from India in goods, although in consequence of the altered rates of exchange at which bills for interest of India debt have been drawn upon the Court of Directors since this arrangement was framed, the terms in which it is expressed would, at the present time, give to the Commercial branch an advantage which it is presumed it was not intended that it should derive. The provision being that an average out-turn, at least of 2s. 6d. per sicca rupee, shall be secured to the Commercial branch from all goods sold at the Company's sales furnished from this source, whilst the issue for their purchase in India being stipulated to be made at the rates at which the bills are discharged, (those rates for the greater part now being 2s. 1d. and 2s., the difference between those rates, and the average produce per rupee at the Company's sales, which for the last five years has not reached 2s.), a literal execution of this arrangement would be attended with a considerable gain to the Commercial branch.

Assuming then that this arrangement shall be acted upon according to what appears to be its spirit, it next becomes necessary to determine the amount of investment which may be considered to have been furnished under its provisions, and to have passed the Company's sales.

Sec. 56, Act 1813. The credit to which the Commercial Department has been entitled in India from the Territorial Revenues, since 1814, on account of that portion of the Territorial expenditure defrayed from the Home Treasury, which is technically termed "Territorial Charges," having been placed prior in order of application to purposes of investment, to that to which it has been entitled in respect of interest bills, no part of the issues in India to the Commercial department under the provisions of the Act of 1813, can be deemed to have relation to the latter, until the Territorial expenditure in England classed under the former division, has been fully liquidated.

A Statement has been drawn up from the Accounts between the Territorial and Commercial branches, as forwarded with the Finance letters to India, wherein is shown the excess or deficiency of the "Territorial Charges" defrayed in England, above or below the amount of the issues for investment in India of the nature referred to, in each year since 1814-15, and the combination of these results in the form of an Account Current is carried on from year to year, being in fact, the particulars contained in the Statements, No. 1, in the before-mentioned series of Accounts, omitting the sums transferred to their debit or credit from the Statements marked No. 2, in the same series, and with the introduction of the calculation of interest, upon the principle observed in the General Account between the Territorial and Commercial branches.

(B.)

By this Statement (B.) it appears, that with the exception of the year 1824-25, the aggregate issues in India for investment under the Act of 1813, have up to the year 1827-28 been short of the aggregate of the "Territorial Charges" defrayed in England, with the accruing interest; the small balance of an opposite description which appears in 1824-25, having been counterbalanced in the two following years.

In the last two years of the series, the issues for investment exceed the "Territorial Charges" in the following sums; viz.

In 1827-28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 608,436
1828-29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	863,214

Showing an amount of investment to have been in course of provision in each of those years, derived from funds other than "Territorial Charges," viz. interest bills, together with other advances comprised under that division of the account between Territory and Commerce; and requiring adjustment upon the principles of the arrangement laid down in the plan of accounts.

According to the accustomed computation, the sales of 1829-30 in England are composed equally of goods procured by the funds issued in India in 1827-28 and 1828-29. The investments, therefore, of those years derived from interest bills, will be to be adjusted in those proportions, according to the net out-turn yielded by the sales of 1829-30.

From

Charge for Loss on
Remittances to
meet Interest Bills.
(C.)

From another Statement (C.) which has been drawn out, it appears that the average rate at which the balance of bills unprovided for up to 1827-28, had been discharged in England, was 2 s. 3⁵⁶¹d. per sicca rupee, and including 1828-29, 2 s. 3⁵⁹⁹d. per sicca rupee.

The average rates at which all the issues in India for commercial purposes were charged to the Commerce in those two years, according to the values severally affixed to the currencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, were in 1827-28, 2 s. 4⁰⁴⁵d.; in 1828-29, 2 s. 4⁰¹²d.

The rates at which the interest bills have been discharged up to 1828-29 thus being less than the rates at which the Commerce has been charged in account by the Territory in the two years under consideration, the amount to be made good to the Commerce on each rupee invested in goods, provided in those two years, upon the principles of the arrangement under consideration, will be the difference by which the out-turn of the goods, when sold, may fall short of the last-mentioned rates.

The rate per sicca rupee of the net produce of the Indian investment at the Company's sales in 1829-30, (deducting interest and insurance at the average rate of the Company's losses at sea) was per sicca rupee 1 s. 5³⁵⁸d., being 10⁶⁸⁷d. per sicca rupee short of the rate at which issues for Commercial purposes were made in India in 1827-28; and 10⁶⁵⁴d. per sicca rupee, short of the rate at which sums were issued on the same account in 1828-29.

The portion of Loss from which the Commercial Branch will be entitled to be relieved, as respects the Sales of this Year, by debiting it to the "Political Department," in conformity with the Arrangement of 1814, is as under :

Amount of Investment supplied on Account of Remittance for Discharge of Interest Bills :	One-half of each of the preceding Sums computed to enter into the Sales of 1829-30, ONE-HALF.			Issued to the Commercial Branch in India at the Rates already stated, producing the Number of Rupees shown below.
	£.	s.	d.	Sicca Rupees.
In 1827-28, as per Statement - £.608,436	304,218	a'	2 4 ⁰⁴⁵	26,03,399
1828-29, - ditto - - - 863,214	431,607	a'	2 4 ⁰¹²	36,97,904
A short produce of 10 ⁶⁸⁷ d. per sicca rupee is therefore to be made good to the Commercial Branch, on sicca rupees 26,03,399 amounting to - -				£. 115,927
And of 10 ⁶⁵⁴ d. - - ditto - ditto - on 36,97,904 - ditto - - -				164,156
The remaining portion of the Investment supplied on this account in 1827-28, or 304,218 l. according to the usual computation, entered into the sales of 1828-29: the adjustment in respect of its produce must therefore be governed by the out-turn of that year, which was 1 s. 8 ⁴²² d. per sicca rupee, being a deficiency below the rate at which the Investment was provided of 7 ⁶²⁸ d., or on sicca rupees 26,03,399, pounds sterling 82,690, which sum might have been adjusted in the accounts of last year, and not having been so done, is now brought forward for adjustment - - - - -				82,690
Total Amount to be made good to the Commercial Branch - - £.				362,773

It will be requisite that a corresponding adjustment be made in the Accounts between the Territorial and Commercial branches.

Appendix, No. 24.

Charge for Loss on
Remittances to
meet Interest Bills.

(A.)

EXTRACT from the Plan for arranging the Company's Home Accounts, framed in the Year 1814, (relative to the Remittances for Discharge of Bills of Exchange for Interest of India Debt.)

Suggestions by the Court in regard to the preparation of Accounts under the New Charter.

5. THAT an account be opened under the head of Bills of Exchange drawn from India on account of the Interest of Indian Debt; the debit side to exhibit the amount of payments made in England by the Company in each year on such account; the credit side to exhibit,

1st. The amount of monies that may be received in England in repayment of advances made in India on account of His Majesty's Government.

2dly. The amount of monies that may be received in England for bills to be drawn on India.

3dly. The amount of bills of exchange drawn in the Company's favour for advances made to individuals in India.

4thly. For advances made in India to the Company's commercial servants for investment to be specifically provided in India from the funds, to the amount which England shall be drawn upon for the payment of interest on the Indian debt.

Remarks, Alterations, Amendments and Additions, by the Board of Commissioners.

THE Board fully approve the keeping the transactions to which this head of account applies, entirely distinct and separate from that of the general Territorial account. The manner of debiting the payments in England under this head, as now proposed, is correct. The formation of the credit side, by bringing to account the remittances through the four modes which are pointed out, calls for no further remark, as to the three first, than as it may relate to the uncertainty of their amount respectively, from being exposed to contingencies, as to the advances to the public service, and being experimental as to the transactions with individuals. As to the fourth mode, or the remittance to be made through the channel of the Company's Commerce, which is designed to embrace whatever amount may be required to be remitted beyond what shall have been provided for by the other modes, the Board, in reference to the several discussions which have taken place on this subject, have thought proper to agree that an arrangement be made on the following principles:

The balance found remaining under this head of account at the close of the year, after giving full credit for all remittances received from India in the course of the year, whether in bills or certificates upon Government, or bills upon individuals paid or payable, or in receipts from individuals for bills on India, to be added to the amount of Territorial Charges to be repaid from the Political Treasury in India to the Commercial Department there, and to be applied by that department at the option and risk of the Company; but the amount of this balance to be converted into Indian currency at the rate of exchange at which the bills may be drawn; provided always, that if in any year the Company's trade from India shall not realize upon an average 2s. 6d. the sicca rupee, the Political Department shall be debited for the amount of the deficiency which shall be found to have arisen on the sum to which this head of account relates.

(B.)

ABSTRACT ACCOUNT between the TERRITORIAL and COMMERCIAL BRANCHES of the Company's Affairs, from 1814-15 to 1828-29, in respect to Territorial and Political Payments in *England*, separately from the Transactions which relate to the Remittance of India Debt.

1814-15.			
	£.		£.
To excess of Payments in England above amount issued for Investments in India, calculated at the rates of exchange fixed in 1814 - - -	535,005		
To six months' Interest, at rate of Company's Home-bond debt - - -	14,712		
£.	549,717	By Balance - - -	£. 549,717
1815-16.			
To Balance - - -	£. 549,717	By excess of Issues in India above amount paid in England, calculated at same rates of exchange - -	264,621
To one year's Interest, at rate of Company's Home-bond debt - - -	30,043	By six months' Interest, at rate of Company's Home-bond debt - - -	7,185
		By Balance - - -	271,806
£.	579,760		£. 307,954
1816-17.			
To Balance - - -	£. 307,954		
To one year's Interest, at rate of Company's Home-bond debt - - -	15,398		
To excess of Payments in England above amount issued for Investments in India, calculated at the rates of exchange fixed in 1814 - - -	180,512		
To six months' Interest, at rate of Company's Home-bond debt - - -	4,513		
£.	508,377	By Balance - - -	£. 508,377
1817-18.			
To Balance - - -	£. 508,377		
To one year's Interest, at rate of Company's Home-bond debt - - -	24,995		
To excess of Payments in England above amount issued for investments in India, calculated at the rates of exchange fixed in 1814 - - -	208,327		
To six months' Interest, at rate of Company's Home-bond debt - - -	5,035		
£.	746,734	By Balance - - -	£. 746,734

(continued)

(B.)—continued.

1818-19.			
To Balance - - -	£.	746,734	£.
To one year's Interest, at rate of Com- pany's Home-bond debt - - -		29,869	
To excess of Payments in England above amount issued for Investments in India, calculated at the rates of exchange fixed in 1814 - - -		729,596	
To six months' Interest, at rate of Com- pany's Home-bond debt - - -		14,592	
	£.	1,520,791	By Balance - - - £.
1819-20.			1,520,791
To Balance - - -	£.	1,520,791	By excess of Issues in India above amount paid in England, calculated at same rates of exchange - - -
To one year's Interest, at rate of Com- pany's Home-bond debt - - -		60,831	44,774
			By six months' Interest, at rate of Company's Home-bond debt - - -
			895
			45,669
	£.	1,581,622	By Balance - - -
			1,535,953
1820-21.			£.
To Balance - - -	£.	1,535,953	1,581,622
To one year's Interest, at rate of Com- pany's Home-bond debt - - -		61,438	By excess of Issues in India above amount paid in England, calculated at same rates of exchange - - -
			306,595
			By six months' Interest, at rate of Company's Home-bond debt - - -
			6,132
			312,727
	£.	1,597,391	By Balance - - -
			1,284,664
1821-22.			£.
To Balance - - -	£.	1,284,664	1,597,391
To one year's Interest, at rate of Com- pany's Home-bond debt - - -		51,386	By excess of Issues in India above amount paid in England, calculated at same rates of exchange - - -
			45,596
			By six months' Interest, at rate of Company's Home-bond debt - - -
			912
			46,508
	£.	1,336,050	By Balance - - -
			1,289,542
1822-23.			£.
To Balance - - -	£.	1,289,542	1,336,050
To one year's Interest, at rate of Com- pany's Home-bond debt - - -		51,044	By excess of Issues in India above amount paid in England, calculated at same rates of exchange - - -
			119,444
			By six months' Interest, at rate of Company's Home-bond debt - - -
			2,339
			121,783
	£.	1,340,586	By Balance - - -
			1,218,803
			£.
			1,340,586

(B.)—continued.

1823-24.			
To Balance - - -	£. 1,218,803	By excess of Issues in India, above amount paid in England, calculated at same rate of exchange - -	£. 723,065
To one year's Interest, at rate of Company's Home-bond debt - -	42,658	By six months' Interest at rate of Company's Home-bond debt -	12,653
		By Balance - - -	735,718
	£. 1,261,461		525,743
			£. 1,261,461
1824-25.			
To Balance - - -	525,743	By excess of Issues in India, above amount paid in England, calculated at same rate of exchange - -	739,156
To one year's Interest, at rate of Company's Home-bond debt - -	18,217	By six months' Interest, at rate of Company's Home-bond debt -	12,678
	543,960		
To Balance - - -	207,874		
	£. 751,834		£. 751,834
1825-26.			
To excess of Payments in England above amount issued for Investments in India, calculated at the same rates of exchange - - -	11,669	By Balance - - -	207,874
To six months' Interest, at the rate of Company's Home-bond debt -	218	By one year's Interest at rate of Company's Home-bond debt - -	6,995
	11,887		
To Balance - - -	202,982		
	£. 214,869		£. 214,869
1826-27.			
To excess of Payments in England, above amount issued for Investments in India, calculated at the same rates of exchange - - -	265,086	By Balance - - -	202,982
To six months' Interest at rate of Company's Home-bond debt - -	5,301	By one year's Interest, at rate of Company's Home-bond debt - -	8,119
			211,101
	£. 270,387	By Balance - - -	59,286
			£. 270,387
1827-28.			
To Balance - - -	59,286		
To Balance applied to Investments out of the Remittance fund - -	608,436	By excess of Issues in India, above amount paid in England, calculated at same rates of exchange - £.	667,722
	£. 667,722		
1828-29.			
To Balance applied to Investments on account of the Remittance fund £.	863,214	By excess of Issues in India, above amount paid in England, calculated at same rates of exchange - £.	863,214

(C.)

STATEMENT to show the Rates at which BILLS of EXCHANGE drawn for Interest of INDIA DEBT, and on other accounts, comprised in the Remittance Branch of the Accounts between the TERRITORIAL and COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENTS, have been discharged in *England* since 1814, and the Average Rate of those which remained unprovided for by Remittances, otherwise than through the Company's Commerce, at the end of 1827-28 and 1828-29, respectively.

	£.		Sicca Rupees.
1814-15. Excess of Payments for Bills, above the Remittances realized for meeting them - - - - -	233,901	a' 2/6	18,71,208
1815-16. - - - Ditto - - - Ditto - - - - -	291,757	—	23,34,056
	£. 525,658	- - S.Rs.	42,05,264
1816-17. Deduct, Excess of Remittances realized beyond the amount of the Payments for Bills - - - - -	230,101	a' 2/6	18,40,808
	£. 295,557	- - S.Rs.	23,64,456
1817-18. Excess of Payments - - - - -	337,499	a' 2/6	26,99,992
1818-19. - Ditto - - - - -	162,623	—	13,00,984
1819-20. - Ditto - - - - -	72,659	—	5,81,272
1820-21. - Ditto - - - - -	416,805	—	33,34,440
	£. 1,285,143	- - S.Rs.	1,02,81,144
1821-22. Deduct, Excess of Remittances - - - - -	196,725	a' 2/6	15,73,800
	£. 1,088,418	- - S.Rs.	87,07,344
1822-23. Deduct - Ditto - - - - -	374,389	a' 2/5.90	30,05,129
	£. 714,029	- - S.Rs.	57,02,215
1823-24. Excess of Payments - - - - -	2,204,514	a' 2/5.30	1,80,57,453
	£. 2,918,543	- - S.Rs.	2,37,59,668
1824-25. Deduct, Excess of Remittances - - - - -	170,122	a' 2/3.48	14,85,781
	£. 2,748,421	- - S.Rs.	2,22,73,887
1825-26. Excess of Payments - - - - -	1,030,892	a' 2/0.83	99,63,212
1826-27. - Ditto - - - - -	407,422	a' 2/1.54	38,28,214
1827-28. - Ditto - - - - -	427,397	a' 2/0.93	41,14,301
	£. 4,614,132	- - S.Rs.	4,01,79,614
(Average rate to end of 1827-28, 2/3. ⁵⁶¹ .)			
1828-29. Deduct, Excess of Remittances - - - - -	55,959	a' 2/0.77	5,42,194
	£. 4,558,173	- - S.Rs.	3,96,37,420

(Average rate to end of 1828-29, 2/3.⁵⁹⁹.)

LETTER from *Benjamin S. Jones, Esq.* to *Peter Auber, Esq.*; dated India Board,
17 August 1830.

Appendix, No. 24.

Charge for Loss on
Remittances to
meet Interest Bills.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 8th ultimo, in which you communicate to me, by the command of the Court of Directors, two Statements explanatory of the grounds upon which the recommendation to the Court of Proprietors, held on the 23d of June, in regard to the declaration of a dividend, was founded.

The Board have observed in the Statement of Profit and Loss on all goods sold by the East India Company in the year 1829-30, that credit is taken for the sum of 362,773 *l.* "as the amount of loss from which the Commercial department is entitled to be relieved, in respect to investment from India, provided as a remittance to meet bills of exchange drawn for interest of India debt, under the arrangement contained in the Plan of 1814, for keeping the Home accounts."

This item appears for the first time in the statement of Profit and Loss for the year 1829-30.

The Board are willing to admit that the intention of the Plan of 1814 was to secure the Commercial branch from loss in effecting the remittance to England in goods of funds for the repayment to the Company of sums advanced from their Home Treasury, in discharge of bills drawn for interest of Indian debt; but the Board are not prepared to admit that such loss has arisen; for "trade from India" is not confined, in their opinion, to such remittances in goods as may come directly from India to England, but embraces likewise the remittances which come circuitously through China; and the out-turn of the rupee remitted from India can only be found on a view of the results of both these modes of remittance. The Board believe that the Court will find that in every year since 1814 the out-turn of the rupee so remitted directly and circuitously from India, has exceeded the rate of exchange at which the interest bills have been paid.

But although this circumstance is of itself sufficient to impose upon the Board the duty of disallowing the charge of 362,773 *l.* which the Court have brought against the Territorial revenues, in the statement under consideration, the Board feel that there is an assumption in that statement which requires from them some observation.

The Court state, "That the credit to which the Commercial department has been entitled in India from the Territorial revenues since 1814, on account of that portion of the Territorial expenditure defrayed from the Home Treasury, which is technically termed 'Territorial Charges,' having been placed prior in order of application to purposes of investment to that to which it has been entitled in respect of interest bills, no part of the issues in India to the Commercial department, under the provisions of the Act of 1813, can be deemed to have relation to the latter, until the Territorial expenditure in England, classed under the former division, has been fully liquidated," and the Court refer in the margin to the 56th section of the Act of 1813 as that from which their inference is drawn.

But the Board must request the Court to direct their attention, not only to the 56th but to the 55th, 57th and 58th sections of the Act of the 53d Geo. 3, for it appears to the Board that the intention of the Legislature can only be gathered from a combined view of all the sections which have reference to the application of the revenues and profits of the Company.

By the 55th section, the Territorial revenues are first to be applied to defraying Military charges in India. "Secondly, in payment of the interest accruing on the debts owing, or which may be hereafter incurred by the said Company, in the East Indies or parts aforesaid, *including that portion thereof for which bills shall be demanded, payable in England, and for which provision shall at all times be made by consignments or remittances to England,* as the said Court of Directors, with the approbation of the said Commissioners for the Affairs of India, shall from time to time direct." Thirdly, in defraying expenses of Civil and Commercial establishments in India. Fourthly, towards the liquidation of the Territorial or the bond debt, or to such other purposes *subject to the provision hereinafter made,* as the Court of Directors, with the approbation of the Board, shall direct.

"The provision hereinafter made," is found in the section immediately subsequent, to which the Court have referred; viz. the 56th; and it is this, "that a sum equal to the actual payments which shall have been made from the Commercial funds at home on account of Territorial charges in the year preceding, after deducting therefrom the charges of the Commercial establishments, and all the Commercial charges in India, which may have been paid from the Territorial revenues in the same year, shall in each and every year be issued in India for the purpose of the said Company's India or China investment, or of remittance to England on account of the said Company, at the option of the said Court of Directors."

It appears, therefore, on a view of these two sections, that the issue of sums in India in repayment of Territorial charges defrayed in England is to come *before* the application of Territorial revenue to the liquidation of Territorial or bond debt; but that it is to be made *after* providing for the first, second and third heads of appropriation specified in the 55th section, of which the second is the payment of the interest of India debt, "*including that portion thereof for which bills shall be demanded, payable in England, and for which provision shall at all times be made by consignments or remittances to England.*" But the Board

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must likewise draw the attention of the Court to the 57th section, which provides that the profits of the Company in England shall be first applied to "the payment of bills of exchange already accepted, and hereafter to be accepted by the said Company, as the same shall become due;" and to the 58th section, which, after enacting that the profits of the Company in England shall not be liable to the liquidation of any charge on account of the Territorial or Political government of India payable in England, or of any bills of exchange or certificates drawn on account of the Territorial or Political charge in India, till after the dividend on the capital stock of the said Company shall first have been provided for, expressly excepts "such bills and certificates for the amount of which value shall have been previously paid in India from the Territorial and Political funds, and consignments or remittances made thereof to England for the liquidation of the said bills and certificates;" that is, it expressly excepts the bills of exchange for the interest of Indian debt, for the payment of which the 55th section directed that provision should at all times be made by consignments and remittances to England.

The Legislature having thus expressly directed that funds shall be set apart for the payment of the interest of Indian debt, and that provision *shall be, at all times*, made for consignments or remittances to England, to defray that portion of it for which bills shall be demanded, payable in England, and having further distinctly given to this application of the Territorial revenues the preference over any repayment in India, of sums advanced on Territorial account in England, the Board cannot admit the supposition that, until the year 1827-28, no funds for this purpose have been remitted to England, and that the payment of bills of exchange drawn on this account has, until that year, altogether depended on the pleasure of the Company; nor can the Board deem it to be consistent with their duty to allow that not only the Act of Parliament shall be disregarded by applying Territorial remittances to the repayment of advances made in England on Territorial account, in preference to the payment of bills drawn on account of interest of Indian debt, but that this last application of the Territorial revenues, for which Parliament has so specifically and carefully provided, shall be postponed till the Company have received interest on their advances to the Territory, a charge which, however equitable it may be in principle, was never contemplated by the Legislature in 1813.

The conclusions of the Board, therefore, are these:

1st. That the result of the direct and circuitous remittances from India being considered, there has been no loss to the Company by such remittances as have been made in goods to meet the charge of that portion of the interest of the Indian debt which has been paid in England.

2d. That under the Act of 53d Geo. 3, the first sums set apart in India for remittance to England, must be held to be applicable to the payment of the interest bills drawn on England, not otherwise provided for; and therefore that the out-turn of the remittance in each year, since 1814, must be compared with the rate of exchange at which the interest bills have been paid in each year, in order to ascertain whether the Commercial branch has sustained any loss by the transaction.

I have, &c.

(signed) B. S. Jones.

LETTER from *Peter Auber*, Esq. to the Hon. *J. Stuart Wortley*; dated East India House, 9th December 1830.

Sir,

I HAVE received and laid before the Court of Directors Mr. Jones's letter of the 17th August 1830, in which he communicated the observations of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, upon the statements forwarded with my letter of the 8th July last, as explanatory of the ground upon which the recommendation of the Court of Proprietors held on the 23d June, in regard to the declaration of a dividend, was founded; and I have been directed to transmit to you the following reply.

In framing the statements to which the Board's observations have reference, the Court were guided by what appeared to them to be the precise and positive provisions of the Plan of 1814, upon the point under discussion; in which the out-turn of the Company's trade from India, was established as the standard by which the existence and extent of any deficiency which might arise in making the remittances through the Company's Commerce for the payment of interest bills was to be decided. The appropriate sense in which the term "Trade from India," or "India Trade" has been uniformly employed in the Accounts of Profit and Loss which have been rendered to the Board, has been that of designating the direct trade from that country to England, whilst the term "China Trade" or "Trade from China," has been similarly employed to denote the investment directly consigned from China to this country. Both trades have in effect served as channels by which the far greater part of the remittance annually required by the Territory for the discharge of its engagements in this country, has been accomplished; and for reasons to which the attention of the Board will be presently requested, the Court are of opinion that none of the funds derived to Commerce through the payment of interest bills can be considered as having found a return through the China trade, and that their remittance through this channel was not contemplated by the framers of the plan of accounts. It is also no doubt in the recollection of the Board, that the arrangement in question was
a substitute

a substitute for that originally proposed* for the supply of any deficiency in the remittances for the payment of interest bills, viz. by the provision of goods in India to be consigned to England, under invoices, separate from those which related to the ordinary investment of the Company; a method which obviously contemplated a remittance only through the direct trade from that country.

Under these circumstances it does not appear to the Court that they could have put any other construction upon the terms employed in the Plan of 1814, with relation to this point, than that under which the statements forwarded to the Board have been prepared, and although from the altered state of circumstances which has since that time occurred, the provisions of the arrangement may produce a result somewhat different from the expectations entertained in 1814, the Court feel confident that the Board would not regard such a consideration as authorizing the setting aside an arrangement upon the faith of which the Company's Commercial operations have been conducted.

The Court have paid every attention to the Board's remarks upon the appropriating clause of the 53d Geo. 3, as to their bearing upon the principle of the Statement framed by the Court, with a view to ascertain the amount of Indian investment which has been derived from issues in India made for the purpose of liquidating political payments from the Commercial funds at home, other than the ordinary Territorial charges, and after the fullest consideration of them, the Court are compelled to differ from the conclusion at which the Board has arrived upon this point.

It does not appear to the Court to be at all necessary, with reference to the subject under discussion, to enter into the question of the order of priority established by the Legislature in providing for the various services chargeable upon the Indian revenues. It appears to the Court sufficient that it should have been established and uniformly maintained since 1814, that the provision for investment or remittance, contained in the 56th section of the 53d Geo. 3, was intended to be positive, and subject to no contingency. The Finance correspondence with India, since the passing of the Act of the 53d Geo. 3, appears to the Court to be quite confirmatory of this view, and they would request the more particular attention of the Board to the letters noted in the margin. Admitting on the other hand that the Act contains distinct and positive provisions for the constant application of Territorial revenue to the discharge of interest bills, and that the remittance to provide for their payment must in some mode be effected, the Court have not failed to remark that the use of the Company's Commerce for this object is not a matter of specific enactment by the Legislature, but an arrangement made by the Home authorities under the powers confided to them by the Act, for the provision, under certain conditions, by the Company in their Commercial character, of an investment additional to that which would have been provided in the ordinary course of their trade, for the distinct object of enabling the Territory to fulfil an obligation attaching to that branch of the Company's concerns.

Hence it appears to the Court, that they are fully justified in regarding the investment secured to the Company by a distinct legislative enactment, as entitled to a priority of provision over that, the provision of which was undertaken by them, under a conditional arrangement, the very nature of which excludes all idea of its interfering with, or displacing any part of the Company's regular trade.

It was always understood that this channel for remittance of the interest bill funds, was to be employed only as a *dernier ressort*, on failure of other modes. The arrangement was thus essentially one of accommodation to the Territorial branch, and as the interests of Commerce formed no part of its object, so the uncertainty of the extent to which it might be employed, rendered it impossible to look to it as a resource for carrying on the ordinary operations of the Company's Commerce.

Independently therefore of the consideration arising from the terms made use of in the plan of accounts by which this arrangement appears to the Court to be distinctly and positively connected with the India trade alone, its inapplicability to the purposes of the China trade appears obvious with reference to the legislative obligations the Company are placed under in conducting that trade: for it being imperative upon them to provide for the full consumption of tea in the United Kingdom, funds of the most certain and definite description are required for this investment; and such full provision being once made, no opening would exist for furnishing any additional investment which might be afterwards called for to complete the required remittance for payment of interest bills on the failure of other channels.

The Court would shortly remark, with reference to the nature of the Territorial charges defrayed in England, to which the provisions of the 56th section of the Act apply, that they have for the most part since 1814 been of a military character, comprising charges of raising and maintaining the forces on the establishments of the East Indies, and a large outlay for the provision of warlike and naval stores, charges of a description which stand first in the order of appropriation of the Indian revenues; others are and have been of the nature of interest on debts, as the interest on the Carnatic claims, and the payments for interest and sinking fund on the loan in 1812, of 2,500,000 *l.* from the Public, during their continuance. With regard to the sum of 60,000 *l.* per annum, payable to His Majesty's Government, under the Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 71, for retiring pay, pensions, &c. incurred in respect of King's troops serving in the East Indies, (a part of the military charges defrayed in England) the Legislature has expressly provided that the several payments on this account "shall be charged upon and borne by the rents, revenues and profits arising from the Territorial acquisitions, in the same order as the charges and expenses of raising and maintaining the said forces are now charged and borne."

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*Public Letter to Bengal, 6th Sept. 1813, para. 31.

Territorial Finance Letter to Bengal, 23d Sept. 1817, paras. 13 to 16.

Ditto, 11 Aug. 1819, para. 7.

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A similar provision also existed in the Act 52 Geo. 3, c. 135, under which the loan of 2,500,000 *l.* was raised, sect. 11, directing that the several payments to be made by the Company for interest, sinking fund and charges of management, "shall be deemed and considered to be a charge upon the revenues of the Territorial acquisitions in the East Indies, in like manner as if the interest payable in respect of the Indian debts which have been or may be discharged by means of the said principal sum of 2,500,000 *l.*, had remained payable in the East Indies," and further authorizes the Company to cause funds for defraying the charge on this account, to be provided for remittance to England, in the order of preference in which the interest of debts is payable in India.

The Court would further remark that, although undoubtedly Parliament has specifically and carefully provided by legislative enactments for the payment of bills drawn on account of interest of Indian debt, one of the provisions of the 58th section, upon the subject of these bills, (wherein it is agreed that the future directions of Parliament, as to the mode of their discharge, shall be given under certain circumstances therein specified) necessarily proceeds upon the supposition of the possibility of a failure in the provision of the remittances by which their payment should have been met.

Upon the subject of the incidental remark made by the Board on the charge of interest in the accounts between Territory and Commerce, the Court would suggest, that as such a charge could only be claimable by the Commerce, in the event of the postponement by the Territory of the obligations imposed on it by the Act, it might not be deemed necessary to provide for a case, the occurrence of which the Act did not contemplate. The arrangements in the plan of accounts under which the adjustment objected to by the Board was made by the Court, as before remarked, was not framed with any view to the interests of Commerce, the effect of it indeed, had it been called into operation in the early years of the present Charter would have been to have placed the Commercial branch in the situation of providing an investment, not in the ordinary course of its operations, and which the state of the markets at the time might perhaps not have called for, at a rate of cost enhanced by the higher exchange which would have applied to it above that which applied to the investment furnished in repayment of Territorial charges.

Opposed as the Court's views have always been to the decision of the Board, upon the rates of exchange to be observed in the accounts between Territory and Commerce, they have felt anxious that this, the only provision of the plan of accounts which qualifies the operation of those excessive rates, should be carried into effect according to both its letter and spirit, and they cannot doubt that under the explanations now offered, the Board will concur in the principle upon which the Statements forwarded by the Court have been framed. The adjustment indeed, as it has been made by the Court in the Profit and Loss Account of 1829-30, effects but an approximation to accuracy in the view of the Company's Commerce, leaving still the far greater part of the Indian investment valued in its prime cost at rates of exchange which, under present circumstances, involve the certainty of a loss upon the adventure; although when tried upon mercantile principles, it has been proved, that since the opening of the trade, even the Company's direct Commerce with India, has been conducted with a profit.

I have, &c.

(signed) *P. Auber*, Secretary.

LETTER from *Thomas H. Villiers*, Esq. to *Peter Auber*, Esq.; dated India Board,
2d March 1832.

Sir,

I AM directed to address you in reference to a correspondence which took place between this Board and the Court of Directors in the year 1830, on the subject of a charge brought against the Territorial branch of the Company's affairs for loss on remittances to meet bills for interest on India debt.

The Board thought that charge objectionable; and Mr. Jones, in a letter to you, dated 17th August 1830, stated the grounds of the Board's opinion.

In reply to Mr. Jones's letter you addressed Mr. Stuart Wortley on the 9th December 1830; and I am now to desire that you will lay before the Court the further observations of the Board, suggested by a full and attentive re-consideration of the important subject contained in the letters above noticed.

It will be obvious to the Court that before the Board could have allowed the charges in question, they must have been prepared to admit that the arrear of repayment by the Territorial to the Commercial branch, outstanding in the year 1827-28, (the investments of which year the Court assume to have formed the first element of the calculation in question,) consisted entirely of a deficiency of remittance to meet the payment of interest bills, and further that the Commercial branch had incurred the loss assumed by the Court in effecting a remittance of that deficiency, and was entitled, under the arrangements laid down in the Plan of 1814, to the reimbursement of such loss.

These admissions the Board could not adopt, and after a mature consideration of the arguments adduced by the Court, and a review of the whole subject, they are still unable to concur with the Court as to the propriety of the charge. The case in question, viz. that of the payments by the Territorial to the Commercial branch falling in arrear,

appears

appears to the Board to be one for which no express provision has been made either in the Act of 1813 or in the plan adopted for effecting a separation of the Company's accounts, since both proceeded on the assumption that the provisions for the repayment of the advances made in England for Territorial purposes would be carried into full effect.

It was by no means the intention of the Board, under these circumstances, to complain that the Court should have put the construction they have upon the Plan of 1814, and at the same time the Board must distinctly disclaim the least desire to depart, in consequence of the altered circumstances of the trade, to which the Court have alluded, from any of the arrangements originally adopted. In the case now under consideration, a careful attention to the distinct enactments for the remittance and payment of interest on the Indian debt, and to the spirit of the Act of 1813, together with the correspondence which took place between the Board and the Court, and with the Governments in India, at the time that the plan referred to was in course of establishment, furnish, in the opinion of the Board, full and satisfactory grounds for coming to a right conclusion upon the present question.

The nature of the arrear or balance due to the Commercial branch depends mainly upon the determination of the question, whether the appropriating clauses of the Act of 1813, prescribe constant and regular issues from the Indian Treasuries for the discharge of the interest accruing on the India debt, and the punctual remittance of such funds to discharge the interest paid in England, or whether they sanction the postponement of such issues and remittance to an indefinite period. Upon this point the enactments appear to the Board to be express and peremptory; but as their views of those enactments have been so fully explained in Mr. Jones's letter, above referred to, they have little to add to what has been there stated, and they are unable to come to any other conclusion on the construction of the Act than was then communicated. They have only now to observe, on this part of the subject, that they cannot concur with the Court, that the order of priority established by the Legislature, in providing for the charges on the Indian revenues, is unimportant to the present question: On the contrary, they consider it a distinct guide to the due execution of the provisions of the Act. With this persuasion, the directions of the 55th, 57th and 58th sections, with regard to the payment of the interest on the Indian debt, appear to them conclusive, and cannot be intended to be set aside by the provisions of the 56th section, as the Court's interpretation would seem to imply.

The Board do not discover anything in the correspondence with India, to which the Court refer them, opposed to the view they take of the enactments upon this subject.

It was arranged by the Court in the year 1813, that the amount required to meet the interest bills, not remitted by other means, should be remitted through the Company's trade. In their Public Letter to Bengal, dated 6th September 1813, the Court directed that "immediately upon the issue of the bills for interest of the debt, there should uniformly be set apart a sum equal to the amount, in order to its being remitted for the supply of the Home Treasury," and it was added "the amount of the remittance must be absolutely carried into full effect to the extent that bills may have been drawn upon us for the interest upon the debt." These instructions were repeated in the Commercial Letter to Bengal, of 9th February 1814, notwithstanding the expectation expressed in that letter that a considerable part of the remittance to meet the interest bills would probably remain to be effected through the Company's Commerce; the Board are therefore bound to conclude, on the ground both of the legislative enactments and of the orders issued to the Indian governments, that the Commercial consignments consisted in part of consignments destined to meet the bills in question, whenever remittance for that purpose was required.

The Board are willing to admit, that adverting to the various other methods to be first resorted to, in order to effect the requisite remittance to meet those bills, the Indian governments would not always be aware what amount of Commercial remittance would be required before the year terminated, and under these circumstances the investments of such a year might properly be treated as applicable in the first instance to other Territorial charges of that year; but upon this view the investments of the following year must be considered as first applicable to the balance due for interest bills paid in the preceding year, and thus the provisions of the Act would be complied with as literally as possible under the circumstances of the case.

On the various grounds above explained the Board are precluded from admitting that the balance due from the Territory to the Commerce can be considered as composed of arrears, on account of the interest bills, unless the excess of payments of bills beyond the remittances of the last year of the account were considered to compose a part of that balance, in which case the excess would be made good in the following year.

Upon the Court's representation that the consignments which may be considered applicable to pay the interest bills stand on a different footing from their ordinary Commerce, and that the terms "Trade from India," used in the amended Plan of 1814, signified direct trade from India, and had no connexion with their circuitous trade from India through China, the Board have to remark, that whatever distinction might be made between the ordinary Territorial charges and the bills for interest on debt, in consequence of a part and sometimes the whole of the amount of the latter being provided for by different means, so far as the remittance through the Company's Commerce was concerned all distinction was done away, when, at the desire of the Court, the plan of investing the balance of interest cash to be remitted in goods from India under separate invoices was abandoned. The remittance thenceforth fell into the mass of their trade, and no particular channel by which it was to be sent home was at any time prescribed.

The observation of the Committee of Accounts, in their Report forwarded to the Board,

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in Mr. Cobb's letter of 4th June 1814, on the mode of remitting the balance of interest cash through the Company's trade, was as follows:

"Your Committee think the most simple method of determining the question, will be to proceed in a way similar to that adopted in the liquidation of Territorial charges. Let the balance of payments in England for interest of Indian debts in the preceding year, constitute part of the fund that the Company shall annually order to be invested in India, and whatever difference shall arise will of course be adjusted at a subsequent period."

It is unnecessary to remind the Court that the "way adopted in the liquidation of Territorial charges" has always been to invest in Indian produce for consignment to England, what could be remitted in that form, and simultaneously to invest in other Indian produce (cotton, sandal-wood, &c.) for consignment to China, or to remit there, by means of bills, the remainder of the annual repayments by the Territory, of the advances made in England.

The Board, in Mr. Courtenay's letter of 30th June 1814, assented to the revised proposition of the Court, as having in view a remittance "upon the same principle as Territorial charges defrayed in England;" they objected only to the rate of exchange prescribed by the Board for other transactions (which was 2 s. 3.84 d. the sicca rupee) being applied to this, as the bills to be met were drawn at 2 s. 6 d. the sicca rupee, and a positive loss would thus be suffered by the Territorial branch. It was accordingly arranged that the sum invested to cover the balance of interest bills not otherwise met, should be converted at the rate of exchange of the bills, while the Commercial branch was to be protected from loss by compensation, should the out-turn of the Company's investments fall below that rate. Here the Board may be allowed to express their dissent from the remark of the Court that the interests of the Company's Commerce were not concerned in this arrangement, since any profit resulting from the remittance was secured to the Commercial branch, while the loss was to be borne by the Territory.

From the facts above narrated, it appears to the Board to be clearly established that the out-turn of the remittance to meet the interest bills should be calculated with reference to the whole of the Company's trade, including the portion of Territorial repayments remitted through China; and if it can be shown that loss has been sustained in any year by the remittance, upon a calculation framed upon the above principle, the Board will not object to allow a remuneration to the Commercial branch accordingly.

They are further of opinion that as the balance of interest cash invested in India in goods has not hitherto been converted at the exchange of the bills, the adjustment introduced should be revised upon such a principle as would rectify this omission in preceding years; such an adjustment the Board request may be made in the account between the Territorial and Commercial branches.

I have, &c.

(signed) T. H. Villiers.

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Correspondence,
&c. relating to
Mr. R. Wilkinson's
Statements on the
Finances of the East
India Company.

Appendix, No. 25.

CORRESPONDENCE with Mr. Robert Wilkinson, and STATEMENTS, &c. prepared by him for Mr. Rickards, relating to the Views therein taken of the FINANCES of the East India Company.

No. (1.)—LETTER from Mr. Robert Wilkinson to Robert Rickards, Esq., dated 3, Copthall-buildings, 30th April 1831.

Dear Sir,

UPON the most attentive consideration of these voluminous documents, I am obliged to confess that I cannot find in them the materials for stating an accurate account of the Company's Commercial affairs for a given series of years, distinct from their other revenues. The difficulty, or rather the impossibility, arises not only from the want of other accounts which might be enumerated, but also of the particulars constituting the aggregate sums in several of those which are given. These papers do, however, furnish the means of stating separately the Territorial revenues and Political charges, and ascertaining, by an annual balance of those accounts, distinct from all that is extraneous, whether or in what degree it was necessary to supply the political expenditure from any other than its appropriate sources; whether, in short, it was necessary that the deficiencies of Territorial revenue should be made good from the profits of Commerce. Taking the Appendix No. 6 of the Second Report, Appendix 46 of the Third Report, Appendixes 10 and 28 of the Fourth Report, and Appendix 2 of the Papers printed February 1830, as my authority, in which all that relates to these subjects is given as matter of fact, and with an appearance of precision, I cannot have the least hesitation in declaring my decided opinion, that no such necessity existed, but that if this branch of the Company's affairs had been left to itself, and had never been blended with their Commercial transactions, there must have been, in 1826-7, the period to which these documents extend, a very large surplus of Territorial revenue in their Treasury.

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In 1799-1800 a sinking fund is said to have been instituted, which might be received as a reason for the large increase of interest about that period (if charged in that column); but the debt would in that case be proportionably diminished; yet without any explanation that I can find, the debt is said to have been increased from 7,971,668*l.* in 1793, to 12,811,863*l.* in 1799, to 18,350,873*l.* in 1802, and gradually accumulating to 30,876,788*l.* in 1809. Such an increase, or indeed any increase, of Territorial debt, is utterly inconsistent with the documents above referred to, if they are what they purport to be. On the contrary, it is certain that, admitting the debt to have been on the 1st May 1793 as stated, 7,971,668*l.*, the revenues furnished the means of providing the interest thereon, together with all political charges, including those paid in England, and leaving a surplus, in 1799-1800, of 2,517,003*l.*

By the Statement I have prepared, commencing 1793-4, it appears that in 1806-7 the Territorial revenues required the aid of a loan of 2,500,000*l.*, which they likewise supplied funds for redeeming in 1811-12; and that in 1817-18 there was a sufficient surplus to discharge the debt of 1793, and since to accumulate to the amount of 5,704,870*l.*, which ought to have been in the Treasury as surplus Territorial revenue in 1826-7, after the discharge of all former engagements. In this Statement I have assumed that there was a Territorial debt of 7,971,668*l.* on the 1st May 1793, and that the whole of the net charges of Bencoolen, St. Helena, &c. are Political; but if the contrary can be shown, these consequences would follow:

	£.
To my surplus of - - - - -	5,704,870
there should be added,	
Debt, 1st May 1793 - - - - -	7,971,668
All the interest - - - - -	11,389,043
The loan from Government in 1812, if not included in Revenue - - -	2,500,000
Interest (if included in Charges) to 1822 (suppose 2½ per cent. on the whole, if repaid by instalments) - - -	675,000
Half net Charge of Bencoolen, &c. if Commercial - - - - -	2,452,169
Half net Charge of St. Helena - - ditto - - - - -	883,943
Constituting a surplus Revenue, from 1793-4 to 1826-7, of - - - £.	31,576,693

I have thrown the whole subject into a tabular form, which I beg leave to submit to your correction, and shall be happy to give any explanation at your leisure.

I am, &c.

(signed) Robert Wilkinson.

I should be glad to see a copy of the Scheme approved by the Board of Control for separating the Accounts from the year 1814. Perhaps something may be made out beyond the mere inference, that if the Revenue be free, the whole debt must be Commercial.

(Enclosure in No. 1.)—(A).—STATEMENT accompanying

REFERENCES.	Years.	Debts.	Gross Revenue.	References.	Charges, including those on Subsidies and of Ceded and Conquered Countries.	Net Charges of Bencoolen, Prince of Wales Island, &c.	Net Charges of St. Helena.
			£.		£.	£.	£.
App. to 4th Rep. No. 10. p. 28	1793, 1st May	7,971,668					
App. 6 to 2d Rep. p. 86	1793-94	- - -	8,276,770	- -	6,066,924	40,822	(a) -
Ditto	1794-95	- - -	8,026,193	- -	6,083,507	62,080	- -
Ditto	1795-96	- - -	7,866,094	- -	6,474,247	104,154	- -
Ditto	1796-97	- - -	8,016,171	- -	7,081,191	101,190	- -
Ditto	1797-98	- - -	8,059,880	- -	7,411,401	163,299	- -
Ditto	1798-99	- - -	8,652,033	- -	8,417,813	120,668	- -
Ditto	1799-1800	- - -	9,736,672	App. 6 to 2d	8,998,154	171,363	- -
Ditto	1800-1	- - -	10,485,059	Rep. p. 87,	10,405,501	156,325	- -
Ditto	1801-2	- - -	12,163,589	and App. 46	11,023,452	241,220	- -
Ditto	1802-3	- - -	13,464,537	to 3d Rep.	10,965,427	196,848	- -
Ditto	1803-4	- - -	13,271,385	p. 60.	13,001,083	304,056	- -
Ditto	1804-5	- - -	14,949,395	- -	14,548,433	372,163	- -
Ditto	1805-6	- - -	15,403,409	- -	15,561,328	250,599	- -
Ditto	(g) 1806-7	2,500,000	14,535,739	- -	15,283,908	179,197	- -
App. 28 to 4th Rep. p. 85	- - -	- - -	2,500,000	- -	- - -	- - -	- -
App. 6 to 2d Rep. p. 86	1807-8	- - -	(h) 54,601	- -	13,624,622	128,737	- -
Ditto	1808-9	- - -	15,669,905	- -	13,151,224	158,208	- -
App. to Feb. 1830, No. 2.	- - -	- - -	15,525,055	- -	- - -	- - -	- -
p. 14	1809-10	- - -	16,464,391	- -	13,775,577	119,540	83,821
App. 46 to 3d Rep. p. 60	- - -	- - -	(k) 289,076	- -	- - -	- - -	- -
App. to Papers, Feb. 1830,	1810-11	- - -	16,679,198	- -	13,909,983	108,443	81,220
No. 2. p. 14	1811-12	- - -	16,605,616	- -	13,220,967	86,434	81,854
Ditto	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- -
Ditto	1812-13	- - -	16,459,774	- -	13,659,429	118,357	82,992
Ditto	1813-14	- - -	17,228,711	- -	13,617,725	114,703	95,254
Ditto	1814-15	- - -	17,231,191	- -	14,182,451	112,163	92,087
Ditto	1815-16	- - -	17,168,195	App. to Pa-	15,081,587	127,853	97,705
Ditto	1816-17	- - -	18,010,135	pers printed	15,129,839	107,667	97,705
Ditto	1817-18	- - -	18,305,265	Feb. 1830,	15,844,964	122,088	97,705
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	No. 2. p. 15.	- - -	- - -	- - -
Ditto	1818-19	- - -	19,392,002	- -	17,558,615	112,519	97,705
Ditto	1819-20	- - -	19,172,506	- -	17,040,848	144,344	97,705
Ditto	1820-21	- - -	21,292,036	- -	17,520,612	122,338	97,705
Ditto	1821-22	- - -	21,753,271	- -	17,555,668	110,111	97,705
Ditto	(v) 1822-23	- - -	23,120,934	- -	18,083,482	134,668	120,093
Ditto	1823-24	- - -	21,238,623	- -	18,902,511	145,008	112,268
Ditto	1824-25	- - -	20,705,152	- -	20,410,929	169,828	109,449
Ditto	1825-26	- - -	21,096,966	- -	22,346,365	103,872	110,413
Ditto	1826-27	- - -	23,327,753	- -	21,424,894	93,473	114,500
	£.	10,471,668	532,197,282			4,904,338	1,767,886

*	£.
Amount consisting of REVENUE -	529,353,605
Chinsurah Cause - - -	54,601
Freight repaid by Government	289,076
Temporary Loan - - -	2,500,000
£.	532,197,282

**	£.
Amount consisting of CHARGES -	516,020,744
Repayment of Loan - - -	2,500,000
Ditto of Debt, 1st May 1793	7,971,668
Surplus Revenue in 1826-27,	526,492,412
as stated - - -	5,704,870
£.	532,197,282

(a) The Charges for St. Helena are supposed to be included in those for Bencoolen, &c. until 1809-10, when they begin to be separately stated.

(b) (c) (d) (e) These are the sums of interest charged by the East India Company in their Tables for these years.

(f) From this period, until there appears a necessity for increasing the debt, I continue the interest at the same amount.

(g) In this year I have considered the state of the revenue to require an additional loan of 2,500,000 £., which I have brought to the aid of the receipts, and charged annually an additional interest of 200,000 £. (at 8 per cent.) until repaid.

Mr. Wilkinson's Letter of the 30th April 1831.

Political and Territorial Charges paid in England.	Interest adequate to the apparent Debt.	Total Amount of Charges, including Interest.	Repayment of Debt.	Surplus Revenue of the Year.	Deficient Revenue of the Year.	Surplus Revenue, including the Surplus of preceding Years.	Deficient Revenue, including the Deficiency of preceding Years.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
171,392	(b) 526,205	6,805,343	- - -	1,471,427	-	-	
163,399	(c) 484,301	6,793,287	- - -	1,232,906	- - -	2,704,333	
199,128	(d) 414,750	7,192,279	- - -	673,815	- - -	3,378,148	
375,097	(e) 426,847	7,984,325	- - -	31,846	- - -	3,409,994	
203,784	(f) 426,847	8,205,331	- - -	-	145,451	3,264,543	
300,736	426,847	9,266,064	- - -	-	614,031	2,650,512	
273,817	426,847	9,870,181	- - -	-	133,509	2,517,003	
307,635	426,847	11,296,308	- - -	-	811,249	1,705,754	
482,730	426,847	12,174,249	- - -	-	10,660	1,695,094	
393,207	426,847	11,982,329	- - -	1,482,208	- - -	3,177,302	
435,224	426,847	14,167,210	- - -	-	895,825	2,281,477	
485,604	426,847	15,833,047	- - -	-	883,652	1,397,825	
575,795	426,847	16,814,569	- - -	-	1,411,160	-	13,335
492,083	(g) 626,847	16,582,035	- - -	(i) 508,305	- - -	494,970	
505,797	626,847	14,886,003	- - -	783,902	- - -	1,278,872	
550,766	626,847	14,487,045	- - -	1,038,010	- - -	2,316,882	
l) 1,057,225	626,847	15,663,010	- - -	1,090,457	- - -	3,407,339	
1,119,391	626,847	15,845,884	- - -	833,314	- - -	4,240,653	
1,077,768	(m) 426,847	14,893,870	- - -	-	(o) 788,254	3,452,399	
		(n) 2,500,000	2,500,000	-			
1,378,760	426,847	15,666,385	- - -	793,389	- - -	4,245,788	
1,212,413	426,847	15,466,942	- - -	1,761,769	- - -	6,007,557	
1,194,596	426,847	16,008,144	- - -	1,223,047	- - -	7,230,604	
1,281,885	426,847	17,015,877	- - -	152,318	- - -	7,382,922	
1,265,550	426,847	17,027,608	- - -	982,527	- - -	8,365,449	
1,176,642	(p) -	17,241,399	- - -	-	(s) 6,907,802	(t) 1,457,647	
		(r) 7,971,668	7,971,668	-			
1,280,540	-	19,049,379	- - -	342,623	- - -	1,800,270	
1,415,446	-	18,698,343	- - -	474,163	- - -	2,274,433	
1,300,164	-	19,040,819	- - -	2,251,217	- - -	4,525,650	
1,377,884	-	19,141,368	- - -	2,611,903	- - -	7,137,553	
1,559,107	-	19,897,350	- - -	3,223,584	- - -	10,361,137	
1,153,866	-	20,313,653	- - -	924,970	- - -	11,286,107	
1,580,259	-	22,270,465	- - -	-	1,565,313	9,720,794	
1,817,232	-	24,377,882	- - -	-	3,280,916	6,439,878	
2,429,894	-	24,062,761	- - -	-	735,008	5,704,870	
	11,389,043	532,197,282	10,471,668				

(h) Received on account of the Chinsurah Cause.

(i) Including balance on the loan of 2,500,000 l.

(k) Political freight, &c. repaid by Government.

(l) The Estimate in Appendix 46 to 3d Report, for these charges in 1809-10, is only 565,931 l.

(m) There being surplus revenue at the beginning of this year to repay the loan of 2,500,000 l., I reduce the interest to the former amount.

(n) The loan of 1806-7 discharged out of surplus revenue.

(o) After charging in this year the repayment of the loan of 2,500,000 l. in 1806-7.

(p) There being sufficient surplus of revenue at the commencement of the year to pay the whole debt, the interest ceases.

(r) Repayment of the debt due 1st May 1793.

(s) After charging in this year the repayment of the debt due 1st May 1793, 7,971,668 l.

(t) After ditto, ditto.

(v) As in this year the balance due to Government on a loan of 2,500,000 l. in 1812 was paid, if this is included in the charges, as well as the rest of the principal repaid, and all the interest from 1812, the whole will be an addition to the surplus revenue, if the loan itself was not included in the receipts.

Appendix, No. 25.

(No. 2.)—LETTER from Mr. Robert Wilkinson to Robert Rickards, Esq.
dated 3, Copthall-buildings, 10th May 1831.

Correspondence,
&c. relating to
Mr. R. Wilkinson's
Statements on the
Finances of the East
India Company.

Dear Sir,

THE effect of the former Table was to show, that if the Territorial revenues had been left to their own operation, unconnected with anything else, they would have discharged the Indian debt of 1793, 7,971,668 *l.*, and left a surplus in the Treasury, in 1828, of 4,347,675 *l.*, without any Indian debt whatever.

It is, however asserted, that the Indian revenue being inadequate to meet the Political expenditure, required assistance from Commerce, and the aid of loans; the interest on which is, therefore, together with all Political charges, to be placed to Revenue account. It might then have been expected, that we should have been presented with an account of Political disbursements (including all interest) equivalent to the whole amount of this joint fund of revenue and loans, from 1793 to 1828. The Statement I have now prepared and embodied in the accompanying Table, which is respectfully submitted to your consideration, was intended to ascertain this point; and strange as it may appear, it is nevertheless certain that the result presents a balance of 11,208,417 *l.* in 1828, not included in any statement of Political expenditure; which, for anything that appears, may then have been in their treasury, and must indeed have been there unless the Company will either render a further account of Political charges, or admit that it had been applied to other purposes.

Surely there must have been other Statements laid before the great authorities who have sanctioned the representation that Indian revenue is indebted to Commerce, since the printed Papers, when followed out to their necessary consequences, infallibly lead to a contrary conclusion.

If

(Enclosure in No. 2.)—(B.)—STATEMENT accompanying

REFERENCES.	Years.	Gross Revenues.	Increase of Debt by additional Loans.	REFERENCES.
		£.	£.	
App. 6 to 2d Rep. p. 86 - - -	1793-94	8,276,770	- - -	- - -
Ditto - - - - -	1794-95	8,026,193	- - -	- - -
Ditto, and App. 7 to 2d Rep. p. 95	1795-96	7,866,094	336,950	- - -
Ditto - - - ditto - - -	1796-97	8,016,171	2,006,851	- - -
Ditto - - - ditto - - -	1797-98	8,059,880	1,723,855	- - -
Ditto - - - ditto - - -	1798-99	8,652,033	1,717,778	- - -
Ditto - - - ditto - - -	1799-1800	9,736,672	1,414,770	- - -
Ditto - - - ditto - - -	1800-1	10,485,059	2,611,307	- - -
Ditto - - - ditto - - -	1801-2	12,163,589	1,793,437	App. 6 to 2d Rep. p. 86;
Ditto - - - ditto - - -	1802-3	13,464,537	1,168,373	App. 7 to 2d Rep. p. 95;
Ditto - - - ditto - - -	1803-4	13,271,385	2,549,229	and App. 46 to 3d Rep.
Ditto - - - ditto - - -	1804-5	14,949,395	3,505,149	p. 60.
Ditto - - - ditto - - -	1805-6	15,403,409	2,875,408	- - -
Ditto - - - ditto - - -	1806-7	14,535,739	1,742,302	- - -
Receipt on account of Chinsurah } Cause, App. 46 to 3d. Rep. p. 60 - }	- - -	54,601	- - -	- - -
App. 6 to 2d Rep. p. 86, and App. 7 } to 2d Rep. p. 95 - - - }	1807-8	15,669,905	1,763,478	- - -
Ditto - - - ditto - - -	1808-9	15,525,055	- - -	- - -
Papers, Feb. 1830, No. 2. p. 14, and } No. 3. p. 25 - - - }	1809-10	16,464,391	1,089,269	Papers, Feb. 1830, No. 2. }
Political Freight, &c. received of Go- } vernment, App. 46 to 3d Rep. p. 60 }	- - -	289,076	- - -	p. 15 - - - }
Papers, Feb. 1830, No. 2. p. 14, and } No. 3. p. 25 - - - }	1810-11	16,679,198	- - -	Ditto, and No. 3. p. 25. -

If these tables cannot be contravened, and I do not perceive any fallacy in them, it follows,
That the above balance, not otherwise accounted for, has been applied to

Commercial purposes	- - - - -	£.
Interest charged in this account	- - - - -	£. 52,352,803
Whereas all that was required for Political purposes is	- - - - -	
shown in the former Table to amount to no more than	- - - - -	11,208,417

Appendix, No. 25.

Correspondence,
&c. relating to
Mr. R. Wilkinson's
Statements on the
Finances of the East
India Company.

Difference - - - 40,963,760

There has therefore been applied to Commerce from Indian revenue and }
loans ultimately charged to Revenue, in 35 years, from 1793 to 1828 } 52,172,177

Or it may be thus stated :

The Revenue, as shown in the former Table, could, from 1793 to 1828, have		
cleared itself of all debt, and have accumulated a surplus in 1828 of	-	*4,347,675
But Revenue has been deprived of this surplus, and burthened		
(by Commerce) with a debt, in 1828, of	- - -	£. 47,504,558
Add, discrepancies in the Papers, as stated	- - -	319,944
		47,824,502
		£ 52,172,177

And to this sum of 52,172,177 *l.* are to be added, loan from the Nabob of Oude,
1,109,975 *l.* and loan from the Bank and interest, say 3,300,000 *l.*

I am, &c.
(signed) Robert Wilkinson.

* This differs from the Balance stated in Table (A.) only by including the year 1827-28.

Mr. Wilkinson's Letter of the 10th of May 1831.

Charges, including those on Subsidies and of Ceded and Conquered Countries.	Net Charges of Bencoolen, Prince of Wales Island, &c.	Net Charges of St. Helena.	Political and Territorial Charges paid in England.	Interest on Debts.	Diminution of Debt by repayment of Loans.	Surplus remaining unapplied to Territorial Purposes at the end of each Year, including the Surplus of preceding Years after 1793-4.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
6,066,924	40,822	- - -	171,392	526,205	666,408	805,019
6,083,507	62,080	- - -	163,399	484,301	506,325	1,531,600
6,474,247	104,154	- - -	199,128	414,750	- - -	2,542,365
7,081,191	101,190	- - -	375,097	426,847	- - -	4,581,062
7,411,401	163,299	- - -	203,784	603,926	- - -	5,982,387
8,417,813	120,668	- - -	300,736	721,550	- - -	6,791,431
8,998,154	171,363	- - -	273,817	957,236	- - -	7,542,303
10,405,501	156,325	- - -	307,635	1,062,684	- - -	8,706,524
11,023,452	241,220	- - -	482,730	1,386,593	- - -	9,529,555
10,965,427	196,848	- - -	393,207	1,361,453	- - -	11,245,530
13,001,083	304,056	- - -	435,224	1,394,322	- - -	11,931,459
14,548,433	372,163	- - -	485,604	1,566,750	- - -	13,413,053
15,561,328	250,599	- - -	575,795	1,860,090	- - -	13,444,058
15,283,908	179,197	- - -	492,083	2,224,956	- - -	11,596,556
13,624,622	128,737	- - -	505,797	2,225,668	- - -	12,545,115
13,151,224	158,208	- - -	550,766	2,241,665	1,131,031	10,837,276
13,775,577	119,540	83,821	1,057,225	2,159,019	- - -	11,484,830
13,909,983	108,443	81,220	1,119,391	2,196,691	3,471,578	7,276,722

The preceding Account—Statement (B.)—continued.

REFERENCES.	Years.	Gross Revenues	Increase of Debt by additional Loans.	REFERENCES.
		£.	£.	
Papers, Feb. 1830, No. 2. p. 14 } and No. 3. p. 25 }	1811-12	16,605,616	1,440,521	- - - - -
Ditto - - - ditto - - -	1812-13	16,459,774	290,897	- - - - -
Ditto - - - ditto - - -	1813-14	17,228,711	945,433	- - - - -
Ditto - - - and No. 4. p. 27 -	1814-15	17,231,191	1,671,183	Papers, Feb. 1830, No. 2. p. 15, and No. 3. p. 25.
Ditto - - - ditto - - -	1815-16	17,168,195	618,127	
Ditto - - - ditto - - -	1816-17	18,010,135	548,298	
Ditto - - - ditto - - -	1817-18	18,305,265	971,283	
Ditto - - - ditto - - -	1818-19	19,392,002	2,692,990	
Ditto - - - ditto - - -	1819-20	19,172,506	2,438,822	
Ditto - - - - - - -	1820-21	21,292,036	- - -	
Ditto - - - - - - -	1821-22	21,753,271	- - -	Ditto, and No. 4, p. 27
Ditto - - - - - - -	1822-23	23,120,934	- - -	
Ditto - - - - - - -	1823-24	21,238,623	- - -	
Ditto - - - and No. 4. p. 27 -	1824-25	20,705,152	1,232,440	
Ditto - - - ditto - - -	1825-26	21,096,966	6,132,766	Ditto
Ditto - - - ditto - - -	1826-27	23,327,753	1,008,935	
2d Rep. of 1830 (4to.) pp. 1148, 1156, 1166; Revenue Account, May 1830, p. 59; Papers, Feb. 1830, No. 4. p. 27 - - -	1827-28	22,802,947	4,633,682	2d Rep. of 1830, (4to.), pp. 1148, 1156, 1166, 1174, 1179; and Papers, Feb. 1830, No. 2. p. 15.
Amount, consisting of	£.		50,922,533	
Gross Revenue - - - - -	552,156,552			
Receipt on the Chinsurah Cause	54,601			
Political Freight, &c. of Government	289,076			
		552,500,229		

RECAPITULATION:

RECEIPTS:	£.
Gross Revenue - - - - -	552,156,552
On the Chinsurah Cause in 1806-7 - - -	54,601
Political Freight, &c. from Government - - -	289,076
Increased Debt - - - - -	39,852,834
DISBURSEMENTS:	
Charges, including those on Subsidies, &c.	489,180,310
Ditto, Bencoolen, Prince of Wales' Is- land, &c. - - - - -	5,069,114
Ditto, St. Helena, 1809-10 to 1827-28	1,887,462
Ditto, Political and Territorial, paid in England - - - - -	32,654,957
Interest on Debts (being 40,963,760 l. be- yond the Sum of 11,208,417 l., which is shown by the former Table to have been all that was necessary for Territorial Purposes) - - - - -	52,352,803
SURPLUS, as stated, totally unac- counted for, if not applied to Commercial Purposes - - -	11,208,417
£.	592,353,063
	592,353,063

Charges, including those on Subsidies and of Ceded and Conquered Countries.	Net Charges of Bencoolen, Prince of Wales' Island, &c.	Net Charges of St. Helena.	Political and Territorial Charges paid in England.	Interest on Debts.	Diminution of Debt by repayment of Loans.	Surplus remaining unapplied to Territorial Purposes at the end of each Year, including the Surplus of preceding Years, after 1793-4.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
13,220,967	86,434	81,854	1,077,768	1,457,077	- - -	9,398,759
13,659,429	118,357	82,992	1,378,760	1,491,870	- - -	9,417,022
13,617,725	114,703	95,254	1,212,413	1,537,434	- - -	11,013,637
14,182,451	112,163	92,087	1,194,596	1,502,217	- - -	12,832,497
15,081,587	127,853	97,705	1,281,885	1,584,157	- - -	12,445,632
15,129,839	107,667	97,705	1,265,550	1,719,470	- - -	12,683,834
15,844,964	122,088	97,705	1,176,642	1,753,018	- - -	12,965,965
17,558,615	112,519	97,705	1,280,540	1,665,928	- - -	14,335,650
17,040,848	144,344	97,705	1,415,446	1,940,327	- - -	15,308,308
17,520,612	122,338	97,705	1,300,164	1,902,585	333,014	15,323,926
17,555,668	110,111	97,705	1,377,884	1,932,835	866,421	15,136,573
18,083,482	134,668	120,093	1,559,107	1,694,731	1,751,997	14,913,429
18,902,511	145,008	112,268	1,153,866	1,652,449	2,342,925	11,843,025
20,410,929	169,828	109,449	1,580,259	1,460,433	- - -	10,049,719
22,346,365	103,872	110,413	1,817,232	1,575,941	- - -	11,325,628
21,424,894	93,473	114,500	2,429,894	1,749,068	- - -	9,850,487
21,815,649	164,776	119,576	2,060,141	1,918,557	- - -	11,208,417
489,180,310	5,069,114	1,887,462	32,654,957	52,352,803	11,069,699	

Balance, being Increase of Debt - - - (a) 39,852,834

£. 50,922,533

Remarks :—In this Statement the Loan from the Nabob of Oude
and the Loan from the Bank of England - - -
with Interest thereon, say - - -
are not introduced.

£.
1,109,975
2,500,000
800,000
£. 4,409,975

(a) This sum of - - - 39,852,834
being added to the amount of Debt, 1st May 1793 - 7,971,668

Gives as the amount of Indian Debt, } 47,824,502
in 1827-28 - - - }
Which is stated in the Annual Revenue Accounts, } 47,504,558
May 1830, at - - - }

There is therefore some discrepancy, for which the
Printed Papers are accountable.

Difference - - - £. 319,944

Appendix, No. 25.

Correspondence,
&c. relating to
Mr. R. Wilkinson's
Statements on the
Finances of the East
India Company.

(No. 3.)—LETTER from *T. Hyde Villiers*, Esq. to *Mr. R. Wilkinson*,
dated India Board, Nov. 24th, 1831.

Sir,

MR. RICKARDS has informed me that you have had under your consideration the Public Accounts of the East India Company, which he placed in your hands, and he has left with me some papers, showing the general results at which you have arrived. Mr. Rickards also stated to me, that you would be willing to give any explanation of the method you had pursued which might be desired by this Department. I therefore beg leave to inform you, that there are some points upon which I should be happy to receive your explanations, and that I should be prepared to forward to you my inquiries immediately on receiving your permission to do so.

I am, &c.

(signed) *T. Hyde Villiers*.

(No. 4.)—LETTER from *Mr. Robert Wilkinson* to *T. Hyde Villiers*, Esq.
dated 3, Copthall-buildings, 25th Nov. 1831.

Sir,

I HAVE had the honour to receive your letter of the 24th instant, and shall be happy to give, either personally, or in any other manner which you may be pleased to prescribe, the explanations required.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Robert Wilkinson*.

(No. 5.)—LETTER from *T. Hyde Villiers*, Esq. to *Mr. Robert Wilkinson*,
dated India Board, 8th Dec. 1831.

Sir,

I BEG leave to acknowledge your letter, dated the 25th ultimo, and, with reference to the permission which your letter conveys, to forward to you certain Queries, herewith enclosed, which have been prepared relative to your Statements of the East India Accounts.

I shall be much obliged to you for any explanations which you may be enabled to supply upon the points referred to, or would show you any documents in this office which you may be desirous of consulting in the public records.

I remain, &c.

(signed) *T. Hyde Villiers*.

(Enclosure in No. 5.)

QUERIES relative to *Mr. Wilkinson's* Statements.

ON what principle several charges, stated by the Select Committee of 1812, in the Fourth Report, page 452, to be Territorial Expenses "not included in the Accounts of Revenues and Charges annually presented to the House," have been omitted from the Territorial Expenditure, *e. g.*

Expenses of Ceylon and Eastern Islands - - - £. 1,661,345

Payment to Creditors of Nabob of Arcot and Rajah of Tanjore - 1,359,013 ?

Why, in the first sixteen years, no charge for St. Helena is inserted, although it is stated, in Appendix 51 of the Report above referred to, to have amounted to £. 1,105,351 ?

How it occurs, that of the amounts described in the same Appendix as "Doubtful as to the part Territorial or Commercial," and Dead Stock, and which (excluding the charge of St. Helena, Bencoolen and Prince of Wales' Island), exceeds £. 3,000,000, no part is charged against the Territory ?

Have the other items in that Appendix received full consideration ?

The same query as above as to charges termed "Doubtful" in 1812, which, for late years, are contained in Nos. 16 to 19 of the Papers of 1830, and there stated not to be included in the other charges, amounting to £. 741,000; the greater part of which is in those documents described expressly as "Territorial" ?

Upon what grounds all reference to the fact of the Cash and Bills in the Indian Treasuries having increased between 1793 and 1828 by £. 6,251,867, (*vide* Second Report, Appendix No. 8, and continuation of No. 6 of Papers of 1830), has been omitted, and the inference drawn that that amount has been "applied to Commercial purposes" ?

(No. 6.)—LETTER from Mr. *Robert Wilkinson* to *T. Hyde Villiers, Esq.*;
dated 3, Copthall-buildings, 17th Dec. 1831.

Sir,

I HAVE now the honour to transmit answers to the Queries proposed to me.

As it is difficult to treat of detached portions of the subject without some appearance of complication, if I have not succeeded in rendering myself intelligible, I should consider myself obliged by an opportunity of adding, either personally or otherwise, such further explanations as may be necessary.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Robert Wilkinson.*

Correspondence,
&c. relating to
Mr. R. Wilkinson's
Statements on the
Finances of the
East India Com-
pany.

(Enclosure in No. 6.)

EXPLANATIONS, &c.

BEFORE I proceed to consider each particular query, I must ask permission to make one or two general observations applicable to the whole; and in the first place it is necessary to bear in mind the precise nature of the propositions presumed to be established by my Tables. The first, marked (A), professes to prove that the Territorial revenues of the Company have, since 1793, been more than sufficient to supply the expenses of administering the Government of India, and have neither needed nor received assistance from any Commercial profits of the Company, nor from Indian loans, (except temporarily to the extent of 2,500,000*l.*), and that it is therefore incorrect to charge the Territorial revenue with the principal or interest of a debt which must have been contracted for other purposes. The second, marked (B), undertakes to show, that the Indian loans, contracted since 1793, cannot have been expended, in addition to the Territorial revenues, upon the administration of the Indian government, because in that case, upon an account debited with the whole of the revenue and loans, and credited with the whole of the charges of that administration, including the interest upon the whole debt as a part of those charges, there could not possibly remain any balance, whereas there appears a surplus of receipts amounting to 11,208,417*l.* These propositions are perfectly distinct from the object proposed in the extract given from the Fourth Report, and the accompanying Appendix, No. 51, which is primarily to account for the deterioration of 11,020,566*l.* on the general affairs, Territorial and Commercial, of the Company; the classification of the causes to which it is attributed into "Territorial, Commercial and Doubtful," being altogether incidental, and not affecting nor being intended to affect the argument of the Committee, as is manifest from their leaving more than half the amount "Doubtful."

In the next place, I may be permitted to complete the quotation given in the queries from the Report, viz. "Territorial expenses not included in the Accounts of Revenues and Charges annually presented to the House," by the addition of the remaining part of the paragraph, which will then stand as follows:—

"The extent in which the Political branch of the affairs has contributed to produce the balance (of 11,020,566*l.* before spoken of) is stated at the sum of 6,364,931*l.*, which sum results from adding to the surplus charges of India every other positive expense belonging to the territories, which had not been included in the Accounts of Revenues and Charges annually presented to the House, being in the greatest part disbursements made in England, either by His Majesty's Paymaster-general for the troops serving in India, or by the Company at home for freight of military, or the expense considered to have been incurred under this head."

We have here a declaration of what the Honourable Committee profess to have done; in order to account for the defalcation of 11,020,566*l.*, they say, it will be found to have been occasioned, in the greatest part, by disbursements made in England, &c. which had not been included in the Accounts of Revenues and Charges annually presented to the House. And this conducts us to the real question at issue, which is, (not whether the printed Statements of Indian Revenue and Charges, but) whether the Tables A and B contain in effect an account of every charge indicated by the Honourable Company, which is properly Territorial, including those which had not been brought into the Accounts annually presented to the House. I am aware that the former do not comprise the Territorial disbursements made in England, which are the subject of a separate statement in the printed Papers, but they are incorporated into the Tables A and B.

I may now proceed to consider separately the several queries, of which the first is,

"On what principle several charges stated by the Select Committee of 1812, in the Fourth Report, page 452, to be Territorial expenses, not included in the Accounts of Revenues

Revenues and Charges annually presented to the House have been omitted from the Appendix, No. 25. Territorial expenditure; *e. g.*

Correspondence, &c. relating to Mr. R. Wilkinson's Statements on the Finances of the East India Company.	" Expenses of Ceylon and Eastern Islands - - - - -	£. 1,661,345
	" Payment to Creditors of Nabob of Arcot and Rajah of Tanjore - - - - -	1,359,013?"
	With respect to the expenses of Ceylon and Eastern Islands, I do not find anything said of this item of 1,661,345 <i>l.</i> in the Report, nor does it appear from whence it was derived. The reference is to the Appendix No. 17 of the Third Report, where it is stated at 1,223,571 <i>l.</i> , and where it is also stated, that of the whole of the claims admitted against the Public - - - - -	
		£. 8,212,372
	There have been brought to the debit of Indian Charges and Interest - - - - -	6,988,801
	Leaving the above sum not brought to the debit of Indian Charges or Interest	1,223,571

This Appendix No. 17, is a statement of the Honourable Company's Claims on the Public and does not purport to be an Account of their actual disbursements on the objects specified, much less does it appear to me to furnish the means of instituting such an examination as would enable an inquirer to point out in figures the precise amount which ought to have been charged to Territory and Commerce respectively; when, therefore, it is asked, why was not this sum brought in the same manner as the larger amount of 6,988,801 *l.* to the account of Indian Charges, the answer, in the absence of the necessary documents, can only be general, that in the judgment of the Company, who abstained from charging it to Territory, this was the portion strictly Commercial, and therefore it would have been misplaced there. If indeed the Company have advanced 1,223,571 *l.*, which they have been unable to recover, they have sustained a loss, which may be legitimately used to account for so much of the defalcation found on their general concerns Territorial and Commercial; but it by no means follows that it should be charged to Territorial revenue, and especially when the Company, in their own analysis of the General Account, not intended to favour the Revenue at the expense of Commerce, have not deemed it right, with all the particulars before them, so to charge it, it must be considered as a Commercial loss.

Respecting that part of the payments to the creditors of the Nabob of Arcot and the Rajah of Tanjore, made in India, viz. 1,058,953 *l.* and 64,044 *l.* as stated in the Appendix 51, the reference is to Nos. 18 and 19 of the Third Report, where I find nothing from which it can be ascertained that these are the sums so paid and omitted in the Account of Charges at Madras; while in the Appendix to the Second Report, No. 6, B, purporting to be a Statement of the gross and net Receipts from Subsidies and Revenues of Ceded and Conquered Countries, there is an account of disbursements amounting to many millions sterling, but without a detailed specification of particulars; the results are transferred to the Appendix, No. 6, which the Committee, in the same Report, have assured us contains "every charge incurred in the government and defence of the possessions in India."

If the authority of the Honourable Committee must be respected in the one instance, it is neutralized by their equally positive evidence in the other; and we have nothing left in the entire absence of such details as might enable us to undertake a satisfactory analysis, but the strong probability, amounting to a moral certainty, that the Madras Presidency, in transmitting their accounts, would of course include the sums paid to those creditors, and that these, being considered territorial, have been charged against Territorial revenue, included in the Madras Accounts of their respective periods.

With respect to the portions paid in London, viz. 10,960 *l.* and 225,056 *l.*, as I find them in the General Statement, Appendix No. 22 of the Fourth Report, and they have not been included in the "Political Charges paid in England," described in Appendix 46 of the Third Report; if these are necessarily to be accounted Political charges, as in my judgment they ought to be, they remain to be charged against Territorial revenue; but the Honourable Company seem to have decided that they are not so to be considered by omitting them in the statement of Political charges.

Query. "Why, in the first 16 years, no charge for St. Helena is inserted, although it is stated, in Appendix 51 of the Report above referred to, to have amounted to 1,105,351 *l.*?"

On the subject of this query the printed Papers are sufficiently explicit to enable me to say that the charge for St. Helena for the first 16 years is included in the Tables A and B. In the Appendix No. 51 referred to, as well as the Report itself, "Supplies to Bencoolen, Prince of Wales Island, St. Helena, &c." from 1792-3 to 1808-9, are stated at 2,817,146 *l.*; the reference in the margin is to page 63 of the Second Report, which again refers to the Appendix No. 6 of that Report, where the "Supply to Bencoolen, Penang, &c." for the same period, amounts to the precise sum of 2,817,146 *l.*, consisting of the items transferred into my Tables, including therefore the whole supply to St. Helena.

The "Charges and Losses at St. Helena adjusted," 1,046,653 *l.*, and "Increase of Dead Stock at St. Helena," 58,698 *l.*, making together 1,105,351 *l.*, the subject of the query, are of course comprised in the larger amount.

Query. "How it occurs that of the amounts described in the same Appendix as 'doubtful as to the part Territorial or Commercial,' and 'Dead Stock,' and which (excluding the charge of St. Helena, Bencoolen, and Prince of Wales' Island) exceeds 3,000,000 *l.*, no part is charged against the Territory?"

The charges relating to St. Helena being disposed of, there remain, of the class termed "Doubtful" in the Appendix, No. 51, the following, viz.

Appendix, No. 25.

	£.	Correspondence, &c. relating to Mr. R. Wilkinson's Statements on the Finances of the East India Company.
1st. Losses on Consignments from port to port in India - -	873,403	
2d. Losses at the several Presidencies, not included in the Charges	461,428	
3d. Paid on participation of the Public - - - - -	500,000	
4th. Seamen raised for Government - - - - -	47,000	
5th. Loss on Loyalty Loan - - - - -	107,878	
6th. Interest on postponed Bills - - - - -	120,963	
7th. Paid owners of Rice Ships - - - - -	110,595	
	2,221,267	
To which is added,		
8th. Increase of Dead Stock in India, by purchase there or consignments from England - - - - -	862,992	
	£. 3,084,259	

It is remarkable of all these, that the Honourable Committee, with all the means of information before them (as I suppose) have not undertaken to determine that any one of them ought to be debited to Territorial revenue. With respect to the first, viz. Losses on consignments from port to port in India, if we were to understand the term "losses" in its ordinary acceptation, as implying destruction or damage on the transit, it would depend on the object of the consignment (upon which we have no explanation) whether the loss should be charged to Territory or Commerce; but the reference is to Appendix No. 22 of the Third Report, where the amount is described as a mere discrepancy between the books of Bengal and those of Fort St. George and Bombay; it must be presumed that Bengal, in transmitting its annual General Statement, took credit for the full amount of its supplies to the other Presidencies, and before it can be determined whether any loss beyond that which has been brought to account, be really chargeable either to Territory or Commerce, and in what proportions, it would be necessary to have access to documents which I have not found amongst the printed Papers.

2d. Losses at the several Presidencies, not included in the Charges. As these do not appear to be arrears of revenue they must be presumed to be Commercial debts, written off as irrecoverable, in which case they cannot be charged against Territory; the reference is to Appendix No. 23 of the Third Report, where we have no information beyond the fact that they are "losses."

3d. Paid on participation of the Public. This I understand to be a part of the price of the Honourable Company's exclusive trade, therefore Commercial, and not chargeable against Territory.

4th. Seamen raised for Government, 47,000*l.* This is too trifling an amount to require much comment; if upon the first view, it would appear chargeable to Territory, the Honourable Company seem to have decided otherwise by excluding it from the Political charges.

5th. Loss on Loyalty Loan.

6th. Interest on postponed Bills.

7th. Paid owners of Rice Ships.

In the absence of all special circumstances, it seems to me difficult to conceive that these can be considered in any other light than as losses on Commercial transactions, with which, therefore, it would be improper to charge Territory.

8th. Increase of Dead Stock in India, by purchases there or consignments from England, The cost of the Dead Stock has been included in the Indian charges, as I well recollect to have read in some part of the printed Papers.

Query. "Have the other items in that Appendix received full consideration?"

They have been considered, and I do not find anything there clearly chargeable to Territory beyond the amount already comprised in my Tables.

Query. "The same query as above as to all charges termed 'doubtful' in 1812, which for later years are contained in Nos. 16 to 19 of the Papers of 1830, and there stated not to be included in the other charges, amounting to 741,000*l.*, the greater part of which is in those accounts described expressly as Territorial?"

I regret that not having at present access to the Papers of 1830 referred to, I cannot give a definitive answer to this query; when I shall have had an opportunity of seeing them, if anything is found there properly Territorial, and not comprised in the Tables A and B I shall readily admit it.

Query. "Upon what grounds all reference to the fact of the cash and bills in the Indian treasuries having increased between 1793 and 1828 by 6, 251,867*l.* (*vide* Second Report, Appendix No. 8, and continuation of No. 6 of Papers of 1830) has been omitted, and the inference drawn that that amount has been applied to Commercial purposes?"

I must here again ask permission to recal attention to the real question, with which, as I submit with great deference, this item can have no manner of connexion. When it is

Appendix, No. 25.

Correspondence,
&c. relating to
Mr. R. Wilkinson's
Statements on the
Finances of the
East India Com-
pany.

inquired respecting the general funds paid into the Treasury, what part has been received and disbursed on account of Territory, and what part on account of Commerce, it seems irrelevant to reply that there is a balance of 6,000,000 *l.* remaining unexpended; because the only question at issue must be answered before it can be determined to whom or in what proportion that balance belongs. It cannot even be used to account for a defalcation on the General Account Territorial and Commercial, because the defalcation is a result after considering the 6,000,000 *l.* as an asset; accordingly, it is not found in the Appendix No. 51.

It may be remarked, in general, of the particulars given by the Honourable Committee in that Appendix, that they are not proposed as new matter which has never before been brought to any account, but as being of the nature of loss or unproductive expenditure, and as having in that character occasioned a defalcation in the Honourable Company's general state, Territorial and Commercial, of 11,020,566 *l.*; for this purpose they are equally effectual, whether Territorial or Commercial. The deficiency I do not question. That the particulars mentioned by the Honourable Committee have contributed to produce that deficiency I do not dispute; every thing of a similar character must necessarily have contributed to it; but I confidently believe that they are either Commercial, or in the instances in which they are Territorial, they have already been introduced (with possibly some minute and unimportant exceptions) into the Tables A and B; in which case, the position is incontrovertibly established, that the defalcation on the Honourable Company's general affairs is not Territorial but wholly Commercial.

3, Copthall-buildings, London, 17th Dec. 1831.

(signed) *Rob. Wilkinson.*

(No. 7.)—Letter from *T. Hyde Villiers, Esq.* to *Mr. Robert Wilkinson*,
dated, India Board, February 8, 1832.

Sir,

IN reference to your letter of the 17th of December, I beg to enclose some remarks on the Answers which accompanied your letter; and I shall be obliged by your favouring me, at your earliest convenience, with any observations which you may wish to make thereon.

I am, &c.

(signed) *T. Hyde Villiers.*

(Enclosure in No. 7.)

REMARKS on the Statements relating to the Finances of India, forwarded by *Mr. Rickards*.

THE Accounts prepared under the direction of *Mr. Rickards* have in view, it is presumed, to support the position laid down by that gentleman in his evidence before the Committees of both Houses of Parliament, that so far from the East India Company's Commerce having assisted the Territorial concern, the former has not only constantly received extensive support from the latter, but the whole of the debt of India, since 1793, has been incurred exclusively for Commercial purposes.

The principle of the Statements now referred to, and the results drawn from them, appear to be the following, as may be gathered from the documents themselves, and from the explanatory letters of *Mr. Wilkinson*, the accountant employed by *Mr. Rickards*, which accompanied them. It is first asserted, that none of the Accounts before Parliament contain materials for an accurate statement of the Company's Commercial affairs: it is hereupon assumed, that as what pertains to the Territorial branch of the finances is fully set forth, if the resources and disbursements of that branch are first accurately ascertained, it will become apparent what has been the real condition of the Commercial concern, and "whether and in what degree" relief has been derived by the Territory from the Commerce, or the contrary.

The first Statement (A) professes to show that the Territorial revenues were sufficient, with the aid of a loan of 2,500,000 *l.* in the course of the period, not merely to defray the Territorial charges abroad and at home, (provided, however, only so much interest on the debts is included as is assumed to have been occasioned by loans for political purposes), but likewise that they would have discharged the debt outstanding in 1793, and that a surplus of 5,704,870 *l.*, in 1826–27, would have remained to the Territory.

A second Statement (B) exhibits the whole of the revenues and the net increase of the India debt as the Territorial resources, on which, charging the whole expenditure, including all the interest on the debt, there still results a surplus receipt in 1827–28 of 11,208,417 *l.* which is said to be wholly unaccounted for, unless applied to Commercial purposes. To this surplus is subsequently added (in the letter dated 10th May 1831) the difference between the total interest paid, viz.

And the total interest on the debt alleged to have been incurred for
Political purposes in Statement A stated at 11,208,417 *l.*, but
which should be

that difference	- - - -	£. 52,352,803
added to the surplus above shown of	- - - -	11,389,043
	- - - -	40,963,760
	- - - -	11,208,417
makes a Total of	- - - -	52,172,177

Which

Which sum, it is asserted, "has been applied to Commerce from Indian revenue, and loans "ultimately charged to Revenue, in 35 years, from 1793 to 1828."

Appendix, No. 25.

Or, as it is represented in another form,	
Territory, between 1793 and 1828, has been deprived of its surplus of -	£. 4,347,675
And has been burthened by Commerce with a debt of - - - -	47,824,502
Producing the same result - - - - £.	52,172,177

Correspondence, &c. relating to Mr. R. Wilkinson's Statements on the Finances of the East India Company.

These Statements thus profess to have accomplished what a Committee of the House of Commons, after three years' laborious investigation, with access to every source of information, declared it impracticable to determine; namely, what portion of the Company's receipts and expenditure, before the year 1814, belonged to each of the two great branches of their concerns.

4th Report, 1812, p. 452.

The want of a separation of the Political from the Commercial transactions of the Company in their Accounts previous to 1814 must always render it impossible to decide this point satisfactorily, or to ascertain what part of the India debt was incurred during that period for Commercial, and what for Political purposes. The solution of these questions is not the present object: it is proposed only to show, by a few remarks on some of the more extensive errors of the Statements under review, that they are insufficient to answer the ends for which they have been prepared, or to establish the conclusions drawn from them.

As it is assumed that whatever of receipts, either from revenue or from loan, is not accounted for in the two Statements has been applied to Commerce, it is evident that omissions, either of current Territorial charge or of expenditure, increasing the value of the Territorial property or assets, must equally render the conclusions fallacious. This remark is as applicable to the Account A as it is to the Account B: for although the former contains chiefly revenue on one hand and charge on the other, yet it professes to bring to account as a receipt as much debt as was required for Territorial purposes, and as a charge as much interest as was occasioned by that debt. Whatever therefore had a tendency to increase the debt and the interest, must proportionately alter its result.

In proceeding to notice some of the errors apparent in the Statements, the earliest period will be most attended to, because the want of separation in the Accounts leaves more room for erroneous representations, and because the Accounts of that period have undergone the investigation of a Committee of Parliament, the result of which is on record.

The first omission that attracts attention in the Statement A is, that the column headed "Net Charges of St. Helena" is entirely blank during the first 16 years, A note intimates that these charges "are supposed to be included in those for Bencoolen, &c. until 1809-10, when they begin to be separately stated."

That a part of the supply to St. Helena, namely, that from India, is included with those to Bencoolen, &c., is true, but it is clear, on the face of the Accounts, that but a small part is there included, and that the chief supply to the island is from England, for, first, in Appendix No. 51 to the Fourth Report, in which the deterioration of property from 1793 to 1810 is accounted for, besides the surplus charge in India, which includes the supplies to Bencoolen, &c., there is inserted (page 520,) as an additional expenditure, Charges and Losses at St. Helena adjusted - - - - - £. 1,046,653

And for the purchase of Dead Stock at St. Helena - - - - -	58,698
Total - - - - £.	1,105,351

2dly, In the same Account, from the total "Supplies to Bencoolen, &c. is deducted the supply to St. Helena, included in it, which amounts only to - - - - - 131,406

Leaving still - - - - £.	973,945
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not charged in the Indian Accounts.

3dly, By reference to Appendix No. 19 to the same Report, which distinctly states the sources whence St. Helena derived her funds, it is evident that by far the larger part was derived from England, and consequently could not be included in the charges of the Indian Governments.

As the Statements now referred to profess to include every Territorial charge abroad and at home, and as they include the charge of St. Helena in the later years, the net charge of 973,945 l., above shown, ought to have been charged against the Territory. Such also was the principle adopted in the plan of separation of 1814. As a Territorial charge, it must have been provided for by an equivalent issue from Territorial resources in India. To the sum above stated must be added, therefore, interest on the amount during the greater part of the period; for in most of the years subsequently to 1796-7 the revenues were insufficient to defray the charges, and money must have been borrowed to defray this charge; and further, in the several years in which the surplus of receipt from Revenue was insufficient to discharge the interest on the debt, new debt must have been contracted for that purpose; so that in order to correct the statement of interest adopted in the Account, compound interest on much of the amount to which this remark applies should also be added.

Appendix, No. 25. Another class of Territorial payments of large amount is omitted from the Statements, consisting of the sums paid to the creditors of the Nabobs of the Carnatic and the Rajah of Tanjore. The amounts are—

Correspondence, &c. relating to Mr. R. Willinson's Statements on the Finances of the East India Company.	Payment to Creditors of the Nabobs of Arcot in India	-	-	-	£. 1,058,953
	Ditto to ditto of Rajah of Tanjore in India	-	-	-	64,044
	Ditto to ditto of the Nabobs of Arcot at home	-	-	-	10,960
	Ditto to ditto of Rajah of Tanjore, ditto -	-	-	-	225,056
	Total	-	-	-	£. 1,359,013

3d Report, p. 365. These payments are described, in the Third Report of the Select Committee, as "an issue of money, or loss, which may, in fact, be classed among the charges of the Indian Territories;" and in the Fourth Report, as "immediately connected with the Territorial affairs of the Company."

4th Report, p. 440. They constituted a charge or incumbrance on the districts which the above-mentioned native princes made over by treaty to the Company, arising out of debts not contracted by the latter, and not having formed a part of their resources.

3d Report, App. Nos. 18 & 19. Interest on the amount also requires to be added, upon the principle described under the last head. It should be observed, that in the years in which the principal part of these payments was made at Madras, there was a deficit at that Presidency, and money must have been borrowed to meet them.

2d Report, App. No. 4. Of a large class of charges not included among the sums charged on the revenues, denominated by the Select Committee, in their Fourth Report, "Doubtful as to the part Territorial or Commercial," and "Increase of Dead Stock," which from 1793 to 1809, amount together to 6,875,350 l., no part is admitted into these Statements as chargeable to the Territory, except the supplies to Bencoolen, Prince of Wales Island, &c. amounting to 2,817,146 l. thus leaving a further sum of 4,058,204 l., which, although the precise proportion chargeable to each branch cannot be ascertained, it would be very inequitable to place to the exclusive account of the Commercial branch.

App. to 3d Report, Nos. 22 & 23. The losses by consignments from port to port in India, and losses at the several Presidencies, amounting to 1,334,831 l., must be, to a great extent, political, considering the extensive consignments of political property in constant transit by sea during a period of more or less active warfare, and the losses arising in exchange, and other contingencies affecting the financial transactions of so wide a range of Territorial possession; and considering likewise, that the Company do not generally carry on any trade from port to port in India.

Accounts of 1830, Nos. 16 & 17. Further similar losses were incurred from 1809-10 to 1813-14, amounting to 301,598 l.; and from 1814-15 to 1826-27, losses, exclusively of a Territorial character, amounting to 349,307 l.

4th Report, p. 448. Of the sum paid to the Public as "participation," namely, 500,000 l. the Territorial revenues must be considered as supplying at least one moiety. The Committee of 1812 denominated this sum "a certain portion of the profits accruing to the Company from the prosperity of their Revenue and Commerce." The Territory, therefore, should certainly bear a share of the payment.

Papers of 1830, No. 24, p. 55: Increase of Dead Stock not in Charges 1792-3 to 1808-9 to 1826-27 (Accounts of 1830, No. 19)

Of the Increase of Dead Stock, if a judgment may be formed by the proportion belonging to the two departments as shown in the Account of Stock per Computation of 1814, wherein the Company apportion what they consider to belong to each, nearly the whole of the sum of 1,012,636 l. disbursed on that account, would be Territorial, for the Territorial Dead Stock was valued in 1814 at 11,735,532 l., the Commercial at 475,364 l. only.

There are other particulars under this head, a proportion of which might be easily shown to have been political, but their amount is not such as to render it of importance for the present purpose. Looking, therefore only to the three heads above noticed; if, of the losses which are brought to account from 1792-3 to 1813-14, amounting to 1,636,429 l., the sum of

which is less than two thirds, be considered Territorial, and to this be added the Territorial loss since, viz.

and if, of the participation paid to the Public, one half is assumed to be on account of the Indian revenues, being

and if, further, of the Increase of Dead Stock there be considered as Territorial

the result will be, that an additional sum of

£. 1,000,000

349,307

250,000

850,000

£. 2,449,307

should have been included, under these heads alone, as expenditure on Territorial account, together with the interest accruing upon it, in consequence of the insufficiency of the revenues to defray the demands upon them in most years, which caused a proportionate augmentation of the India debt.

Thus, under the three principal heads which have already been considered payments out of Territorial resources are not brought to account in the Statements under review, although

although contained in the documents from which those Statements were drawn, to the amount of 4,782,265 l.	St. Helena - - -	973,945
	Carnatic and Tanjore	
	Debts - - -	1,359,013
	Miscellaneous - - -	2,449,307
		<u>£. 4,782,265</u>

If only simple interest upon this amount, at the rate borne by the India debt, were added to it from the periods of disbursement to the year 1827-28, the effect of the omission of these charges would appear to be not less than 13,000,000 l. sterling.

But further and more extensive alterations would still be requisite.

Another important head of expenditure, not referred to in the Statements under consideration, is the advances made on account of His Majesty's Government for the capture and maintenance of Ceylon and the Eastern Islands, for the fitting out of expeditions during the late war, for supplies to the King's Navy in India, &c. &c. It appears, from the Appendix, No. 17 to the Third Report, that a large amount advanced on this account, and admitted by the Select Committee of 1808, was included in the charges and interest paid in India, and was charged upon the Revenues; but that a further part was not so included. In the Appendix No. 51 to the Fourth Report, already referred to, this part is stated to amount to 1,661,345 l., which, in the Third Report (page 365), is explained as consisting of the balance of admitted charge shown in Appendix No. 17; viz. - - - - - £. 1,223,571

And the sum advanced by the Company, but not admitted by the Select

Committee as a charge against the Public, amounting to - - - 437,774

Total as above - - - £. 1,661,345

This is evidently not a Commercial charge; and as it appears from the Account No. 17, that it occurred almost entirely in years in which there was a Territorial deficit, it follows that debt must have been incurred to meet it; which, together with the interest thereon, and the further debt and accruing interest in the majority of years when the produce of the revenues was insufficient to defray the charge of interest, constitutes a sum of large amount, which, although the transactions producing it are of a character different from such as are usually included under the Territorial branch of the Company's concerns, was strictly a political disbursement, and could not be "applied to Commerce." The amount, therefore, forms a further deduction from the funds assumed to have been so applied.

Here it may be proper to notice, that a continuation of this Account to a later period was presented to the Committee in the last Session, subsequently to the date of the Statements now under review. This Account embraces the extensive advances which were made for the outfit of the expeditions against the French and Dutch islands, and the subsequent supply of the captured settlements, which advances stand on a similar footing with those above-mentioned. It is stated expressly that no part of them was included in the charges, and for the most part they could only be supplied by a large increase of the Indian debt. The amount of these advances, from 1806-7 to 1821-2, was - £. 11,277,839

And the interest upon them is calculated at - - - - - £. 7,271,220

Credit is given for repayments by His Majesty's Government

made in England, amounting in principal to - - - - - 9,291,940

The interest on which is stated at - - - - - 3,574,903

Leaving a balance of Principal of - - - - - 1,985,899

And of Interest of - - - - - 3,696,317

Which balance was settled by compromise in 1822.

None of the above transactions are connected in any way with Commerce. The debt incurred on account of these large advances, instead of being incurred for Commercial purposes, as is alleged, was occasioned entirely by the demands for the King's service. As the repayments were made in England, they did not operate to reduce the debt thus increased, although, by their application to Territorial demands at home, they prevented, to that extent, its further increase.

But further, in the assumption that the surplus of Territorial receipts from revenue and from loans, which is made to appear in the Account B, is "wholly unaccounted for, unless it has been applied to Commerce," the fact has been passed over, which is evident on the face of the statements from which that account was compiled, that the *Balance of Cash and Bills in the Indian treasuries* has greatly increased during the period under review, and that by far the larger part of that increase must have been Territorial. Such balance must have been created by the application to that purpose of an equivalent amount of the Territorial resources, which amount has not been expended at all, and consequently cannot have been applied to Commerce.

On reference to Appendix No. 8, of the Second Report (1810), and to the continuation of No. 6 of the Papers of 1830, it will be seen that the increase of the balance in the treasuries, between 1793 and 1828, was 6,251,867 l. The increase has been gradual, but more rapid during the last half of the period. In the years in which it was not supplied from surplus Revenue, it must have been produced by the retention in the treasuries of money borrowed; not only, therefore, will the sum assumed to have been applied to Commerce be greatly diminished by the requisite correction arising from the actual amount of increase under this

	£.
On 30th April 1828 -	8,106,360
D° - - 1793 -	1,854,493
Increase - -	<u>£. 6,251,867</u>

Appendix, No. 25.

Correspondence,
&c. relating to
Mr. R. Wilkinson's
Statements on the
Finances of the
East India Com-
pany.

Accounts of 1830,
No. 6.

Continuation of
Accounts of 1830,
No. 6.

Lords' Evidence,
p. 337.

this head, but a still larger sum, in interest, with which the Territory is said to have been "burthened by Commerce," must, under this view, be carried to the account of the former.

That the cash so accumulated is mainly Territorial will be evident, when it is remembered that the increase has arisen from the multiplication of treasuries scattered over vast tracts of territory acquired during the period under review, arising from the cessions or conquests enumerated in the Narrative No. 2, (D) of the Papers of 1830, nearly the whole of which treasuries are exclusively maintained for Territorial purposes. This view is confirmed by the fact, that when the cash in the India treasuries was carried to separate account in the year 1814, the whole that was considered to be Commercial was 207,147*l.* out of 5,887,032*l.*

In 1828, the Commercial cash is stated to amount to 383,939*l.* out of a balance of 8,106,360*l.*

Further discrepancies in the Statements under consideration might be pointed out, some of them of not less amount than the heads of omitted charge first noticed in this Paper; but it is presumed that enough has been shown, and shown chiefly from the documents whence the materials of the Statements were selected, or from others in the same collections, to make it evident that the Statements cannot be relied upon, and that they by no means establish or countenance the assertions which gave birth to them. It may be further observed, that the Accounts in question equally fail in supporting the views taken by Mr. Rickards in the Statements presented by him to the Committee of the House of Lords in 1830, with the principles as well as the results of which the Accounts now brought forward are in several respects at variance.

(No. 8.)—Letter from Mr. Robert Wilkinson, to T. Hyde Villiers, Esq.
dated, 3, Copthall-buildings, 21 Feb. 1832.

Sir,

I REGRET that circumstances have rendered it impossible for me to transmit more promptly the accompanying observations on the Papers which I had the honour to receive from you. It is difficult to arrive at perfectly conclusive results with respect to detached portions of the Account between the Territorial and Commercial branches of the Honourable Company's concerns, unless principles be first agreed upon, and details investigated which the Honourable Company alone can furnish.

I have, &c.

(signed) Robert Wilkinson.

EXPLANATIONS, &c.

£. 973,945 charges
of St. Helena.

WITH respect to the first of the objections stated to the Tables, viz. the sum of 973,945*l.* charges of St. Helena, there is nothing in the Appendix No. 51, to the Fourth Report, which could lead to any other conclusion than that this sum is included in the larger amount, 2,817,146*l.*, as explained in my Statement of 17th December; if, however, it is to be considered as additional to that amount, its admission against Territorial revenue would only be subject to the general observation, that the whole of the expenses of

Bencoolen, Prince of Wales Island, &c., including St. Helena, to	
1808-9	£. 5,069,114
And of St. Helena separately, from 1809-10	1,887,462
Together	£. 6,956,576

although introduced into my Tables for the purpose of showing the result of the account of Indian revenues, even admitting these charges in conformity with the example in the Appendixes to the Reports, but subject to the explanations afterwards given by the Honourable Committee of their Non-territorial or only partially Territorial character, yet that in my judgment either the whole or by far the greater proportion ought to be struck out from the account of Territorial charges as strictly appertaining to Commerce, those establishments having been founded and maintained, as it appears to me, not with any view to Territorial objects, but for purposes exclusively Commercial.

£ 1,359,013 pay-
ment to the credi-
tors of the Nabob
of Arcot and Rajah
of Tanjore.

On the payments to the creditors of the Nabob of Arcot and the Rajah of Tanjore, I have nothing to add to the remarks in my Statement of 17th December, except that neither the "Observations," nor the Appendix No. 51, to the Fourth Report, establishes the position that 1,058,953*l.*, and 64,044*l.*, paid in India, and constituting the principal part of the amount, are not included in the Madras disbursements, and consequently not included in the Territorial charges.

Doubtful - - £. 5,953,660 The next item in the "Observations," viz. 5,953,660*l.*, denominated by Increase of Dead Stock 862,992 the Select Committee "doubtful," includes the charge for St. Helena Ditto at St. Helena - 58,698 973,945*l.*, which had already been treated of separately; and of the remaining items, I have only to observe, in addition to my Statement of 17 December, that I find nothing in the Appendix No. 51, to take the Dead Stock in India, 862,992*l.*, and ditto,

ditto, St. Helena, 58,698 *l.*, out of the general rule thus described in No. 19, p. 40, of the Papers of February 1830, and in various parts of the Reports: "These stores (speaking of Dead Stock) " are composed partly of stores purchased and paid for in India, and partly of stores purchased and paid for in England. The cost of the former has been included in the Indian charges; the cost of the latter has been stated in the Home charges." Nor does it appear what portion of them is Territorial; nor does either the Honourable Committee, or the writer of the Observations, deduce from the whole any specific sum as chargeable to Territory.

I have nothing further to remark on the 500,000 *l.* paid for participation of profits to the Public.

With respect to the losses by consignments from port to port in India, 1,334,831 *l.*, whatever importance might reasonably be attached to the description now given of the Honourable Company's transactions between port and port, the remarks in my Statement of 17 December still hold good to their full extent. Whether any, and what part, should be charged to Territory, must depend on an analysis, which the printed Papers do not supply the means of undertaking, and without such an investigation it is difficult to conceive that the Commissaries or others who supplied those shipments which were Territorial, did not charge them to some account in which credit has already been taken for them as disbursements or charges, and in that case it is erroneous to bring them forward a second time in the character of losses. The same reasoning is considered to apply to the additional sums of 301,598 *l.* from 1809-10 to 1813-14, and 349,307 *l.* from 1814-15 to 1826-27.

Without further information it is difficult to understand and impossible to ascertain that the sum of 921,690 *l.* and 90,946 *l.* increase of Dead Stock, are not included in the charges either of India or England at the various periods when the disbursements for them were made, and no explanation is given which requires that the rule before referred to must in this case be dispensed with. It is obvious that if they were included in political stores shipped from England or purchased in India, they are comprised as charges in my Tables.

The writer of the Observations proceeds to remark, that if the various particulars enumerated above were brought to account, they would constitute together an additional amount of charge against Territorial revenue of 4,782,265 *l.*, or, with interest to 1827-8, not less than 13,000,000 *l.*; but I beg leave to suggest, that the premises must be much better established before they can be admitted in the character contended for; nor, if they were, can it be thought sufficient merely to correct one side of the account while there are other large amounts to be brought to the opposite side, which ought in fairness to be considered in connexion with them, such as the following:

Loan in England in 1812, charged with the interest to Territorial revenue,	
for which Revenue received nothing	- - - - - £. 2,500,000
Interest thereon	- - - - - 1,307,985
Loan from the Nabob of Oude, liquidated by a grant of Territory	- - 1,109,975
	£. 4,917,960

These sums are not introduced into my Tables as receipts on account of Territory, and therefore are to be considered, until some general adjustment, embracing all these and other particulars, shall be made, as advances by Territory to Commerce, for which the former has not had credit, and constitute more than a sufficient set-off against the above 4,782,265 *l.*, even if the 6,956,576 *l.* disbursed for Bencoolen, St. Helena, &c., were allowed to remain a charge against Territory.

The next items of 1,223,571 *l.*, the balance of admitted, and 437,774 *l.* of unadmitted, claims against the Public, for the capture and maintenance of Ceylon and the Eastern Islands, &c. are introduced in the following manner: "It appears from the Appendix No. 17 to the Third Report, that a large amount advanced on this account, and admitted by the Select Committee of 1808, was included in the charges and interest paid in India, and was charged upon the Revenues, but that a further part was not so included; this further part was 1,661,345 *l.* composed of the two above-mentioned sums. This, it is said, was not a Commercial charge; that it was almost entirely occasioned in years in which there was a Territorial deficit, and that therefore debts must have been contracted to meet it. It is allowed that "the transactions producing it are of a character different from such as are usually included under the Territorial branch of the Company's concerns," but that it was "strictly a Political disbursement, and could not be applied to Commerce." Here are one or two assumptions; as, first, that there was a Territorial deficit in the years which gave occasion to these transactions; and, secondly, that they are necessarily to be charged to Territorial revenue. But to assume as a matter of course that there was a Territorial deficit in those years, is to take for granted what will not readily be admitted to the extent demanded, nor without adding to the revenues of current years the remaining surplus upon the Territorial receipts of former years, on an account fairly stated; and it is contended, that such an account would exhibit, not a deficiency, but a large surplus of Revenue for the whole period. Whether these expenses are properly chargeable to Territory must depend, as it appears to me, upon some considerations which have not been alluded to in the Observations, and, chiefly, whether the security or increase of the Indian Territorial revenue was the object of them; but this supposition is very positively negatived by the Honourable Company in their correspondence with the Lords of the Treasury on the subject of their

Appendix, No. 25.

Correspondence, &c. relating to Mr. R. Wilkinson's Statements on the Finances of the East India Company.

£. 500,000 paid to the Public,

Losses from Port to Port £. 1,334,831, and additional from 1809-10 to 1826-7

Increase of Dead Stock not in Charges.	
1792-3 to 1808-9	- £. 921,690
1826-7, D°, N° 19	- 90,946

£. 1,223,571 and £. 437,774, claims on the Public for Ceylon and the Eastern Islands.

Appendix, No. 25.

Correspondence,
&c. relating to
Mr. R. Wilkinson's
Statements on the
Finances of the
East India Com-
pany.

Appendix to First
Report, p. 52.

claims for reimbursement, as given in the Appendix to the First Report; they repeatedly declare that these expeditions were not considered necessary by the Company to those objects, and never would have been undertaken, except at the instance of the Government, against whom their claim is preferred, upon that ground, for the whole amount. What branch of the Company's concerns was it then which was to derive advantage from these undertakings, since Territorial revenue was certainly to receive none? They urge upon the consideration of the Lords of the Treasury the disadvantages arising to the Company from a state of war in India, arising out of European warfare; but subjoin, "although it may be admitted, that notwithstanding these additional imports, the trade of the Company during the last war flourished beyond example; still this circumstance produced considerable advantage to the State, in the mode above described, whereas the Company by no means benefited in proportion, because, from the heavy expenses of their military establishments, and other incidental causes, they have been obliged to borrow money in India at very high rates of interest, to supply the investments for Europe, which have furnished the sales at home, on which Government have reaped so great advantage, from the duties levied thereon." It is not surprising that the trade of the Company should appear to flourish under a system which allows the investments for Europe to be furnished from loans in India, not charged to Commerce, but to Territorial revenue, while the payments in England for Territorial account are likewise charged to Indian revenue. That the investments were so provided is here distinctly admitted; and something of the process by which Territory is thus burthened, and Commerce relieved, will appear from the consideration of the Appendixes No. 4 to the First Report, and No. 17 to the Third Report. We collect from the former, that the Company's claims on the Government amounted, in principal and interest, to 8,461,331 *l.*; and from the latter, that of this amount 8,212,372 *l.*, principal and interest, have been admitted; of which there has been 3,675,533 *l.* principal, and 3,313,268 *l.* interest, placed to the account of Indian charges, and consequently the principal, 3,675,533 *l.*, is included in my Table A in diminution of the balance which would otherwise have appeared as the surplus of Indian revenue; yet the whole, together with the 1,223,571 *l.*, alleged not to have been carried to the same account, are claimed from and liquidated by the Government. I am sensible that some part of this claim has not been repaid to the Company in money; there is a large deduction for Pay-office and Victualling-office demands; but it seems reasonable, upon the supposition that Territory was correctly charged with these disbursements in the first instance, that any monies received from the Government in repayment should pass to the credit of Territorial revenue: and it appears, from Appendix No. 4 to the First Report, that no less a sum than 3,400,000 *l.* of principal, carrying 841,900 *l.* interest, was so received in Leadenhall-street, from August 1798 to July 1806. It appears to me, therefore, that in the statement of Indian revenue, either the above 3,675,533 *l.* must be withdrawn from the charges, or 3,400,000 *l.* must be added to the receipts. When this correction is made, viz. when 3,400,000 *l.* are admitted as a receipt on account of Territorial revenue, if the balance of 1,661,345 *l.* be held to belong to the administration of the government of India, it would be rightly placed amongst the Indian charges.

Balance of Charges
on the French and
Dutch Islands,
Principal £. 1,985,899.
Interest £. 3,696,317.

The next item exhibits a balance of 1,985,899 *l.* principal, and 3,696,317 *l.* interest, abstracted from Territorial revenue or Indian loans, and applied to the outfit of expeditions against the French and Dutch Islands, and subsequent supplies to the captured settlements, from 1806-7 to 1821-2, which are represented to "stand on a similar footing with those above-mentioned." The first remark to be made upon this item is, that the Statement to which it refers, Appendix No. 41 to Evidence presented in October 1831, was printed subsequent to the preparation of my Tables, and could not therefore have been consulted by me. The second is, that when the documents upon which those Tables are founded are described as containing "the total annual amount of the Revenues and Charges" of India; and when this description is adopted and confirmed by the Honourable Committees, it could scarcely have been expected that an account extending in amount to so many millions, and in duration from 1806-7 to 1821-2, should have remained unnoticed during the whole period, to be first brought forward in 1831, and the balance claimed as a charge against the Territorial revenues of India. And, considering the example presented by the preceding part of the account, wherein similar advances have been *included* in the Indian charges, least of all could it have been expected that in this continuation of it they should have been *excluded*; yet such is represented to be the fact, both in the Observations and in a note at the foot of the printed Statements. But it moreover appears, from the Treasury Minute alluded to, that His Majesty's Government liquidated the account, by placing to the Honourable Company's credit, as from 1812, 1,300,000 *l.*, which, when the interest from that period is added, will leave but a comparatively inconsiderable balance (if any) on this head of claims. This account, however, appears to me to stand upon a different footing from the preceding one, in this respect, that if the disbursements contained in it are to be considered as charges appertaining to the administration of the Government of India, which I am not prepared to admit, and have not been liquidated, they constitute new matter, never before disclosed, to be brought to account against the Territorial revenues of India, which must also have credit for the payments received from Government, and otherwise, on account of them. But there should first be an investigation of the nature of these charges with reference to the principal, and an ascertainment of the true state of the Indian revenue, as a distinct and separate account, with reference to the necessity for borrowing and the amount of interest claimed. But although I have thus supposed a case in which the subject of the two preceding articles would

would be placed to account of Territorial charges, I must beg leave to retain the opinion, that these expeditions were undertaken mainly with a view to the security and advantage of Indian commerce, and that the expense ought to be divided in proportions, to be fixed by competent authority, between Commerce and Territory.

It is remarked that these advances "could only be supplied by a large increase of the Indian debt; but this considered alone proves nothing with respect to the propriety of charging these loans with the interest to Territorial revenue; it should further be shown, by an account fairly stated, that the exhausted state of the Indian treasury was occasioned by a deficient revenue; and if it should appear, on the contrary, upon such an account, that there had been a sufficient surplus of revenue, but that the exhaustion of the treasury was occasioned by the surplus having been applied, like the loans referred to in a preceding extract, to the supply of investments for Europe, there would manifestly be as great an impropriety in charging these as there was in charging those to Territorial revenue.

It is represented as a great oversight that the increased balance of cash and bills in India in 1828 over that of 1793, 6,251,867 *l.* has not been admitted as accounting for the surplus of receipts over disbursements for Territorial account 11,208,417 *l.* in the Table B. The expectation that it should have been so admitted can only be founded upon a mistaken view of the nature of that Table; it does not purport to be a statement of Indian receipts and disbursements alone, but professes to collect from the accounts in India and England, considered as one general cash account, all receipts and disbursements which, in the printed Papers, are treated as appertaining to Territorial revenue and charges: it brings, in addition to the revenues, the loans of India to the debit of the account, and admits to its credit the interest on those loans, in addition to the charges, as well in England as in India, designated Territorial, in order to try the truth of the allegation, that the Indian loans were necessary to supply the deficiency of Indian revenue, it being obvious that if such were the case, there could be no balance upon an account containing the whole of those receipts and payments; and it is shown that the disbursements amount to less than the receipts from revenue and loans by 11,208,417 *l.*; this therefore may, for that purpose, be called the Territorial portion of the general cash account in India and England, as collected from the representations of the Company in the printed Papers. But if we advert to the Commercial branch of the same general account, we find it asserted by Mr. Melvill, in his Evidence, Second Report 1830, p. 763, that Commerce has contributed to Territory, or, which is the very same thing, to the general fund, from 1813-14 to 1827-28, the sum of 19,384,774 *l.* Now the only way in which Commerce could make this contribution would be by supplying to the general fund 19,384,774 *l.* more than it has withdrawn; if therefore the surplus said to have been contributed by Commerce has not been diminished by Territorial demands, (which cannot be if the Table contain the whole), there ought to remain upon the general cash account,

	£.
The balance of the Territorial account - - - - -	11,208,417
And of the Commercial ditto, from 1814 to 1828, to say nothing of the previous alleged balance of 12,044,934 <i>l.</i> - - - - -	19,384,774
Making together - - - - -	30,593,191
But the balance actually found is, in India - - - - - £. 8,106,360	
in England - - - - - 312,638	
	8,418,998
There is therefore an amount of - - - - - £.	22,174,193

Which is a deficient balance, and to be debited to Territory or Commerce, or to both, in proportions to be adjusted, before it can be ascertained to whom the balance really existing belongs. But considering the Table B as the Honourable Company's own representation in the printed Papers of what ought to be charged to Territory, it is thus shown to be impossible that Commerce can have contributed 19,384,774 *l.*, or any other sum, to Revenue: on the contrary, the balance supplied by Territory alone, even after placing to that account the whole of the interest, we see is not forthcoming. But it is further maintained that the Table A contains in effect the true statement of Territorial revenue and charges, (subject to adjustment on both sides of the account, which will probably not materially affect the result); and in that case, Commerce must be debited with all the loans and all the interest not required to assist Territorial revenue, and thus we return to the position from which we originally set out.

3, Copthall-buildings,
21 February 1832. }

(signed) Robert Wilkinson.

Appendix, No. 25.

Correspondence,
&c. relating to
Mr. R. Wilkinson's
Statements on the
Finances of the
East India Com-
pany.

FURTHER OBSERVATIONS on the STATEMENTS forwarded by Mr. Rickards.

THE second paper of "Explanations," in reply to the "Observations on the Statements relating to the Finances of India, forwarded by Mr. Rickards," might have been suffered to pass without particular notice, under the impression that every impartial reader who is conversant with the subject would see that the objections which have been urged are in no respect invalidated by those Explanations, were it not that the attempt made to evade their force, and, in some instances, to occupy new ground, may render a few brief observations in reply desirable, in order to obviate misconception upon a question of some intricacy, not usually much investigated, but which has now become one of considerable interest.

Before the details are taken up, it may be proper to recal the grounds on which the Statements put forward by Mr. Wilkinson rest, and what has been the drift of the remarks made upon them. Those Statements professed to show, that if every description of the Territorial disbursements of India were brought in charge against the revenues, from the year 1793-94 to the year 1827-28, inclusive, the revenues would have been more than sufficient to cover them; and consequently that the debt incurred must have been on Commercial, not on Territorial account. This, it is assumed, is corroborated by a further statement, showing that if credit be given for all the receipts from loans as well as from Revenue, and all charge on Territorial account be set against the aggregate, a considerable surplus will remain, which is unaccounted for, unless it has been expended upon the Company's Commerce, to which it is asserted that the surplus, which is made to amount to above 52 millions, has been applied.

Supposing the resources to be accurately carried to account, which is a comparatively simple process, it is evident that the validity of the conclusion drawn from such a statement entirely depends upon the fidelity with which every charge of a political character is brought into view; and this point is of the more importance when the addition of interest, and often of compound interest, according as the annual result and the amount of debt alters from year to year, so extensively affects the *general* result of a long period.

The object, therefore, of the observations already made has been chiefly to inquire into the accuracy of the charges, whence it has become necessary to point out omissions in the Indian charges alone, so numerous, and of such magnitude, as render the Statements in question wholly insufficient for their professed purpose.

It should however be remarked, that the errors in these Statements are not confined to the side of the charges, for under the head of "Increase of Debt by additional Loans," in Table B, a considerable sum is included which does not fall under that description, consisting of arrears of allowances to the civil and military servants of the Company, interest due, &c. which, though they constitute a debt, could not have been available as supplying additional funds. This over-debit to the Territory affects the result materially in the course of the period reviewed.

							£.
In 1792 the amount of them was	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,150,172
In 1828 it was	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,554,335
Being an Increase of							£. 1,404,163

To proceed to the expenditure from revenue or from loans, omitted in the Tables. *First*, Charges of St. Helena, 1793-94 to 1808-09, 973,945 *l.* This was shown in the "Observations" not to have been included in the charges taken as Territorial in the Tables, on three grounds:

1. Their being introduced by the Committee of 1812, in Appendix No. 51, to the Fourth Report, (the object of which was to account for a deterioration of property in the period above stated), as an expenditure over and above the surplus charge in India, of which "supplies to Bencoolen, Prince of Wales Island and St. Helena," formed a part.
2. The amount of 131,406 *l.* only being deducted in that Appendix from the above item of supplies as the amount advanced in India on account of St. Helena; and,
3. The supplies to St. Helena appearing from Appendix No. 19, to the same Report, to be drawn almost entirely from England, not from India.

It may be added that it is a fact well known to those conversant with the Company's accounts, that the charge of St. Helena has always been stated as a branch of the home expenditure.

In the "Explanations" it is asserted, without any attempt at proof, that there is nothing in No. 51, of the Fourth Report, which shows that these charges have not been before included. The third proof to the contrary is wholly unnoticed. But it is added, that if this is to be considered as an additional charge, its admission will only be subject to the general observation, that the whole, or the greater part of the supplies, not only to St. Helena, but to Bencoolen and Prince of Wales Island also, amounting to 6,956,576 *l.*, should be struck out of the Territorial charges, as strictly appertaining to the Commerce.

To this it may be replied, that it is the first time that the charge of Prince of Wales' Island has been asserted to be a Commercial charge, and that no argument whatever is adduced in support of the position; and with respect to Bencoolen and St. Helena, that the authorities invested by the Legislature with power to decide the point, have declared the charge of those places to appertain to the Political branch; and unless it can be shown

shown that they stood on a different footing previously to 1814, it must be so considered Political in the earlier period. When a division of expenditure into Political and Commercial is to be made, the cost of maintaining forts and garrisons for the occupation of places unproductive as Commercial establishments, naturally falls under the former description, and it was so classed accordingly. With respect to St. Helena, it can never be admitted that the full charge may be introduced in one half of the statement, and excluded in the other

Secondly. Payments to Carnatic and Tanjore creditors, 1,359,013 *l.*

It is observed in the Explanations, that nothing in Appendix No. 51, of the Fourth Report, establishes the position that the sum of 1,122,997 *l.*, paid in India, was not included in the Madras disbursements; but the very fact of the amount being introduced in that Statement, in addition to the "Surplus Charge in India," from 1792-93 to 1808-09 (which is the result of the finances of the three Presidencies, after including all that was inserted in the Madras disbursements), as an additional means of accounting for the deterioration of property in the period, clearly establishes the position that these payments had not been previously included. Another proof is, that they are brought into view in the Third Report* of the Committee, which was particularly directed to the consideration of *extraordinary* receipts and payments not embraced in the Accounts yielding "the Surplus Charge in India" above referred to, which were reviewed in the *Second* Report.

That payments attaching to portions of the territories of two native princes which had come into the possession of the British Government in India, should be treated as a "Commercial loss," is too absurd a position to require refutation.

Under this and the last head errors exist to the extent of 2,332,958 *l.*, with all the interest which would accrue from the introduction of them into the Table (A) at an early period.

£. 1,359,013
973,945
£. 2,332,958

Thirdly. Losses by consignments from port to port†, and losses at the several Presidencies - - - - - £. 1,985,736
Increase of Dead Stock - - - - - 1,012,636
Participation paid to the Public - - - - - 500,000

1. *Losses.* In the former Explanations of 17th December, it was contended that it was impossible to ascertain how much of these losses was Territorial, and how much Commercial, and therefore the whole was omitted from the Territorial charges. In the Explanations of 21st February it is insinuated, that the whole must have been included in the charges, and therefore cannot be brought forward a second time as losses.

As to the latter point, it is unquestionable, whatever be their character, that they have not been included in the charges. The insertion of them by the Committee in the Appendix No. 51, to the Fourth Report, in addition to the surplus charge of India, proves it. Moreover, the losses at the Presidencies are there described expressly as "not included in the charges;" those from 1809-10 to 1813-14 (Papers of 1830, No. 16) it is as expressly stated in the title of the Account, "have not been inserted in the charges of the said Presidencies;" and those of 1814-15 to 1826-27 (Papers of 1830, No. 17) have precisely the same description. If this were not sufficient, both the losses from port to port, and at the Presidencies, are introduced by the Committee in their *Third* Report, and are consequently *extraordinary* payments not included in the charges. This point is therefore indisputably established from the Papers from which the materials of the Tables (A) and (B) were drawn; and as to the proportion that is Territorial, it was proposed upon grounds stated in the Observations, that of the sum of 1,636,429 *l.* undistinguished, 1,000,000 *l.* might safely be assumed to be Territorial, while the sum of 349,307 *l.* is in the account of those losses declared to be exclusively so; and as no objection has been stated to this division, it follows, that to the further extent of 1,349,307 *l.*, with interest, the Tables require correction.

Vide Appendixes
to 3d Report, Nos.
23 & 26.

2. *Increase of Dead Stock.* In the "Explanations" of 17th December, the only remark on this charge is the following: "The cost of the dead stock has been included in the Indian charges, as I well recollect to have read in some part of the printed Papers." In the Explanations of 21st February, it is observed on this point, "I find nothing in the Appendix No. 51, to take the dead stock out of the *general rule thus described* in No. 19, of Papers of February 1830, and in various parts of the Reports: 'These stores,' (speaking of dead stock) 'are composed partly of stores purchased and paid for in India, and partly of stores purchased and paid for in England. The cost of the former has been included in the Indian charges, the cost of the latter has been stated in the Home charges.'"

It

* The payments in question are introduced, in App. No. 26 to the Third Report, as *Extraordinary* Disbursements. See also Third Report, p. 365.

† 1792-3 to 1808-9: Losses from Port to Port - - -	£. 873,403
Losses at the several Presidencies - - -	461,428
	£. 1,334,831
1809-10 to 1813-14: - - - Ditto - - -	301,598
	£. 1,636,429
Total Losses not distinguished - - -	£. 1,636,429
1814-15 to 1826-27: Territorial Losses, - ditto - - -	349,307
	£. 1,985,736

Appendix, No. 25.

Correspondence,
&c. relating to
Mr. R. Wilkinson's
Statements on the
Finances of the
East India Com-
pany.

It would hardly be supposed, that this remark does not apply at all to the articles in ques-
tion. On reference to the Account No. 19,* it will be seen, that it applies to the head
of Military Stores alone, and those of a period subsequent to 1809, whereas the charge
now referred to applies to the increase of dead stock in the *Civil Department*, which took
place in previous years. It is evident that this is no "general rule" applicable to dead
stock; indeed, in the very account referred to (No. 19,) a sum of 90,946*l.* increase of dead
stock, is expressly stated to be "not included in Charges in India."

So also the title of the account of the increase of dead stock (Appendix No. 25 to
the Third Report) describes the expense as "not included in the charges."

As the Appendix No. 51, does not determine what proportion of this charge is Territo-
rial, reasons were stated in the Observations why the part chargeable to that branch might
fairly be estimated at 850,000*l.*

3. *Participation paid to the Public, 500,000*l.**

Half this sum it was proposed to charge to the Territory, as the Committee of 1812 de-
scribe it as composed of profits from the Revenue and the Commerce conjointly. In the
Explanations it is contended that it is entirely Commercial, but it seems to have been more a
Territorial than a Commercial payment, since it was one of the appropriations of the
Revenues of India, and the payment was to be suspended in case of the expenses of war
absorbing the resources from whence it was to be derived. Payments affected by war
charges falling upon the Revenues of India, could hardly be connected with the Commer-
cial branch, and, certainly, could in no light be viewed as entirely of that character.

Under the third or miscellaneous head, therefore, comprising Losses, Dead Stock, and
Participation of the Public, the Territorial expenditure omitted remains as stated in the
former Observations at

-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 2,449,307
which added to the two former heads	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,332,958

makes an aggregate of omissions in principal amounting to	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 4,782,265
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In connexion with these Charges it is urged, that both sides of the account should be
subjected to revision, and receipts that are omitted be introduced as well as charges. There
is no difficulty in acceding to this proposition, if the Statements were considered suscep-
tible of complete revision; but that is impracticable, and it was considered sufficient to
show, by a few obvious instances, that accuracy of principle had been so little observed
with regard to the Indian Charges, that the Tables could not be relied upon, and could not
establish what was designed by them. Some receipts from loans, which ought to have been
included, have it seems been omitted from the Tables. These will be noticed in due course.

The fourth head of omitted charges is Advances on account of the King's Service for
the capture and maintenance of Ceylon and the Eastern Islands, &c., 1,661,345*l.*

It is admitted in the "Explanations," that if this balance be held to belong to the ad-
ministration of the Government of India, it would be rightly placed among the Indian
charges. That it has not hitherto been included among them is clear from its being brought
into Appendix No. 51 to the Fourth Report, as an expenditure additional to what is in-
cluded in the accounts producing "the Surplus Charge," as observed under other heads;
as likewise from its introduction among *extraordinary* disbursements in the Third Report
not forming part of the ordinary charges (page 365 and Appendixes Nos. 17 & 26.)

How any one who has looked at the accounts of these expenses could, for a moment,
suppose them to have been incurred on Commercial account is unintelligible. Besides
supplies to the King's navy, they will be found to include advances for expeditions against
Manilla, Egypt, Buenos Ayres, the Cape of Good Hope, Java, the Spice Islands, &c. &c.
They do not in fact belong to the head of Indian Expenditure, neither the Territorial nor the
Commercial, but to a separate account; nevertheless, as having absorbed money borrowed
on loan, they constitute one means of accounting for the funds borrowed in India; and in
Statements such as those under examination, should be brought in charge accordingly.
This amount, added to the sums stated under previous heads, would carry the total of
omissions to 6,443,610*l.*

It is urged in the Explanations, that certain repayments by Government in England upon
this account should be credited. The propriety of bringing to account these repayments as
a set-off to Home Territorial Charges, has been stated in the Observations. It would oc-
cupy more space than could be allotted to it in this place, to exhibit the effect of all such
adjustments upon the account, but before this credit could be given, the Home Territorial
Charges contained in the Tables must undergo extensive correction.

It was not thought requisite on a former occasion to travel further than through the
Indian Charges, but it may be proper now to glance at the Home Charges, the Statement
of which, as exhibited in the Tables (A) and (B), cannot fail to attract notice, as their
amount in 1808-9, when at nearly the highest standard of the earlier years, was only
550,766*l.*, while in the next year they are shown to be 1,057,225*l.* and in subsequent years
still higher. So striking a difference might have called forth some doubt as to the accu-
racy of that part of the Tables. The Statement from which the charges of the earlier years
is taken (Appendix No. 46, to Third Report) is incomplete for the purpose to which it has
now been applied. It was also framed before the principles of separation of accounts acted
upon

* The note is appended to an account of the increase of Dead Stock, and runs thus: "This
account does not comprehend Military Stores. The value of such stores, stated as Dead Stock,
amounted in April 1814 to 1,975,254*l.*, and in April 1827 to 3,614,687*l.*" Then follows the pas-
sage quoted in the text, "These stores are composed," &c.

£. 4,782,265
1,661,345
£. 6,443,610

upon in later years were determined, and from causes into which it is not necessary here to enter, it does not contain all the expenditure which must be considered fairly chargeable upon the Revenues. No payment whatever is included for expenses incurred in this country on account of *King's regiments serving in India*, which must ever be a charge upon the Revenues. These expenses amounted in the years 1793 to 1808, to 3,138,526*l.*; from 1809-10 downwards they are inserted in the Home Charges.

Again, the cost of *political stores* sent to India, beyond what is accounted for in the Indian Charges, has not been included in the earlier years. It is impossible to state with any accuracy the amount that should be charged under this head; but it appears from the account of stores exported, Appendix 35, to Fourth Report, that their value (excluding St. Helena and China) from 1793-4 to 1808-9, was 4,955,072*l.* by far the greater part of which were doubtless political stores. The amount brought to account in the Indian books is not known, but in the subsequent years to 1822-23 inclusive, not more than two-fifths of the value exported were credited in those books. There remains, therefore, to be further charged to the Territory a very large sum on this account.

Moreover a portion of the Home Charges noticed in Mr. Melvill's evidence before the Commons' Committee, on 7th June 1830, consisting of *off-reckonings* and *stores*, which were not included in the Statements from which the Account, No. 2, of February 1830, was drawn, require also to be added; these amount to the sum of 1,698,982*l.*

The off-reckonings of the period prior to 1809-10 should also be added. Here, then, abundant additional reasons are furnished why the view taken in the Statements in question cannot be maintained.

Fifthly. The next point to be noticed is the omission of all reference to the increase of the *Cash Balances in the Indian Treasuries* during the period, amounting to 6,251,867*l.* which must have been furnished from the Revenues or the Loans for which credit is given in the Table (B). It is only requisite to observe, in reply to the remarks on this point, in the "Explanations," that whether the amount be introduced into that Table or not, is of little importance, but it certainly ought to have been adverted to before it was asserted as a consequence deduced from that Statement, that the whole surplus of the resources from Indian Revenue and Loans which remains after charging the amount of expenditure there introduced *, "has been applied to Commercial purposes" and that "the balance supplied by the Territory is not forthcoming;" assertions which the Statements then before the writer were sufficient to show to be without foundation. The part of those resources applied to the augmentation of the cash balances, could not possibly be applied to Commercial purposes.

The additional receipts from loans, which it is stated in the Explanations should be added to the resources of the Territories, are as follows:

Loan in England in 1812	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 2,500,000
Interest thereon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,307,985
Loan from Nabob of Oude, commuted for Territory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,109,975
								<u>£. 4,917,960</u>

Upon the principle of the Table (B) there would have been no objection to the insertion of the loan of 1812, as a receipt on Territorial account, but how the interest *paid* on the loan can constitute an additional *receipt* is not explained. All other interest on debt is included in that Table among the *charges*, and the interest upon that particular loan is expressly directed by Act of Parliament to be treated as a *Territorial payment*.

The Oude loan might be admitted as a receipt in India; but against these additional resources is to be set the over-credit taken for the arrears of allowances, &c. noticed at the beginning of these observations, as not constituting an available resource. The balance to be credited to the Territories on this ground, would counteract but to a small extent the large omissions of charge which have been pointed out; besides which those omissions occurring for the most part in the earlier years, and money being annually borrowed to meet them, the consequent increase of interest on the Territorial account must form an immense addition to the first charge, upon the principle adopted in those Tables. The loan in 1812 and that from Oude, have occurred in later years.

One remark in the "Explanations" still requires notice. It is observed, that "it is not surprising that the trade of the Company should appear to flourish under a system which allows the investments for Europe to be furnished from loans in India, not charged to Commerce but to Territorial revenue, while the payments in England for Territorial account are likewise charged to Indian revenue." It cannot be intended to object to the charging of Territorial payments made in England to the account of Indian revenue, and if they are so charged, from what source is the latter to defray the amount. It must be either by means of surplus revenue, or in failure of such surplus, by loan, on Territorial account. Whatever be the channel through which these sums may be remitted to this country, whether it be the commerce of the Company or of the private merchant, the character of the debt incurred is not thereby altered, nor does it become chargeable to the trade of the one any more than to that of the other. The existence of a Territorial deficit is indeed spoken of as an inadmissible assumption; but the exhibition of a Territorial surplus,

* *Vide* Mr. Wilkinson's Letter to Mr. Rickards, 10 May 1831; and "Explanations," dated 21 February 1832.

Off-reckonings	-	£. 957,755
Stores	-	741,227
		<u>£. 1,698,982</u>

Appendix, No. 25.

Correspondence, &c. relating to Mr. R. Wilkinson's Statements on the Finances of the East India Company.

surplus, by means of the exclusion of large amounts of Territorial expenditure in charge and in interest, appearing in the documents from which the statement is drawn, seems much more to merit that designation.

Had the views in the Tables been confined to the period in which complete separation of accounts has been effected, and not extended to one in which such separation is impossible, erroneous and confused statements would have been avoided or could have been easily rectified. In the present instance, sufficient has been adduced to show that extensive errors exist in the Statements, enough to produce a result with regard to the relative financial position of the Territory and the Commerce the opposite to the true one; in short, the conclusion arrived at in the former Observations has only been more fully established by this further investigation, viz., that the Statements in question neither establish nor even countenance the assertions which gave birth to them, while they equally fail to support the statements put forward by Mr. Rickards, by whose desire these Tables were prepared. Indeed, not the least attempt is made in the "Explanations" to show that the very different principles and results of the respective views can be reconciled, or can stand together.

Appendix, No. 26.

Statements whereupon the Half-yearly Dividends were declared, from 1 May 1814.

COPIES of all STATEMENTS submitted to the COURT of DIRECTORS, whereupon the HALF-YEARLY DIVIDENDS were DECLARED, from 1st May 1814, to the latest Period.

THE RETURNS hereunto annexed, numbered (1 to 17,) and specified in the following List, are Copies of Statements which were annually prepared for the information of the Court of Directors, previously to their taking into consideration the Rate of Dividend to be by them recommended to the Court of Proprietors for Declaration at Midsummer in each year, since 1814; being the only Statements of that description which were prepared in relation to the several Half-yearly Dividends declared since that period.

East India House,
17 April 1832.

Thos. G. Lloyd,
Acct Genl.

LIST.

- No. (1.)—1814-15. Abstract Statement of Profit and Loss upon Company's Goods sold in the March and September Sales 1814; together with other Profits resulting to the Company in England, in the year ending the 30th April 1815; together with the ultimate Surplus liable to the appropriation of the Act of the 53d Geo. 3, c. 155, s. 57 - p. 393
- (2.)—1815-16. Ditto - ditto - sold in the March and September Sales 1815 - ditto - ditto - 30th April 1816 - ditto - ditto - p. 393
- (3.)—1816-17. Ditto - ditto - sold in the March and September Sales 1816 - ditto - ditto - 30th April 1817 - ditto - ditto - p. 394
- (4.)—1817-18. Ditto - ditto - sold from 1st May 1817 to 1st May 1818; and other Profits resulting to the Company within that period; together with the ultimate Surplus liable to the appropriation of the Act of the 53d Geo. 3, c. 155, s. 57 - p. 394
- (5.)—1818-19. Ditto - ditto - 1st May 1818 to 1st May 1819 - ditto - ditto - p. 395
- (6.)—1819-20. Ditto - ditto - sold from 1st May 1819 to 1st May 1820 - ditto - ditto - p. 395
- (7.)—1820-21. An Account of the Profit or Loss upon all Goods sold by the East India Company in the year 1820-21, distinguishing India and China, and specifying the Invoice Price, and the several Charges respectively; also the Sale Amount; showing likewise the Net Proceeds of the Commerce in Great Britain, after defraying all Charges - p. 396
- (8.)—1821-22. Ditto in the year 1821-22; ditto p. 397
- (9.)—1822-23. Ditto in the year 1822-23; ditto p. 398
- (10.)—1823-24. Ditto in the year 1823-24; ditto p. 399
- (11.)—1824-25. Ditto in the year 1824-25; ditto p. 400
- (12.)—1825-26. Ditto - ditto - in the year 1825-26; ditto - ditto - and converting the Prime Cost of the Investment, so far as it consists of repayment of Advances by the Commercial Department, at the Rates of Exchange used in the Company's Books, in transactions between the two Branches of their Affairs, viz. 2s. the current Rupee, 2s. 3d. the Bombay Rupee, and 8s. the Pagoda - p. 401
- (13.)—1826-27. Ditto in the year 1826-27; ditto p. 402
- (14.)—1827-28. Ditto in the year 1827-28; ditto p. 403
- (15.)—1828-29. Ditto in the year 1828-29; ditto p. 404
- (16.)—1829-30. Ditto in the year 1829-30; ditto (with a separate Statement.) - p. 405

An Account of Profit and Loss upon all Goods sold by the East India Company in the year 1829-30; distinguishing India and China, and specifying the

- No. Invoice Price and the several Charges respectively; also the Sale Amount; showing likewise the Net Proceeds of the Commerce after defraying all Charges; calculating the Prime Cost of the Investment, so far as it consists of repayment of Advances made by the Commercial Department, at the average Rate of Bills drawn from Calcutta on London, deducting 12 months' Interest for Passage and Sight at an Indian Rate of Interest - p. 405
- Surplus Commercial Profits of the East India Company, after payment of the Dividends on the Capital Stock, and the Interest upon the Bond Debt, from 1st May 1814 to 1st May 1830, together with the Amount appropriated in the same period, and showing the Balance remaining unappropriated on 1st May 1830; prepared in accordance with the Opinion of the Company's Standing Counsel, as it respects the Home-bond Debt discharged - p. 406
- (17.)—1830-31. An Account of Profit and Loss on all Goods sold by the East India Company in the year 1830-31, distinguishing India and China, and specifying the Invoice Price and the several Charges respectively; also the Sale Amounts, showing likewise the Net Proceeds of the Commerce, after defraying all Charges, and converting the Prime Cost of the Investment, so far as it consists of repayment of Advances by the Commercial Department, at the Rates of Exchange used in the Company's Books in transactions between the two Branches of their Affairs, viz. 2s. the Current Rupee, 8s. the Pagoda and 2s. 3d. the Bombay Rupee (with a separate Statement) - p. 408
- Ditto - ditto - in the year 1830-31; ditto - ditto - and converting the Prime Cost of the Investment at the Mercantile Rate of Exchange, as ascertained from the Rate at which Bills were drawn from Calcutta on London, deducting 12 months' Interest for Passage and Sight, viz. 1s. 9,875d. per Sicca Rupee - p. 409
- Surplus Commercial Profits of the East India Company, after Payment of the Dividends on the Capital Stock, and the Interest upon the Bond Debt, from 1st May 1814 to 1st May 1831, together with the Amount appropriated in the same period, and showing the Balance remaining unappropriated on 1st May 1831; prepared in accordance with the Opinion of the Company's Standing Counsel, as it respects the Home-bond Debt discharged - p. 410

(No. 1.)—1814-15.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of PROFIT and Loss upon Company's Goods sold in the March and September Sales, 1814; together with other Profits resulting to the Company in *England* in the Year ending the 30th April 1815; together with the ultimate Surplus liable to the Appropriation of the Act of the 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, s. 57.

Profit upon Sales	- - - - -	£.	2,878,470
Deduct, Estimated Commercial Charges of India, not added to the Invoices	- £.180,000		
Insurance, 5 l. 5 s. per cent. on the prime cost of Goods (3,836,401 l.)	- 201,411		
The difference between the original Sale and the produce of sundry Merchandize resold in consequence of the default of the purchasers	- 62,597		
The difference in the rate at which Bills of Exchange drawn from China were paid, and the rate assumed in the calculation of Profit and Loss	- 13,260		
Surplus Commercial Charges General, beyond the rate charged in the calculation of Profit and Loss	- 43,471		
			500,739
Add, Charges on Private Goods housed by the Company	- 220,668		2,377,731
Interest on the Annuities	- 32,604		
			253,272
		TOTAL PROFIT - - - £.	2,631,003
Deduct, One year's Dividend on Stock	- 630,000		
Interest on the Bond Debt	- 259,546		
			889,546
		£.	1,741,457

Profit on Outward Consignments is not included, the Books from India and China not having been received.

(No. 2.)—1815-16.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of PROFIT and Loss upon Company's Goods sold in March and September Sales, 1815; together with other Commercial Profits resulting to the Company in *England* in the Year ending the 30th April 1816; together with the ultimate Surplus liable to the Appropriation contained in the Act of the 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, s. 57.

Profit on India Trade	- - - - -	£.	471,579
Ditto - China ditto	- - - - -		1,245,984
			1,717,563
Deduct, Insurance, 4 per cent. on prime Cost	- - - - - £. 126,008		
Commercial Charges of India, not added to the Invoices	- - - 180,000		
China Embassy	- - - 51,904		
Difference in the rate at which Bills of Exchange from China were drawn, and the rate assumed in the calculation of Profit and Loss	- - - 22,761		
Surplus Commercial Charges General, beyond the rate charged in the calculation of Profit and Loss	- - - 168,812		
			549,485
Add, Charges on Private Trade, housed by the Company	- - - 206,938		1,168,078
Interest on the Annuities	- - - 32,604		
Interest and Discounts on anticipated Payments	- - - 99,098		
			338,640
		SURPLUS - - - £.	1,506,718
Deduct, One year's Dividend on Stock	- - - 630,000		
Interest on Bonds	- - - 235,967		
			865,967
		£.	640,751

ULTIMATE SURPLUS, after providing for Dividends and Interest on Bonds - - £.

(No. 3.)—1816-17.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of PROFIT and Loss upon Company's Goods sold in March and September Sales, 1816, and other Profits resulting to the Company in *England* in the Year ending 30th April 1817; together with the ultimate Surplus liable to the Appropriation of the Act of the 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, s. 57.

	£.	£.
Profit on the India Trade - - - - -	89,357	
Ditto - China Trade - - - - -	899,592	
		988,949
Deduct, Insurance, 4 per cent. on Cost - - - - -	110,706	
Difference in the rate at which Bills of Exchange were drawn from China, and the rate assumed in the calculation of Profit and Loss - - - - -	40,466	
Surplus Commercial Charges General, beyond the rate charged in the calculation of Profit and Loss - - - - -	189,901	
China Embassy - - - - -	2,255	
		343,328
		645,621
Add, Charges on Private Goods sold and housed by the Company - - - - -	210,218	
Interest on Annuities - - - - -	36,226	
Interest and Dividends on anticipated Payments - - - - -	44,295	
		290,739
		936,360
Deduct, One year's Dividends - - - - -	630,000	
Interest on Bonds - - - - -	230,536	
		860,536
ULTIMATE SURPLUS - - £.		75,824

The Indian Books and Accounts for the year 1816-17, not being received, no Account can be prepared of the Outward Profit and Loss.

(No. 4.)—1817-18.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of PROFIT and Loss upon Company's Goods sold from 1st May 1817 to 1st May 1818, and other Profits resulting to the Company in *England* within that period; together with the ultimate Surplus liable to the Appropriation of the Act of the 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, s. 57.

	£.	£.
Profit on the India Trade - - - - -	417,602	
Ditto - China Trade - - - - -	1,279,722	
		1,697,324
Deduct, Insurance, 4 per cent. on Cost - - - - -	131,506	
Difference in the rate at which Bills of Exchange were drawn from China, and the rate assumed in the calculation of Profit and Loss - - - - -	6,263	
Surplus Commercial Charges General, beyond the rate charged in the Account of Profit and Loss - - - - -	75,303	
China Embassy - - - - -	32,349	
		245,421
		1,451,903
Add, Charges on Private Goods, sold and housed with the Company - - - - -	187,022	
Interest on the Annuities - - - - -	36,226	
		223,248
		1,675,151
Deduct, One year's Dividends - - - - -	630,000	
Interest on the Bond Debt and other Loans - - - - -	286,226	
		916,226
ULTIMATE SURPLUS - - £.		758,925

(No. 5.)—1818-19.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of PROFIT and Loss upon Company's Goods sold from 1st May 1818 to the 1st May 1819, and other Profits resulting to the Company in *England* within that period; together with the ultimate Surplus liable to the Appropriations of the Act of the 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, s. 57.

	£.	£.
Profit on the India Trade - - - - -	398,130	
Ditto - - China ditto - - - - -	1,381,193	
		1,779,323
Deduct, Actual Losses by Sea, 1818-19 - - - - -	156,368	
Difference in the rate at which Bills of Exchange were drawn from China, and the rate assumed in the calculation of Profit and Loss - - - - -	17,910	
Surplus Commercial Charges General, beyond the rate charged in the Account of Profit and Loss - - - - -	61,648	
		235,926
		1,543,397
Add, Charges on Private Trade - - - - -	170,766	
Interest on the Annuities - - - - -	36,227	
Interest and Discounts - - - - -	44,536	
		251,529
		1,794,926
One year's Dividends - - - - -	630,000	
Interest on Bonds - - - - -	153,120	
		783,120
		1,011,806
ULTIMATE SURPLUS - - - £.		

(No. 6.)—1819-20.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of PROFIT and Loss upon Company's Goods sold from 1st May 1819 to 1st May 1820, and other Profits resulting to the Company in *England* within that period; together with the ultimate Surplus liable to the Appropriations of the Act of the 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, s. 57.

	£.	£.
Profit on the India Trade - - - - -	60,635	
Ditto - - China ditto - - - - -	1,074,722	
		1,135,357
Add, Charges on Private Trade - - - - -	116,101	
Interest on the Annuities - - - - -	36,227	
Interest and Discounts - - - - -	2,932	
Interest on the Balance from the Territorial Branch at the close of Season 1818-19: suppose balance 1,770,000 <i>l.</i> (estimated) - - - - -	106,000	
		261,260
		1,396,617
Deduct, Difference in the rate at which Bills of Exchange were drawn from China, and the rate assumed in the calculation of Profit and Loss, Season 1818-19 - - - - -	4,010	
Surplus Commercial Charges General, beyond the rate charged in the Account of Profit and Loss - - - - -	158,173	
China Embassy - - - - -	1,750	
		163,933
		1,232,684
Deduct, Dividends on Stock - - - - -	630,000	
Interest on Bonds - - - - -	157,266	
		787,266
		445,418
SURPLUS remaining - - - £.		

(No. 7.)—1820–21.

AN ACCOUNT of the PROFIT or Loss upon all Goods sold by the East India Company in the Year 1820–21, distinguishing *India* and *China* and specifying the Invoice Price and the several Charges respectively; also the Sale Amount; showing likewise the Net Proceeds of the Commerce in *Great Britain*, after defraying all Charges.

	Prime Cost of Investment.	Freight.	Charges of Merchandize calculated at 5 per cent. on Sale Amount.	Total Cost and Charges.	Sale Amount.	PROFIT.	LOSS.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
India - - -	1,512,971	149,647	80,563	1,743,181	1,611,260	- - -	131,921
China - - -	1,678,080	471,286	171,473	2,320,839	3,429,458	1,108,619	—
TOTAL - -	3,191,051	620,933	252,036	4,064,020	5,040,718	1,108,619	131,921

Loss upon India Trade, brought down -	£. 131,921	Profit upon China Trade, brought down	£. 1,108,619
		Deduct, Difference in the rate at which bills were drawn from China, and the rate assumed in the above account of Profit and Loss - - - £. 6,308 China Embassy - - - - 638	
			6,946
	£. 131,921		£. 1,101,673

Loss upon the India Trade, as above - - - - -	£. 131,921		£.
Profit - - China - - ditto - - - - -		1,101,673	£.
		NET PROFIT on the Trade - - -	£. 969,752
Deduct, Surplus Commercial Charges beyond 5 per cent., charged as above, on Sales -		174,662	
Customs on Deficiencies - - - - -		6,151	
			180,813
			£. 788,939
Add, Charges on Private Trade - - - - -		148,686	
Interest on the Annuities - - - - -		36,227	
Interest and Discounts on anticipated payments - - - - -		165,916	
Interest on the Balance from the Territorial Branch at the close of 1819–20 -		141,000	
Profit on Company's own Ships - - - - -		49,198	
			541,027
			£. 1,329,966
Deduct, Dividends on Stock - - - - -		630,000	
Interest on Bonds - - - - -		162,938	
			792,938
			£. 537,028
		SURPLUS - - -	£.

(No. 8.)—1821–22.

AN ACCOUNT of the PROFIT and Loss upon all Goods sold by the East India Company in the Year 1821–22, distinguishing *India* and *China*; and specifying the Invoice Price and the several Charges respectively; also the Sale Amount; showing likewise the Net Proceeds of the Commerce in *Great Britain*, after defraying all Charges.

	Prime Cost of the Investment.	Freight.	Charges of Merchandize, calculated at 5 per cent. on Sale Amount	Total Cost and Charges.	Sale Amount.	PROFIT.	LOSS.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
India - - -	1,417,043	102,740	75,040	1,594,823	1,500,781	- - -	94,042
China - - -	1,734,586	501,718	186,302	2,422,606	3,726,050	1,303,444	—
TOTAL - - £.	3,151,629	604,458	261,342	4,017,429	5,226,831	1,303,444	94,042

Lost upon the India Trade, brought down - - -	£. 94,042	Profit upon the China Trade, brought down - - -	£. 1,303,444
Add, Losses at Sea - - -	6,100	Deduct, Difference in the rate at which bills were drawn from China, and the rate assumed in the above Account - - -	£. 3,603
		Losses at Sea - - -	17,489
			21,092
	£. 100,142		£. 1,282,352

Loss on the India Trade - - -	£. 100,142		£.
Profit on the China Trade - - -	1,282,352		
		NET PROFIT on the Trade - - -	£. 1,182,210
Deduct, Surplus Commercial Charges beyond 5 per cent., charged as above, on Sales - - -			130,297
			£. 1,051,913
Add,			£.
Charges on Private Trade - - -	177,680		
Interest on the Annuities - - -	36,226		
Interest and discounts on anticipated payments - - -	109,834		
Interest on the Balance due from the Territorial Branch to the Commercial at the close of 1820–21 - - -	145,000		
Profit on the Company's own Ships - - -	21,044		
			489,784
			£. 1,541,697
Deduct, Dividends on Stock - - -	630,000		
Interest on Bonds - - -	155,161		
			785,161
		SURPLUS - - -	£. 756,536

(No. 9.)—1822-23.

AN ACCOUNT of the PROFIT and Loss on all Goods sold by the East India Company in the Year 1822-23, distinguishing *India* and *China*; and specifying the Invoice Price, and the several Charges respectively; also the Sale Amount; showing likewise the Net Proceeds of the Commerce in *Great Britain*, after defraying all Charges

	Prime Cost of Investment.	Freight.	Charges of Merchandize calculated at 5 per cent. on Sale Amount of Goods.	Total Cost and Charges.	Sale Amount.	PROFIT.	LOSS.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
India - - -	1,784,421	156,578	94,964	2,035,963	1,899,279	- - -	136,684
China - - -	1,818,760	543,994	186,111	2,548,865	3,722,230	1,173,365	—
TOTAL - - £.	3,603,181	700,572	281,075	4,584,828	5,621,509	1,173,365	136,684

Loss on the India Trade, brought down	£. 136,684	Profit on the China Trade, brought down - - - - -	£. 1,173,365
		Deduct, Difference in the rate at which Bills from China, drawn in the Season 1821-22, were paid, and the rate of 6 s. 8 d. the tale assumed in the above Account - - £. 3,095	
		Losses at Sea (Regent) - - - - -	123,467
		Loss by the Fire at Canton - - - - -	362,878
			489,440
	£. 136,684	Profit on the China Trade - - £.	683,925

Loss on the India Trade - - - - -	£. 136,684		£.
Profit on the China Trade - - - - -	683,925		
		NET PROFIT on the Trade - - - £.	547,241
Deduct,			£.
Surplus Commercial Charges beyond 5 per cent. charged as above on Goods - - - - -	94,589		
Customs on Deficiencies - - - - -	2,541		97,130
			450,111
Add,			
Charges on Private Trade - - - - -	160,347		
Interest on the Annuities - - - - -	36,227		
Dividends on Stock in the Public Funds, in the Company's name - - - - -	57,042		
Interest and Discounts on anticipated payments - - - - -	18,771		
Profit on the Company's own Ships, including Insurance - - - - -	28,742		
Interest on the Balance due from the Territorial to the Commercial Branch, at the close of the Season 1821-22 (estimated) - - - - -	148,000		449,129
			£. 899,240
Deduct,			
Dividends on Stock - - - - -	630,000		
Interest on Bonds - - - - -	160,844		790,844
		ULTIMATE SURPLUS - - - £.	108,396

(No. 10.)—1823-24.

AN ACCOUNT of PROFIT and Loss on all Goods sold by the East India Company, in the Year 1823-24, distinguishing *India* and *China*, and specifying the Invoice Price, and the several Charges respectively; also the Sale Amount; showing likewise the Net Proceeds of the Commerce in *Great Britain*, after defraying all Charges.

	Prime Cost of Investment.	Freight.	Charges of Merchandize calculated at 5 per cent. on Sale Amount of Goods.	Total Cost and Charges.	Sale Amount.	PROFIT.	LOSS.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
India Trade - -	1,410,642	213,344	82,452	1,706,438	1,649,047	- -	57,391
China Trade - -	1,856,711	525,277	188,679	2,570,667	3,773,586	1,202,919	—
TOTAL - - £.	3,267,353	738,621	271,131	4,277,105	5,422,633	1,202,919	57,391

Loss upon the India Trade, brought down - - - - -	£. 57,391	Profit on the China Trade, brought down - - - - -	£. 1,202,919
Add, Difference in the rates at which the prime cost of the Indian Trade in the above Account, is converted into sterling, founded upon the average rate of exchange of the Season 1822-23, namely, 1 s. 11 d. per sicca rupee, and the rates fixed by the Board of Commissioners for such conversion, namely, 2 s. the current rupee, 8 s. the pagoda, and 2 s. 3 d. the Bombay rupee - - - - -	303,775	Add, Difference in the rate at which Certificates drawn from China in Season 1822-23, were paid in England, and the rate of 6 s. 8 d., the tale assumed in the above Account being less than the rate of 6 s. 8 d. - - -	713
£.	361,166	£.	1,203,632

Loss on the India Trade - - - - -	£. 361,166		£.
Profit on the China Trade - - - - -	1,203,632		
NET PROFIT on the Trade - - - - -	£.	842,466	
Deduct, Surplus Commercial Charges beyond 5 per cent. charged as above, on Sales - - - - -	£. 84,522		
Customs on Deficiencies - - - - -	11,707		96,229
Add, Charges on Private Trade - - - - -	£. 146,587		746,237
Interest on the Annuities - - - - -	36,227		
Dividends on Stock in the Public Funds in the Company's name - - - - -	56,519		
Interest and Discount on anticipated payments - - - - -	43,811		
Profit to the Company's own Ships, including Insurance - - - - -	46,925		
Interest on the Balance due from the Territorial to the Commercial Branch, at the close of Season 1822-23 (estimated) - - - - -	71,525		401,594
		£.	1,147,831
Deduct, Dividends on Stock - - - - -	£. 630,000		
Interest on Bonds - - - - -	140,140		770,140
ULTIMATE SURPLUS - - - - -	£.	377,691	

(No. 11.)—1824-25.

AN ACCOUNT of PROFIT and Loss on all Goods sold by the East India Company in the Year 1824-25, distinguishing *India* and *China*, and specifying the Invoice Price, and the several Charges respectively; also the Sale Amount; showing likewise the Net Proceeds of the Commerce in *Great Britain*, after defraying all Charges.

	Prime Cost of Investment.	Freight.	Charges of Merchandize calculated at 5 per cent. on Sale Amount of Goods.	Total Cost and Charges.	Sale Amount.	PROFIT.	LOSS.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
India Trade - -	1,233,176	109,085	81,623	1,423,884	1,632,443	208,559	—
China Trade - -	1,956,433	532,681	194,054	2,683,168	3,881,090	1,197,922	—
TOTAL - - £.	3,189,609	641,766	275,677	4,107,052	5,513,533	1,406,481	—

Profit on the India Trade, brought down - - - - -	£. 208,559	Profit on the China Trade, brought down - - - - -	£. 1,197,922
Deduct, Losses at Sea (Fame and Mary) - - - - -	22,389	Add, Difference in the rate at which Bills and Certificates drawn from China in Season 1823-24 were paid, and the rate of 6s. 8d., the tale assumed in the Account of Profit and Loss being less than 6s. 8d. - - -	4, 8 47
			£. 1,202,769
		Deduct, Losses at Sea (Kent) - - -	5,293
	£. 186,170		£. 1,197,476

Profit on the India Trade, brought down - - - - -	£. 186,170	£.
Ditto - - China Trade, ditto - - - - -	1,197,476	
TOTAL PROFIT on the Trade - - -		1,383,646
Charges on Private Trade - - - - -	152,759	
Interest on the Annuities - - - - -	36,227	
Dividends on Stock standing in the Company's name - - - - -	56,519	
Interest and Discounts on anticipated Payments - - - - -	25,545	
Profit on the Company's own Ships - - - - -	29,024	
Interest on the Balance due from the Territorial to the Commercial Branch, at the close of Season 1823-24, estimated Balance 3,640,000 l. at 3 ½ per cent. - - -	127,400	
		427,474
Deduct,	£.	1,811,120
Surplus Commercial Charges beyond 5 per cent. charged as above on Sales - - -	121,579	
Customs on Deficiencies - - - - -	1,304	
Difference in the rates at which the Prime Cost of the Indian Trade in the above Account is converted into sterling, formed upon the average rate of exchange of Season 1823-24, viz, 1s. 11d. per sicca rupee; and the rates fixed by the Board of Commissioners for such conversion, viz, 2s. the current rupee, 8s. the pagoda, and 2s. 3d. the Bombay rupee - - - - -	255,007	
Interest on the Loan of 1,500,000 l. borrowed from the Bank at 3 ½ per cent. per annum - - - - -	52,644	
		430,534
Fund, whereout the Dividends and Interest on Bonds are to be paid - - -		1,380,586
Deduct,		
Dividends on Stock - - - - -	630,000	
Interest on Bonds - - - - -	135,533	
		765,533
ULTIMATE SURPLUS - - - £.		615,053

(No. 12.)—1825-26.

AN ACCOUNT of PROFIT and Loss on all Goods sold by the East India Company in the Year 1825-26, distinguishing *India* and *China*, specifying the Invoice Price and the several Charges respectively; also the Sale Amount; showing likewise the Net Proceeds of the Commerce in *Great Britain*, after defraying all Charges, and converting the Prime Cost of the Investment, so far as it consists of Repayment of Advances by the Commercial Department, at the Rates of Exchange used in the Company's Books, in transactions between the two Branches of their Affairs, namely, 2s. the Current Rupee, 2s. 3d. the Bombay Rupee, and 8s. the Pagoda.

	Prime Cost of the Investment.	Freight and Demorage.	Charges of Merchandize calculated at 5 percent. on the Sale Amount.	Total Cost and Charges.	Sale Amount.	PROFIT.	LOSS.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
India Trade - -	1,541,462	130,845	80,024	1,752,331	1,600,490	- - -	* 151,841
China Trade - -	2,020,651	518,883	192,882	2,732,416	3,857,648	1,125,232	—
TOTAL - - £.	3,562,113	649,728	272,906	4,484,747	5,458,138	1,125,232	151,841

Loss on the India Trade, brought down - £. 151,841

* *Mem.*—Upon converting the Prime Cost of the Indian Investment into sterling money, at rates founded upon the average mercantile rate of exchange of the year 1824-25, namely, 1s. 11½d. per sicca rupee, a difference is apparent amounting to the sum of 252,767l., and the result of the Indian Trade instead of a loss of 151,841l. as above, exhibits a Profit of 100,926l.

Profit on the China Trade, brought down - £. 1,125,232

Add,
Difference in the rate at which Bills and Certificates drawn from China in Season 1824-25 were paid, and the rate of 6s. 8d., the tale assumed in the above Account being less than 6s. 8d. - - - - -

8,836

Deduct,
Losses, Cost of Teas on board the Royal George, burnt at Whampoa -

1,134,068

39,838

£. 1,094,230

Loss on the India Trade, brought down - - - - - £. 151,841
Profit on the China Trade, ditto - - - - - £. 1,094,230

NET PROFIT on the Trade - - - 942,389

Add,

Charges on Private Trade, warehoused and sold by the Company - - - 138,452
Customs on Deficiencies, Company's and Private Trade Goods, more received than paid - - - - - 2,775
Interest on the Annuities - - - - - 36,227
Dividends on Stock standing in the Company's name - - - - - 56,519
Interest and Discounts on anticipated payments - - - - - 21,708
Profit on the Company's own Ships - - - - - 41,386
Interest on the Balance due from the Territorial to the Commercial Branch, at the close of Season 1824-25, estimated Balance 3,847,141l. at 3 per cent. - 115,414

Deduct,

Surplus Commercial Charges beyond 5 per cent. charged as above, on Sales - 140,335
Interest on the Loan of 1,500,000l. borrowed from the Bank, at 3½ per cent. per annum, One Year's Interest on 500,000l. - 17,500
Interest on Bonds - - - - - 111,739

1,354,870

269,574

Fund whereout the Dividends on Stock are to be paid - - - - - 1,085,296
Dividends on Stock - - - - - 630,000

ULTIMATE SURPLUS - - - £. 455,296

(No. 13.)—1826-27.

AN ACCOUNT of PROFIT and Loss on all Goods sold by the East India Company in the Year 1826-27, distinguishing *India* and *China*, and specifying the Invoice Price and the several Charges respectively; also the Sale Amount; showing likewise the Net Proceeds of the Commerce in *Great Britain* after defraying all Charges, and converting the Prime Cost of the Investment, so far as it consists of Repayment of Advances by the Commercial Department, at the Rate of Exchange used in the Company's Books, in transactions between the two Branches of their Affairs, viz. 2 s. the Current Rupee, 8 s. the Pagoda, and 2 s. 3 d. the Bombay Rupee.

	Prime Cost of the Investment.	Freight and Demorage.	Charges of Merchandize, calculated at 5 per cent. on the Sale Amount.	Total Cost and Charges.	Sale Amount.	PROFIT.	LOSS.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
India Trade - -	1,889,378	164,965	87,340	2,141,683	1,746,810	- - -	* 394,873
China Trade - -	1,859,804	496,302	175,664	2,531,770	3,513,296	981,526	—
TOTAL - - £.	3,749,182	661,267	263,004	4,673,453	5,260,106	981,526	394,873

Loss on the India Trade, brought down -	£.	394,873	Profit on the China Trade, brought down	£.	981,526
Add Losses :			Add,		
Consignment of Sugar, per Stanmore, burnt		1,928	Difference in the rate at which Bills and Certificates, drawn from China in Season 1825-26, were paid, and the rate of 6s. 8 d., the tale assumed in the above Account being less than 6s. 8 d. - - - -		3,300
	£.	396,801			984,826
			Deduct Losses,		
			Teas short delivered, per Marquis of Hastings - - - -		1,180
				£.	983,646

* *Mem.*—Upon converting the Prime Cost of the Indian Investment into sterling money, at rates founded upon the average mercantile rate of exchange of the year 1825-26, viz. 2 s. 0 ½ d. per sicca rupee, a difference is apparent amounting to 230,188 l., reducing the loss upon the Indian Trade to the sum of 164,685 l.

Loss on the India Trade, brought down - - - - -	£.	396,801		£.	
Profit on the China Trade, ditto - - - - -		983,646			
			NET PROFIT on the Trade - - - -	£.	586,845
Add,				£.	
Charges on Private Trade warehoused and sold by the Company - - - -		128,851			
Customs on Deficiencies, Company's and Private Trade Goods, more received than paid - - - - -		864			
Interest on the Annuities - - - - -		36,227			
Dividends on Stock standing in the Company's name - - - - -		56,519			
Interest and Discounts on anticipated payments - - - - -		14,807			
Profit on the Company's own Ships - - - - -		26,921			
Interest on the Balance due from the Territorial to the Commercial Branch at the close of Season 1825-26 (estimated) - - - -		177,547			
Ditto adjustment of Interest, short charged in former years - - - -		32,249			
				209,796	
					473,985
				£.	1,060,830
Deduct,				£.	
Surplus Commercial Charges beyond 5 per cent. charged as above on Sales - - - -		156,104			
Interest on Bonds - - - - -		159,333			
					315,437
Fund whereout the Dividends are to be paid - - - - -					745,393
Dividends on Stock - - - - -					630,000
			ULTIMATE SURPLUS - - - -	£.	115,393

(No. 14.)—1827–28.

AN ACCOUNT of PROFIT and Loss on all Goods sold by the East India Company in the Year 1827–28, distinguishing *India* and *China*, and specifying the Invoice Price and the several Charges respectively; also the Sale Amount; showing likewise the Net Proceeds of the Commerce in *Great Britain* after defraying all Charges, and converting the Prime Cost of the Investment, so far as it consists of Repayment of Advances by the Commercial Department, at the Rates of Exchange used in the Company's Books, in transactions between the two Branches of their Affairs, viz. 2s. the Current Rupee, 8s. the Pagoda, and 2s. 3d. the Bombay Rupee.

	Prime Cost of the Investment.	Freight and Demorage.	Charges of Merchandize, calculated at 5 per cent. on the Sale Amount of the Goods.	Total Cost and Charges.	Sale Amount.	PROFIT.	LOSS.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
India Trade - -	1,981,741	133,199	92,435	2,207,375	1,848,721	- - -	* 358,654
China Trade - -	1,747,545	504,505	162,591	2,414,641	3,251,801	837,160	—
TOTAL - £.	3,729,286	637,704	255,026	4,622,016	5,100,522	837,160	358,654

Loss on the India Trade, brought down	£. 358,654
Add, Losses at Sea, Accidents to the <i>Thalia</i> and <i>Robarts</i> , bringing home cargoes of Sugar -	583
£.	359,237

Profit upon the China trade, brought down - - - - -	£. 837,160
Add, Difference in the rate at which bills and Certificates drawn from China in Season 1826–27 were paid, and the rate of 6s. 8d., the tale assumed in the above Account being less than 6s. 8d. - - - - -	69,435
£.	906,595

* *Mem.*—Upon converting the Prime Cost of the Indian Investment into sterling money, at the rates founded upon the average mercantile rate of exchange for the year 1826–27, viz. 1s. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. persicca rupee, a difference is apparent, amounting to 296,732 l., reducing the loss upon the India Trade to 61,922 l.

Loss upon the India Trade - - - - -	£. 359,237
Profit upon the China Trade - - - - -	906,595
NET PROFIT on the Trade - - - £.	547,358

Add, Charges on Private Trade, warehoused and sold by the Company - - -	£. 140,150
Interest on the Annuities - - - - -	36,227
Dividends on Stock standing in the Company's name - - - - -	47,519
Profit on the Company's own Ships - - - - -	56,336
Profit on Teas sold by the Company's Agents in the North American Colonies - - -	28,020
Profit on sale of Stock standing in the Company's name - - - - -	168,462
Interest on the Balance due from the Territorial to the Commercial Branch at the close of Season 1826–27 (estimated) - - - - -	185,481
	662,195

£.	1,209,553
Deduct, Surplus Commercial Charges beyond 5 per cent., charged as above, on Sales - - -	£. 181,908
Interest on Bonds - - - - -	153,441
Interest on other Loans and Accounts Current - - - - -	4,554
	339,903

Fund whereout the Dividends are to be paid - - - - -	869,650
Dividends on Stock - - - - -	630,000

ULTIMATE SURPLUS - - - £. 239,650

(No. 15.)—1828-29.

AN ACCOUNT of PROFIT and Loss on all Goods sold by the East India Company in the Year 1828-29, distinguishing *India* and *China*, and specifying the Invoice Price and the several Charges respectively; also the Sale Amount; showing likewise the Net Proceeds of the Commerce in *Great Britain*, after defraying all Charges; and converting the Prime Cost of the Investment, so far as it consists of Repayment of Advances by the Commercial Department, at the Rates of Exchange used in the Company's Books, in transactions between the two Branches of their Affairs, viz. 2s. the Current Rupee, 8s. the Pagoda, and 2s. 3d. the Bombay Rupee.

	Prime Cost of the Investment.	Freight and Demorage.	Charges of Merchandize, calculated at 5 per cent. on the Sale Amount of the Goods.	Total Cost and Charges.	Sale Amount.	PROFIT.	LOSS.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
India Trade - -	2,188,447	117,441	96,312	2,402,200	1,926,243	- - -	* 475,957
China Trade - -	1,804,151	508,827	164,536	2,477,514	3,290,748	813,234	—
TOTAL - £.	3,992,598	626,268	260,848	4,879,714	5,216,991	813,234	475,957

Loss upon the India Trade, brought down	£.	475,957	Profit on the China Trade, brought down - - - - -	£.	813,234
Add, Salvage of the Mermaid - - -		20	Add, Difference in the rate at which Bills and Certificates drawn from China in Season 1827-28 were paid, and the rate of 6s. 8d. per tale, as assumed in the above Account, being less than 6s. 8d. - - - - -		17,265
	£.	475,977			
* Mem.—Upon converting the Prime Cost of the Indian Investment into sterling money, at rates founded upon the average mercantile rate of exchange for the year 1827-28, viz. 1s. 11½d. per sicca rupee, a difference is apparent, amounting to 367,085l., reducing the loss upon the India Trade to 108,872l.			Deduct, Salvage of the Alfred bringing home Teas	£.	830,499 261
				£.	830,238

Loss upon the India Trade, brought down - - - - -	£.	475,977		£.	
Profit upon the China Trade, ditto - - - - -		830,238			
NET PROFIT on the Trade - - - - -			£.	354,261	
Add,			£.		
Charges on Private Trade, warehoused and sold by the Company - - - - -				122,152	
Customs on Private Trade, &c. (deficiencies) more received than paid in the year - - - - -				1,474	
Interest on the Annuities - - - - -				36,227	
Dividends on Stock standing in the Company's name - - - - -				26,544	
Profit on the Company's own Ships - - - - -				32,647	
Profit on Teas sold by the Company's Agents in the North American Colonies - - - - -				17,743	
Interests and Discounts on anticipated payments (including) an adjustment for former years, in respect to the Interest charged in the Territorial Invoices outward - - - - -				238,753	
Interest on the Balance due from the Territorial to the Commercial Branch, at the close of Season 1827-28 (estimated) - - - - -				197,785	
				673,325	
			£.	1,027,586	
Deduct,			£.		
Surplus Commercial Charges beyond 5 per cent. charged as above, on Sales - - - - -				176,567	
Interest on Bonds - - - - -				158,124	
				334,691	
Fund whereout the Dividends are to be paid - - - - -			£.	692,895	
Dividends on Stock - - - - -				630,000	
ULTIMATE SURPLUS - - - - -			£.	62,895	

Mem.—Had the Prime Cost of the India Investment been converted into sterling, at the mercantile rates of exchange, the ultimate Surplus of the year would have amounted to - - - } £. 429,980

(No. 16.)—1829–30.

AN ACCOUNT of PROFIT and Loss on all Goods sold by the East India Company in the Year 1829–30, distinguishing *India* and *China*, and specifying the Invoice Price, and the several Charges respectively; also the Sale Amount; showing likewise the Net Proceeds of the Commerce, after defraying all Charges; and converting the Prime Cost of the Investment, so far as it consists of Repayment of Advances by the Commercial Department, at the Rates of Exchange used in the Company's Books, in transactions between the two Branches of their Affairs, viz. 2 s. the Current Rupee, 8 s. the Pagoda, and 2 s. 3 d. the Bombay Rupee.—[See ante, p. 358.]

AN ACCOUNT of PROFIT and Loss upon all Goods sold by the East India Company in the Year 1829–30, distinguishing *India* and *China*, and specifying the Invoice Price and the several Charges respectively; also the Sale Amount; showing likewise the Net Proceeds of the Commerce, after defraying all Charges; calculating the Prime Cost of the Investment, so far as it consists of Repayment of Advances made by the Commercial Department, at the average Rate of Bills drawn from *Calcutta* on *London*, deducting 12 Months' Interest for Passage and Sight at an Indian Rate of Interest.

	Prime Cost of the Investment.	Freight and Demorage.	Charges of Merchandise calculated at 5 per cent. on the Sale Amount of the Goods.	Total Cost and Charges.	Sale Amount.	PROFIT.	LOSS.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
India Trade - -	1,171,802	103,050	57,592	1,332,444	1,151,856	- - -	180,588
China Trade - -	1,495,034	477,142	151,874	2,124,050	3,037,483	913,433	—
TOTAL - -	2,666,836	580,192	209,466	3,456,494	4,189,339	913,433	180,588

Loss upon the India Trade, brought down -	£. 180,588	Profit on the China Trade, brought down -	£. 913,433
Profit or Loss upon Exports from England to India -	{ Statements from India, 1829–30 not yet received. } —	Deduct, Supracargoes' commission on Homeward Trade - - - - -	44,766
Charges in India, not added to Invoices, also Profit or Loss from Interest and Exchange and Loss by Bad Debts - - -	{ Ditto - ditto - - - } —	Charges in China, of the previous year, not added to the Invoices - - -	—
Losses at Sea, including Jettisons, Salvages and other Losses - - -	{ No Loss as far as information has been received - } —	Losses at Sea, including Jettisons, Salvages, &c. (no Loss as far as can be ascertained)	—
Net Loss on the India Trade Outward and Homeward, as far as can be ascertained } £.	180,588	Mem.—Profit or Loss on the Outward Trade to China is comprehended in the rate of the tale.	
		Net Profit on the China trade, as far as can be ascertained - - - - - } £.	868,667

Net Profit on the China Trade - - - - -	£. 868,667	£.	
Net Loss on the India Trade - - - - -	180,588		
TOTAL PROFIT on Sales (India and China Trade) - - -			688,079
Other Profits of the Company:			
Interest on the Annuities - - - - -	£. 36,227		
Ditto on Balance of Advances between the Territorial and Commercial Branches, as estimated, end of 1828–29, at rate of Home-bond Debt - - - - -	121,729		
Ditto received, charged or paid under other heads - - - - -	55,749		
Surplus of Sums charged upon Private Trade Goods beyond amount of Commercial Charges			
General in England, not debited to the Company's own Trade - - - - -	2,561		
Profit on the Company's own Ships - - - - -	24,170		
Estimated Profit at the Colonies of the Cape and North America - - - - -	23,466		
			263,902
Total Commercial Profits of the Company, as far as can be ascertained - - - - -			951,981
Dividends to the Proprietors of Stock - - - - -			630,000
SURPLUS, after payment of Dividends - - - - -			321,981
Deduct Interest on Bonds provisionally charged to the Commercial Account - - - - -			114,973
		£.	207,008

No. 16 of Appendix No. 26—continued.

SURPLUS COMMERCIAL PROFITS of the EAST INDIA COMPANY, after Payment of the Dividends on the Capital Stock, and the Interest upon the Bond Debt, from the 1st May 1814 to the 1st May 1830; together with the Amount appropriated in the same period, and showing the Balance remaining unappropriated on 1st May 1830; prepared in accordance with the Opinion of the Company's Standing Counsel, as it respects the Home-bond Debt discharged.

						£
Surplus Commercial Profits as adjusted, in 1814-15						1,267,658
1815-16						477,643
1816-17						413,786
1817-18						1,008,675
1818-19						1,287,170
1819-20						243,553
1820-21						522,855
1821-22						959,058
1822-23						229,579
1823-24						329,151
1824-25						720,097
1825-26						342,448
1826-27						132,274
1827-28						134,447
1828-29						22,261
1829-30						£. 8,090,655
						3,596
						£. 8,094,251

APPROPRIATED AS UNDER, viz.

	Home-bond Debt.	India Debt.	Consignment of Bullion to India, in aid of Sinking Fund.	Sum directed by the Financial Letter to Bengal, of June 1821, to be advanced to the Sinking Fund.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1814-15	196,200	329,704	-	-	525,904
1815-16	136,300	318,382	-	-	454,682
1816-17	-	477	-	-	477
1817-18	12	200	-	-	212
1818-19	-	98	-	-	-
1819-20	-	-	1,000,537	-	1,000,635
1820-21	-	-	166,302	-	166,302
1821-22	-	6,285	-	-	6,285
1822-23	-	10,576	-	1,500,000	1,510,576
1823-24	1,100	25,500	-	-	26,600
1824-25	75	1,396,842	-	-	1,396,917
1825-26	-	-	-	-	-
1826-27	712	-	-	-	712
1827-28	-	3,950	-	-	3,950
1828-29	-	82,103	-	-	82,103
1829-30	-	82,065	-	-	82,065
	-	75,778	-	-	75,778
£.	334,399	2,331,960	1,166,839	1,500,000	5,333,198

Balance of Surplus Commercial Profits remaining unappropriated on 1st May 1830, including the sum of 1,657,807 l., Interest on the Balances due from the Territorial to the Commercial Branch } £. 2,761,053

Balance remaining unappropriated on 1st May 1830, exclusive of Interest, as above £. 1,103,246

No. 16 of Appendix No. 26—continued.

STATEMENT of the **ADJUSTMENT** to be made in the **PROFIT** and **LOSS ACCOUNTS** of 1829-30, with reference to the Out-turn of that portion of the India Investment which may be deemed to have been provided under the Arrangement, with regard to Interest Bills, laid down in the Plan of 1814, for keeping the Company's Home Accounts. (Suggestion 5, as altered and amended by the Board) see Section 55 & 56 of the Act of 1813.

[See ante, p. 355 to 362.]

(A.)

EXTRACT from the Plan for arranging the Company's Home Accounts, framed in the Year 1814 (relative to the Remittances for Discharge of Bills of Exchange for Interest of India Debt.)

[See ante, p. 357.]

(B.)

ABSTRACT ACCOUNT between the **TERRITORIAL** and **COMMERCIAL BRANCHES** of the Company's Affairs from 1814-15 to 1828-29, in respect to Territorial and Political Payments in *England*, separately from the Transactions which relate to the Remittance of India Debt.

[See ante, p. 359, 360, 361.]

(C.)

STATEMENT to show the Rates at which **BILLS** of **EXCHANGE** drawn for Interest of **INDIAN DEBT**, and on other Accounts comprised in the Remittance Branch of the Accounts between the **TERRITORIAL** and **COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENTS**, have been discharged in *England* since 1814, and the Average Rate of those which remained unprovided for by Remittances, otherwise than through the Company's Commerce, at the end of 1827-28 and 1828-29, respectively.

[See ante, p. 362.]

(No. 17.)—1880-31.

AN ACCOUNT of PROFIT and Loss on all Goods sold by the East India Company in the Year 1830-31, distinguishing *India* and *China*, and specifying the Invoice Price and the several Charges respectively; also the Sale Amount; showing likewise the Net Proceeds of the Commerce after defraying all Charges, and converting the Prime Cost of the Investment, so far as it consists of Repayment of Advances by the Commercial Department, at the Rates of Exchange used in the Company's Books, in transactions between the two Branches of their Affairs, viz. 2s. the Current Rupee, 8s. the Pagoda, and 2s. 3d. the Bombay Rupee.

	Prime Cost of the Investment.	Freight and Demorage.	Charges of Merchandize, calculated at 5 per cent. on the Sale Amount of the Goods.	Total Cost and Charges.	Sale Amount.	PROFIT.	LOSS.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
India Trade - -	1,945,779	121,521	84,329	2,151,629	1,686,587	- -	465,042
China Trade - -	1,765,598	517,856	161,399	2,444,853	3,227,987	783,134	—
TOTAL - - £.	3,711,377	639,377	245,728	4,596,482	4,914,574	783,134	465,042

Loss upon the India Trade, brought down -	£.	465,042	Profit on the China Trade, brought down -	£.	783,134
Charges in India not added to Invoices, also Profit or Loss from interest and exchange, and loss by bad debts -	As far as ascertained. }	1,980	Deduct, Supracargoes' commission on Homeward Trade - - - - -	-	46,514
Losses at Sea, including Jetti- sons, Salvages, and other Losses - - - -	No Loss at sea, as far as in- formation has been received. }	—	Charges in China of the previous year, not added to Invoices - - - -	-	—
Deduct, £.	467,022		Losses at Sea, including Jettisons, Salvages, &c. (no Loss, as far as ascertained) -	-	—
Amount of Loss from which the Commercial Department is entitled to be relieved, in respect to investment from India, provided as a remittance to meet bills of exchange drawn for interest of India Debt, under the arrangements contained in the Plan of 1814, for keeping the home accounts - (Per separate Statement.)	-	171,145	Mem.—Profit or Loss on the Outward Trade to China is comprehended in the rate of 6s. 8d. the tale.		
Net Loss on the India Trade, as far as can be ascertained - - - -	£.	295,877	Net Profit on the China Trade, as far as can be ascertained - - - -	£.	736,620

Net Profit on Sales of Merchandize, China Trade, after replacing Cost and Charges of the investment, and covering Losses at Sea, &c., brought down - - - -	£.	736,620
Net Loss - - - ditto - - - India Trade - - - ditto - - - -	-	295,877

NET PROFIT on Sales (India and China Trade) - - - 440,743

Other Profits of the Company:		
Interest on the Annuities - - - - -	£.	36,227
Ditto on Balance of Advances between the Territorial and Commercial Branches, as estimated, end of 1829-30, at rate of Home-bond Debt, including an adjustment in respect to former years - - - - -	-	190,983
Ditto received, charged or paid under other heads - - - - -	-	35,505
Surplus of sums charged upon Private Trade Goods, beyond amount of Commercial Charges General in England, not debited to the Company's own Trade - - - -	-	22,302
Profit on the Company's own Ships - - - - -	-	16,793
Estimated Profit at the Colonies of the Cape and North America - - - -	-	22,126
		323,936
Total Commercial Profits of the Company (as far as can be ascertained) - - -	£.	764,679
Dividends to the Proprietors of Stock - - - - -	-	630,000
		134,679
SURPLUS, after payment of the Dividends - - -	£.	93,363
Deduct Interest on Bonds provisionally charged to the Commercial Account - - -	-	-
		41,316
ULTIMATE SURPLUS - - -	£.	

Mem.—Upon converting the Indian currencies into sterling at the mercantile rate, as ascertained from the rate at which bills were drawn from Calcutta on London, deducting 12 months' interest for passage and sight, an ultimate surplus would remain, after providing for the dividends on stock, and interest on the home-bond debt of £. 595,241.

No. 17 of Appendix No. 26—continued.

AN ACCOUNT of Profit and Loss on all Goods sold by the East India Company in the Year 1830-31, distinguishing *India* and *China*, and specifying the Invoice Price and the several Charges respectively; also the Sale Amount; showing likewise the Net Proceeds of the Commerce, after defraying all Charges, and converting the Prime Cost of the Investment at the Mercantile Rate of Exchange, as ascertained from the Rate at which Bills were drawn from *Calcutta* on *London*, deducting 12 Months' Interest for Passage and Sight; viz. 1 s. 9.875 d. per Sicca Rupee.

	Prime Cost of the Investment.	Freight and Demorage.	Charges of Merchandize, calculated at 5 per cent. on the Sale Amount of the Goods.	Total Cost and Charges.	Sale Amount.	PROFIT.	LOSS.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
India Trade - -	1,524,326	121,521	84,329	1,730,176	1,686,587	- -	43,589
China Trade - -	1,477,206	517,856	161,399	2,156,461	3,227,987	1,071,526	—
TOTAL - - £.	3,001,532	639,377	245,728	3,886,637	4,914,574	1,071,526	43,589

Loss upon the India Trade, brought down	£.	43,589	Profit on the China Trade, brought down	£.	1,071,526
Charges in India not added to Invoices, also Profit or Loss from interest and exchange, and Loss by bad debts (as far as can be ascertained) - -	- -	1,980	Deduct, Supracargoes' commission on Home-ward Trade - - - -	- - - -	46,514
Losses at Sea, including Jettisons, Salvages and other Losses (no Loss at sea, as far as information has been received) - - - -	- - - -	—	Charges in China, of the previous year, not added to the Invoices - -	- -	—
			Losses at Sea, including Jettisons, Salvages, &c. (no Loss, as far as ascertained) - - - -	- - - -	—
			Mem.—Profit or Loss on the Outward Trade to China is comprehended in the rate of the tale.		
Net Loss on the India Trade, as far as can be ascertained - - } £.	45,569		Net Profit on the China Trade, as far as can be ascertained - - } £.	1,025,012	

Net Profit on Sales of Merchandize, China Trade, after replacing Cost and Charges of the Investment, and covering Losses by Sea, &c. brought down - -	£.	1,025,012	£.	
Net Loss - - - ditto - - - India Trade - - - ditto - - -	- - -	45,569	- - -	

NET PROFIT on Sales (India and China Trade) - - - - 979,443

Other Profits of the Company :

Interest on the Annuities - - - - -	£.	36,227	
Ditto on Balance of Advances between the Territorial and Commercial Branches, as estimated, end of 1829-30, at rate of Home-bond Debt, including an adjustment in respect to former years - - - -	- - - -	190,983	
Ditto received, charged or paid under other heads - - - -	- - - -	35,505	
Surplus of Sums charged upon Private Trade Goods beyond amount of Commercial Charges General in England, not debited to the Company's own Trade - -	- -	22,302	
Profit on the Company's own Ships - - - - -	- - - -	16,793	
Estimated Profit at the Colonies of the Cape and North America - - - -	- - - -	37,351	
			339,161
Total Commercial Profits of the Company (as far as can be ascertained) - £.			1,318,604
Dividends to the Proprietors of Stock - - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	630,000
			688,604
SURPLUS, after payment of the Dividends - - - £.			93,363
Deduct, Interest on Bonds provisionally charged to the Commercial Account -	-		£.
			595,241

No. 17 of Appendix No. 26—continued.

SURPLUS COMMERCIAL PROFITS of the EAST INDIA COMPANY, after Payment of the Dividends on the Capital Stock, and the Interest upon the Bond Debt, from the 1st May 1814 to 1st May 1831; together with the Amount appropriated in the same period, and showing the Balance remaining unappropriated on 1st May 1831; prepared in accordance with the Opinion of the Company's Standing Counsel, as it respects the Home-bond Debt discharged.

							£.
Surplus Commercial Profits as adjusted in 1814-15	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,267,658
1815-16	-	-	-	-	-	-	477,643
1816-17	-	-	-	-	-	-	413,786
1817-18	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,008,675
1818-19	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,287,170
1819-20	-	-	-	-	-	-	243,553
1820-21	-	-	-	-	-	-	522,855
1821-22	-	-	-	-	-	-	959,058
1822-23	from 1 May to 1 May in each Year						229,579
1823-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	329,151
1824-25	-	-	-	-	-	-	720,097
1825-26	-	-	-	-	-	-	342,448
1826-27	-	-	-	-	-	-	132,274
1827-28	-	-	-	-	-	-	134,447
1828-29	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,261
1829-30	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,596
1830-31	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,316
						£.	8,135,567

APPROPRIATED AS UNDER, viz.

	Home-bond Debt.	India Debt.	Consignment of Bullion to India, in aid of Sinking Fund.	Sum directed by the Financial Letter to Bengal, of June 1821, to be advanced to the Sinking Fund.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1814-15	196,200	329,704	-	-	525,904
1815-16	136,300	318,382	-	-	454,682
1816-17	-	477	-	-	477
1817-18	12	200	-	-	212
1818-19	-	98	1,000,537	-	1,000,635
1819-20	-	-	166,302	-	166,302
1820-21	-	6,285	-	-	6,285
1821-22	-	10,576	-	1,500,000	1,510,576
1822-23	1,100	25,500	-	-	26,600
1823-24	75	1,396,842	-	-	1,396,917
1824-25	-	-	-	-	-
1825-26	712	-	-	-	712
1826-27	-	3,950	-	-	3,950
1827-28	-	82,103	-	-	82,103
1828-29	-	82,065	-	-	82,065
1829-30	-	75,778	-	-	75,778
1830-31, No appropriation of Surplus Profits have been made in this year	-	-	-	-	-
£.	334,399	2,331,960	1,166,839	1,500,000	5,333,198

Balance of Surplus Commercial Profits remaining unappropriated on 1st May 1831, including the sum of £. 1,848,790, Interest on the Balances due from the Territorial to the Commercial Branch } £. 2,802,369

Balance remaining unappropriated on 1st May 1831, exclusive of Interest, as above - £. 953,579

No. 17 of Appendix No. 26—continued.

AMOUNT of Loss from which the Commercial Branch is entitled to be relieved in respect to Investment from India, sold in the Year 1830-31, provided as a Remittance to meet Bills of Exchange for Interest of India Debt, under the Arrangement contained in the Plan of 1814 for keeping the Home Accounts.

Amount of investment supplied on account of Remittance for discharge of Interest Bills :	One half of each of the preceding Sums computed to enter into the Sales of 1830-31.	Average Rate at which all the Issues in India were charged to Commerce in each Year.	Issued to the Commercial Branch in India at the Rates already stated, producing the number of Rupees shown below.
	£.	s. d.	S. Rs.
In 1828-29 (as per former Statement B.) £. 863,214	431,607	a' 2 4.012	36,97,904
1829-30 (continuation of ditto) - - 354,602	177,301	a' 2 3.999	15,19,777

From a continuation of a former Statement (C.) the average rate at which the balance of bills unprovided for, up to 1828-29, had been discharged in England, was 2s. 3.599d. per sicca rupee, and including 1829-30 was 2s. 3.129d.

The rates at which interest bills were discharged being thus less than the rates at which the Commerce has been charged in account by the Territory in the two years 1828-29 and 1829-30, the amount to be made good to the Commerce will be the difference by which the out-turn of the goods when sold may fall short of the rates at which their issue was respectively made.

The rate per sicca rupee of the net produce of the Indian investment at the Company's sales in 1830-31, (deducting interest and insurance at the average rate of the Company's losses at sea,) was per sicca rupee 1s. 8.136d.

Being 7.876d. per sicca rupee short of the rate at which issues for commercial purposes were made in India in 1828-29.

And 7.863d. per sicca rupee short of the rate at which these issues were made in 1829-30.

A short produce of 7.876d. per sicca rupee is therefore to be made good to the Commercial	£.
Branch on sicca rupees 36,97,904, amounting to -	£. 121,353
And of 7.863d. per sicca rupee on - 15,19,777, - ditto - -	49,792
	<u>171,145</u>

Continuation of Statement (B.)

ABSTRACT ACCOUNT between the Territorial and Commercial Branches of the Company's Affairs, in respect to Territorial and Political Payments in England, separately from the Transactions which relate to the Remittance of India Debt.

1829-30.

Dr.			Cr.
To Balance applied to Investment on	£.	By Excess of Issues in India above amount paid in England, calculated at the rates of exchange fixed in	£.
account of the Remittance Fund -	354,602	1814 - - - - -	354,602

Continuation of Statement (C.)

STATEMENT to show the Rates at which Bills of Exchange drawn for Interest of India Debt, and on other accounts, comprised in the Remittance Branch of the Accounts between the Territorial and Commercial Departments have been discharged in England, and the Average Rate of those which remain unprovided for by Remittances, otherwise than through the Company's Commerce at the end of 1829-30.

Excess of payments for bills above the remittances realized for meeting the same at the end of 1828-29, brought from former Account - - - - - £. 4,558,173 - - - - - S. Rs. 3,96,37,420

Average rate to end of 1828-29 as before, 2s. 3.599d.

1829-30: add,

Excess of payments for bills beyond the amount realized 782,035 a' 2 s. 0.68 d. - - - 76,04,878

£. 5,340,208 - - - - - S. Rs. 4,72,42,298

Average rate to the end of 1829-30, 2s. 3.129d.

Appendix, No. 27.

STATEMENT of the CHARGES of the CIVIL and MILITARY ADMINISTRATION of the Three Presidencies of India, together with those of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore and Malacca, and St. Helena.

GOVERNMENT.	AREA.	POPULATION.	NUMBER OF				REVENUE.	CHARGES exclusive of DEBT.							
			DISTRICTS.	Civil and Unconvenanted SERVANTS, European.	MILITARY.			MARINE.	CIVIL.	MILITARY.	MARINE.	TOTAL.			
					European.	Native.									
Bengal	Square Miles.	69,710,071	57	579	16,068	96,654	136	13,825,280	£.	4,884,559	£.	4,432,792	£.	128,448	9,445,799
Prince of Wales Island, &c.	1,317	107,054	-	13	-	-	-	-	32,897	123,233	18,800	11,165	153,198		
Both	307,329	69,817,125	57	592	16,068	96,654	136	13,858,177	4,451,592	5,007,792	139,613	9,598,997			
Madras	141,923 1/2	13,508,535	21	261	12,832	57,531	20	5,415,587	3,179,924	2,051,710	22,441	5,254,075			
Bombay	64,938 1/2	6,251,546	10	215	7,728	32,508	542	2,421,443	1,741,095	1,660,422	199,324	3,600,841			
India	514,190 3/4	89,577,206	88	1,068	36,628	186,693	1,581	21,695,207	* 8,719,924	9,372,611	361,378	18,453,913			
St. Helena	47 1/2	4,766	-	15	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	93,004			
TOTAL	514,238	89,581,972	88	1,083	37,428	186,693	1,581	21,695,207	* 8,719,924	9,372,611	361,378	18,546,917			

GOVERNMENT.	PROPORTION TO EACH PERSON; viz.										PER £. 100			
	COVENANTED and UNCOVENANTED CIVILIAN.					MILITARY.					GROSS REVENUE.		TOTAL, viz. Civil, Military and Marine.	
	Square Miles.	Inhabitants.	Revenue.	Charge, Civil.	Square Miles.	Inhabitants.	Revenue.	Charge, Military.	POPULATION :—CHARGE.		Civil.	Military.		
									Civil.	Military.				TOTAL Civil, Military and Marine.
Bengal	528	120,397	£. 23,877	£. 8,436	2.7	618	£. 122.6	£. 39.3	£. .07	£. .063	£. .135	£. 35	£. 32	£. 68
Prince of Wales Island	101	8,235	2,530	9,479	-	-	-	-	1.151	.175	1.428	374	57	465
Singapore, &c.	519	117,934	23,409	8,251	2.7	618	122.6	39.3	.071	.064	.137	36	32	69
Both	543	51,756	20,749	7,860	2	192	78.4	45.1	.151	.235	.388	37	58	97
Madras	302	29,076	11,262	7,722	1.6	155	60.1	43.2	.26	.278	.576	68	72	149
Bombay	481	83,873	20,313	8,164	2.3	401	97.1	41.9	.097	.104	.206	40	43	85
India	3	317	-	-	.06	6	-	-	-	-	19.5	-	-	-
St. Helena	474	82,716	20,313	8,164	2.3	399	97.1	41.9	.097	.104	.207	40	43	85
Total Territory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

East India House,
13 March 1832.

* These sums include Stipends and Pensions chargeable upon the Revenues.

(Errors excepted.)

James C. Melville,
Audr India Acc^{ts}.

COMPARATIVE TABLE showing the CHARGES of the Three PRESIDENCIES in the higher Departments of the EXECUTIVE, LEGISLATIVE and DIPLOMATIC ADMINISTRATIONS.

(Errors excepted.)

East India House, }
13 March 1832.

Appendix, No. 29.—AN ACCOUNT of the EXPENSES attending the

	1805-6.	1806-7.	1807-8.	1808-9.	1809-10.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Building - - - - -	11,718 3 6	15,139 12 -	20,867 19 3	13,927 - -	14,565 6 2
Repairs and Alterations - - - - -	654 3 9	216 4 4	1,193 3 5	245 9 -	532 13 4
Taxes and Parochial Rates, Tithes, &c. -	74 5 11	390 6 4	377 2 4	883 4 3	319 7 8
Establishment: Salaries of Professors, and Wages of Servants - - - - -	567 10 5	5,629 8 3	8,035 14 1	8,270 15 3	9,596 13 2
Pensions - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Table and Housekeeping Expenses - -	1,001 5 -	1,467 8 10	4,644 6 -	4,590 16 1	4,672 5 8
Rents and Leases - - - - -	375 - -	250 - -	250 - -	250 - -	250 - -
Furniture and Utensils - - - - -	3,652 4 9	997 14 3	735 11 5	726 17 1	637 18 10
Coals and Candles - - - - -	75 15 -	303 2 4	816 15 8	733 1 3	1,294 4 6
Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments, Books, Stationery and Prize Medals - -	204 7 6	773 16 -	1,383 12 6	959 6 10	1,121 4 8
Incidental - - - - -	66 12 8	179 2 3	106 17 9	58 - 2	120 11 -
£.	18,389 8 6	25,346 14 7	38,411 2 5	30,644 9 11	33,110 5 -
RECEIPTS:					
Half-yearly Payments from the Students -	1,155 - -	4,200 - -	7,507 10 -	8,242 10 -	9,450 - -
Ditto - Subscriptions to the Library and Philosophical Apparatus, &c. - -	- - -	- - -	131 5 -	304 10 -	441 - -
Rents and Sale of Produce - - - - -	- - -	- - -	122 - -	129 10 -	84 15 -
Sale of Furniture and Fixtures at Hertford Castle - - - - -	486 14 10	200 - -	185 3 -	- - -	- - -
£.	1,641 14 10	4,400 - -	7,945 18 -	8,676 10 -	9,975 15 -
NET EXPENDITURE - - - £.	16 747 13 8	20,946 14 7	30,465 4 5	21,967 19 11	23,134 10 -
Number of Individuals who have received Instruction at the Establishment at Hailey- bury in each Year - - - - -	11	40	72	79	90

Memo.—The above Account comprises the Charge incurred at Hertford Castle during the period the College was held there, previously to the completion of the Building at Haileybury.

An alteration having occurred in the year 1813-14, in the date of closing the Official Books, the Statement under that year comprises only a period of 10 months.

East India House,
29 February 1832.

(Errors excepted.)

Establishment called the EAST INDIA COLLEGE, at *Haileybury*, from its Establishment to the present

1810-11.	1811-12.	1812-13.	1813-14.	1814-15.	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.	L.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.
11,062 14 11	669 5 11	2,481 10 5	691 2 4	200 - -	479 17 1	255 4 -	77 9 9	2 6
2,448 5 4	1,396 5 10	1,484 13 9	950 17 4	4,019 4 5	2,026 4 3	1,843 19 6	1,404 3 1	1 8 8
720 6 9	512 3 2	623 12 7	776 17 5	593 12 6	722 8 5	593 11 6	557 9 -	19 4
9,516 12 8	9,636 8 10	9,356 - -	8,770 18 1	8,685 6 6	9,716 8 1	8,915 13 10	9,287 - 4	8 7 2
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	90 8 3	393 15 -	175 - -	275 - -	14 6
5,119 8 -	5,075 12 8	5,048 17 6	4,997 4 8	4,958 6 5	5,307 14 6	4,524 18 2	3,856 19 10	4 7 2
250 - -	250 - -	250 - -	250 - -	125 - -	250 - -	250 - -	250 - -	16 3
1,898 11 9	312 7 9	293 19 -	209 16 2	383 1 7	787 18 6	211 3 11	263 2 5	10 7
1,302 1 -	1,388 7 4	1,380 9 6	1,219 7 4	1,492 3 1	1,517 16 -	1,299 11 8	1,280 17 1	1 15 5
1,184 13 6	828 6 -	1,118 18 6	1,478 4 4	675 15 1	653 4 5	1,160 1 -	685 12 -	2 11
31 8 -	98 4 10	72 5 3	43 - 6	150 2 4	356 4 2	145 10 7	214 15 11	10 5
33,534 1 11	20,167 2 4	22,110 6 6	19,387 8 2	21,373 - 2	22,211 10 5	19,374 14 2	18,152 9 5	18,14 11
8,505 - -	8,820 - -	7,822 10 -	7,822 10 -	9,817 10 -	8,190 - -	7,665 - -	6,405 - -	6,10 -
- - -	806 12 6	325 10 -	1,167 11 3	1,730 7 5	1,958 7 11	1,233 4 6	1,458 7 1	1, 8 6
122 10 -	65 - -	115 - -	233 12 -	142 17 3	144 18 6	197 10 -	136 - -	1 -
- - -	- - -	- - -	115 - 3	40 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 1
8,627 10 -	9,691 12 6	8,263 - -	9,338 13 6	11,730 14 8	10,293 6 5	9,095 14 6	7,999 7 1	8,17 7
24,906 11 11	10,475 9 10	13,847 6 6	10,048 14 8	9,642 5 6	11,918 4 -	10,278 19 8	10,153 2 4	10,17 4
81	84	73	73	94	78	73	61	

2 6

14 10

* The Charge for the Table, &c. in the year 1822-23 comprehends the Expenditure of 11 months only, an alteration
 † Including various Oriental Works purchased, amounting to 4,500*l*.

THO^s G. LLOYD,
 Acc^t Gen^l.

Appendix, No. 30.—As the Number of

	1808-9.	18023.	1823-24.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Purchase of Addiscombe Place	- - -	- - -	- - -
Building and Alterations	- - -	7 2	2,460 5 9
Repairs to Building	- - -	12 1	26 1 3
Furniture and Utensils	- - -	19 2	690 7 8
Establishment: Salaries of Masters, Wages of Servants	63 - -	1,567 18 4	5,708 9 10
Clothing, Military Stores and Accoutrements, and Repairs to ditto	111 - 4	334 16 5	2,102 14 3
Mathematical Instruments, &c. Books and Stationery	209 1 -	141 9 3	1,151 14 6
Taxes and Parochial Rates	- - -	2 6	277 13 4
Payments to the Head Master, at fixed Rates, for the Board, Education, &c. of the Cadets previously to the adoption of the system of remunerating him by a fixed Salary	1,718 2 10	4,988 - -	- - -
Rent of two Meadows	- - -	- - -	- - -
Table and Housekeeping Expenses	- - -	7 8	3,416 2 11
Medical Attendance, Allowance for Pocket Money to Cadets, Washing, Mending, &c.	212 1 10	297 19 -	1,058 17 9
Expenses of Cadets on the Trigonometrical Survey and learning the Art of Sapping and Mining	- - -	- 4	1,528 6 11
Pensions	- - -	3 11	438 3 11
Rewards to Cadets	- - -	- - -	- - -
Incidental	3 2 -	- 10 5	230 11 4
£.	2,316 8 -	7,330 6 3	19,089 9 5
RECEIPTS:			
From Cadets for Board, Clothing, &c.	1,650 - -	1,994 1 6	4,435 17 1
Rent contributed by the Head Master	- - -	200 - -	- - -
Rent of Cottage	- - -	- - -	- - -
£.	1,650 - -	2,194 1 6	4,435 17 1
NET EXPENDITURE	£. 666 8 -	5,135 4 9	14,653 12 4
Number of Individuals who have received Instruction at the Establishment at Addiscombe in each Year	55	61	91

Memo.—An alteration having occurred in the Year 1813-14 in

East India House, }
29 February 1832. }

INDIVIDUALS who have received Instruction there in each Year.

1824-25.	1825-26.	1826-27.	1827-28.	1828-29.	1829-30.	1830-31.	TOTAL.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17,251 4 -
1,480 16 11	11,874 11 3	7,529 4 -	3,206 15 3	1,823 13 8	6 10 -	6 - -	65,618 - 4
898 12 9	587 11 9	1,743 6 3	824 5 4	833 13 1	248 17 3	608 1 11	8,346 16 5
332 3 2	1,003 5 6	1,122 4 5	580 7 2	264 8 10	219 2 3	196 13 2	6,579 16 1
7,111 13 7	6,596 15 10	7,919 16 -	8,650 3 10	9,123 10 7	8,978 10 9	9,253 - 9	111,807 16 2
1,951 11 5	941 17 1	3,490 7 1	1,353 12 4	3,259 6 7	1,021 7 8	3,163 16 9	37,541 5 -
881 17 7	1,260 7 5	1,516 10 9	1,175 7 11	1,696 8 5	1,147 18 4	1,004 4 1	18,752 11 8
188 3 9	291 13 3	220 11 2	305 - 2	311 13 4	402 14 10	360 4 2	4,861 16 1
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20,450 8 7
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	208 2 6	92 10 -	300 12 6
3,654 2 -	4,256 10 7	4,961 9 3	5,084 2 8	3,468 15 4	4,335 19 8	4,223 10 9	66,483 16 8
1,065 19 2	1,314 15 6	1,570 2 4	1,680 2 -	1,298 5 9	1,346 17 9	1,417 2 10	22,731 19 6
1,987 15 1	1,904 8 10	3,643 8 4	5,226 - 2	3,862 11 4	3,582 14 2	3,265 18 7	37,136 14 1
377 1 4	333 3 11	333 3 11	333 3 11	408 3 11	611 - -	500 - -	4,784 19 10
- - -	50 - -	350 - -	500 - -	700 - -	- - -	- - -	1,600 - -
229 6 1	245 14 8	311 9 10	482 7 -	339 5 2	314 19 7	335 18 2	3,526 17 -
20,159 2 10	30,660 15 7	34,711 13 4	29,401 7 9	27,389 16 -	22,424 14 9	24,427 1 2	427,774 13 11
5,997 3 4	6,298 10 3	7,885 10 5	6,775 16 3	6,130 18 6	7,846 14 7	8,341 4 -	100,379 11 1
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,200 - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	5 17 6	6 - -	7 10 -	10 10 -	29 17 6
5,997 3 4	6,298 10 3	7,885 10 5	6,781 13 9	6,136 18 6	7,854 4 7	8,351 14 -	101,609 8 7
14,161 19 6	24,362 5 4	26,826 2 11	22,619 14 -	21,252 17 6	14,570 10 2	16,075 7 2	326,165 5 4
100	106	142	134	120	127	136	
Purchase - - - - - £. 17,251 4 -							
Building and Alterations - - - - - 65,618 - 4							82,869 4 4
TOTAL EXPENSE, exclusive of Buildings, &c. - - - - - £.							243,296 1 -
Deduct Trigonometrical Survey and Sapping and Mining, a limited Number only of the Cadets } being instructed therein - - - - -							37,136 14 1
TOTAL EXPENDITURE upon the Ordinary Education of Cadets - - - - - £.							206,159 6 11

For the number of Cadets who have received Instruction at Addiscombe.

William Abington, Clerk Mil. Sem. Comm.

Appendix, No. 31.

Minute of
Sir John Malcolm,
30 Nov. 1830.

Appendix, No. 31.

EXTRACT from a Minute of Sir John Malcolm, dated 30th November 1830, on his Administration of the *Bombay Government*.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

268. THE actual reduction of expenditure since my arrival, amounts in all, in the Civil and Marine departments, to 11,15,860 rupees, and the prospective reduction to 3,48,946 rupees. From these sums must be deducted an actual increase of rupees 6,59,770, and a prospective one of 12,000 rupees; this would leave a net decrease in the actual charges of rupees 4,56,090, and in the prospective of 3,33,946 rupees, amounting in all to 7,93,036 rupees.

269. Under the head of Extraordinary Charges there is an additional net decrease of 9,10,900 rupees during the course of the three years following November 1827, as compared with the three preceding that date. It may be observed that two of the principal items of increase, the Audit and Mint departments, were adopted at the suggestion of the Finance Committee, and that the decreases of extraordinary charges, although large, would have been considerably larger had not the compensation allowance to civil servants thrown out of employ by the operation of the economical measures, added greatly to the amount of expenditure under this head. This item, together with the expense attending the mission to England, consequent on the proceedings of the Supreme Court, amounts to nearly a lac and a half of rupees, but are of course to be viewed as temporary charges.

270. The actual permanent reduction in military expenses amounts to 40,27,498 rupees, from which must be deducted an increase of 7,67,510 rupees, leaving a net decrease of 32,59,988; of the increase, 6,58,281 rupees is permanent and 1,07,299 rupees is temporary. Of the permanent increase, 4,59,405 was in consequence of orders from home, and the remainder, 3,85,618, is the result of the arrangements of the Bombay government; of this sum 1,07,229 rupees is temporary, and indeed 27,716 rupees have already been discontinued. Of the total decrease, 10,78,757 rupees was by orders from home, 29,48,741 rupees by Government*. For the particulars of these items a reference must be made to accompanying statements, from which it will be observed what sums have actually been reduced and what are in a prospective state of retrenchment. For the above decrease a considerable amount is to be added, the result of reductions and alterations of establishments, ordered in October and November last; but as these are all prospective they are included in the total which has been exhibited.

271. The disbursement for extraordinaries in the Military department during the three years that I have presided over this government, are less than those of the preceding years by 69,06,609 rupees. The largeness of this sum is attributable to field charges in the former years, but still, excluding these, the reduction of expenditure is very great. The net decrease in the several departments is nearly as follows:

Civil department	-	-	-	-	-	Rs. 5,18,765
Military ditto	-	-	-	-	-	32,59,988
Marine ditto	-	-	-	-	-	2,74,271
TOTAL						Rs. 40,53,024
Civil and Marine extraordinaries	-	-	-	-	-	9,10,900
Military	-	-	-	-	-	69,06,609
TOTAL for three years						Rs. 1,18,70,533

272. This short notice of financial results will be fully illustrated by the documents which accompany this Minute. It is therefore only necessary to add that many charges, and those of a very heavy nature, must gradually diminish, if the system of check and control over expenditure which has been established, is fully supported and rigidly exercised. No attempt can be made at present to estimate prospective reductions, but the accounts of next year will show more fully the effect of recent measures in their operation in the departments of commissariat stores, public buildings, and all contingencies and extraordinaries, civil and military.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS on the Administration of the *Bombay Presidency*.

273. THE Territories of Bombay are not generally productive, and its revenue is not equal to its expenses. This would not be felt as an evil if it were not for the usage, which notwithstanding changes that have amalgamated their territories, still keeps distinct the accounts of receipts and disbursements of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, as in times when independent

* About 12 lacs of this reduction was by instructions from the Supreme Government.

independent kingdoms intervened between these presidencies. I have in the Minute noted in the margin observed upon the injurious effects of this usage; it will I trust be early altered, and India be governed as a whole, otherwise the recent labours of the Governor-general in Council to produce uniformity of system, will prove fruitless, if the rule of comparing receipt and disbursement in the various quarters of our empire continue. Expenses beyond what are calculated will be tolerated in those parts which are richest and which require least force to guard and least trouble to manage them, while every proposition to improve a rugged and unproductive country, or to preserve its peace, will be rigidly tried and checked with reference to the resources of its government, and the rewards and salaries to which public officers are entitled, for their arduous duties, will be judged by the same standard. To illustrate the unfair operation of this rule, as applied to Bombay, it need only be stated that the Indian navy, which protects an extensive and profitable commerce, from which every part of India benefits, besides keeping up the communication with Europe by the Persian Gulf and Red Sea, is wholly charged to this Presidency, and that his Majesty's corps (one regiment of dragoons and four of infantry) consume a great portion of the revenue. These corps may be necessary to maintain and defend India, but they are not required to preserve the local peace of this quarter, although many circumstances may render it expedient that they should be stationed where they are, but this cannot constitute a reason why this Presidency should be debited with a charge for a force which, as it relates to its own territories, it does not require, and which is so disproportionate to its means. It is possible that circumstances may require a still greater proportion of European force in the western parts of India, and an increase of native troops. We have an exposed frontier to defend, and if such additions are made, the complaints of our superiors regarding the excess of expenditure over receipt at this Presidency will be increased. It may appear trifling to dwell upon such a palpable absurdity as such distinctions in the financial part of our rule would appear, but when I observe this cause operating in a manner injurious to the public interests, I must desire to call it to the serious and early attention of the authorities in England.

Appendix, No. 31.

Minute of
Sir John Malcolm,
30 Nov. 1830.

Appendix, No. 32.

LETTER from the Court of Directors to the Governor-general in Council at *Bengal*;
(Finance Department); dated 31st March 1830.

Appendix, No. 32.

Para. 1. HAVING recently had under our consideration the expenses which of late years have been incurred upon Public Buildings in India, we were induced to direct our especial notice to the regulations which are laid down at our several Presidencies for the observance of the departments to which the execution and superintendence of works are entrusted. Our object has been to ascertain whether those regulations are calculated to ensure a correct and economical disbursement of the public money, as well as the completion of works in a durable manner; and it affords us pleasure to be enabled to state, after an attentive examination of them, our conviction of their general fitness to answer these important ends. At the same time, a few points have presented themselves which appear to be susceptible of improvement, and upon such of these as relate to your Presidency we proceed to communicate our sentiments.

Charge for Public
Buildings; Letter
to Bengal Govern-
ment, 31 March
1830.

2. It appears that, in the Civil department under your government, certain repairs are made to the buildings at the different Zillah stations, the execution of which is not committed to the officers regularly appointed to the charge of districts, nor is it, we presume, in any way subjected to their control. The sums expended in these repairs form part of the contingent charge of Judges and Collectors, and it is to be inferred that the outlay takes place solely at their discretion. Under this system, a sum of from 40,000 to 45,000 rupees is annually disbursed for repairs to the several gaols throughout the provinces subject to your government; the individual items of which, it is true, are often but of small amount, though in some instances they reach as high as from 2,000 to 5,000 rupees. We desire that in future all repairs, as well as new works, which involve an outlay of 500 rupees, be entrusted to the regular executive officers of your establishment. Should circumstances in any instance render obedience to this order impracticable, the Judges and Collectors must obtain your consent before they commence the outlay of such an amount, except only when the delay of a previous reference to you would be obviously detrimental to the public interests; and even in these cases we direct that an executive officer certify to the work having been properly performed.

3. You are aware that officers appointed to carry on Public works are required to make affidavit to the correctness of their disbursements. We observe that the affidavit prescribed to be taken under your Presidency, does not go to such an extent as that demanded from officers of the Madras and Bombay establishments; and that when the works have been performed upon estimates regularly sanctioned, a declaration upon honour is by you held to be sufficient. The same is the case when Bengal officers have superintended the execution of works upon contract. We desire that your practice in these matters be assimilated to that which exists at the other Presidencies. We must also remark, that there is an objection to the method of requiring affidavits of this sort to be made *periodically*, and to the *general* correctness of disbursements. We consider that, under such a system, they are likely to degenerate into mere form, and that the plan of annexing an affidavit to the bill for each particular

Appendix, No. 32.

Charge for Public
Buildings; Letter
to Bengal Govern-
ment, 31 March
1830.

particular work, is the one best calculated to keep the minds of officers alive to the importance of the attestation which they are making : you must therefore observe this plan in future.

4. We are not aware of any further points of which it is necessary for us to take separate notice. The main scope of the regulations relating to the Building departments is the same we observe at each of the Presidencies ; but there are some matters which are more fully explained and provided for at one Presidency than another. We shall therefore direct the other governments to communicate to you the whole of their regulations relating to Public Works, in order that, as far as possible, an uniform system may be adopted throughout India. In effecting this object, you are to understand that the alteration of those matters of regulation wherein our several governments at present differ, is to proceed on this principle ; that in each particular that Presidency is to be regarded as the model for imitation by the rest, where abuse and neglect are most amply provided against, and the dispatch of business most effectually secured.

5. We also desire that you will form into one code the whole of your rules upon this subject, which we have found to be very much scattered, and that you forward to us some printed copies of the same.

6. In the course of the investigations which we have made, it has attracted our notice that no uniform method has existed in India of rewarding executive officers for their superintendence of public works. At Bombay, it appears never to have been usual to grant them more than the staff allowances fixed for the performance of such duties. At Madras, it was long the practice to grant officers a commission on the cost of the work executed, till that government, some years ago, discontinued it as objectionable ; while at your Presidency it has been the custom to make donations to individuals of 10, and occasionally even 15, per cent. upon the amount of their disbursements. We have already, in our communication to you, disapproved not merely the excess to which you have carried this principle, but also the principle itself ; yet we cannot find that it has been relinquished. We give you credit for making such donations only when you are satisfied that the duties committed to officers have been skilfully and economically fulfilled ; but, conceding this, it is not sufficient to remove our objections to such a mode of remuneration.

7. We are not aware that you ever granted a donation to an individual who had been at the same time receiving either the regular salary attached to the charge of a division or district, or a personal salary for performing the particular duties on account of which the donation was presented to him, and we take this opportunity to prescribe it as a rule that in no such case you grant any extra reward without our specific sanction. When an officer, not having drawn allowances of the above description, shall have superintended or executed works in such a manner as to recommend himself to your notice for a donation, we desire that the amount of it may be regulated by more economical principles than you have formerly observed in such cases, and that it be not fixed with any reference to the extent of his disbursements. We would suggest, as a more proper mode of determining what should be the amount of a donation, that after considering the time during which the party has been employed, you shall compare the labour and responsibility which he has undergone with those of officers who draw the regular salary annexed to the charge of districts.

8. We positively desire that in no instance you grant a donation to an officer till after the expiration of three years from the completion of the work, his performance of which has recommended him for such a distinction.

9. Considering the financial difficulties under which India has for some years been labouring, we have been somewhat struck with the amount of expenditure which has taken place upon Public Works of various descriptions. The note below contains an account of the sums which have been laid out upon new buildings under your government during the last four years*, for which your general books are in our possession. Much of this outlay we are aware is to be attributed to the increase of your territory and establishments, having rendered it necessary to construct additional buildings and works of defence ; yet after making due allowance for these considerations, we still think that the disbursement has been larger than it ought to have been had your government been actuated by that determined spirit of economy which circumstances urgently required. It is at least certain that after so much money has long been annually sunk in this way, a very moderate expenditure should suffice for future years.

10. Persuaded, after the experience we have had, that in order to enforce the observance of the necessary economy in this large branch of your expenditure, it is expedient that it should

* NEW BUILDINGS.

	CIVIL.	MILITARY.	TOTAL.
1823-24 - - - -	10,16,303	4,46,605	14,62,908
1824-25 - - - -	12,74,782	6,08,086	18,82,868
1825-26 - - - -	9,98,693	14,65,792	24,64,485
1826-27 - - - -	6,45,510	8,08,680	14,54,190
Total Rupees - -	39,35,288	33,29,163	72,64,451

should be more immediately brought under our own supervision and control. We direct as follows:

Appendix, No. 32.

Charge for Public Buildings; Letter to Bengal Government, 31 March 1830.

11. No new work or building, nor any alteration or repair of any old work or building, the estimated cost of which shall exceed ten thousand rupees (10,000 rupees) shall be commenced in any department till our consent thereto shall have been obtained, excepting only in cases of sudden and unforeseen emergency, where it is absolutely necessary that such new work, alteration or repair should be commenced before our pleasure can be known.

12. In such cases, you will communicate by the very first opportunity the peculiar circumstances of such emergency.

13. We shall hold you responsible for the indispensable necessity of the case which may have obliged you to incur such expenditure without our previous sanction.

14. A similar restriction is to be observed in respect to the purchase of land or buildings.

15. You will report to us every three months, the progress made in the several works, and the prices at which the materials and labour have been furnished in the execution of each separate service.

16. You will transmit every estimate to us by the first opportunity after it has received your sanction, and you will endeavour to have all estimates prepared so far prospectively as to enable us to signify our pleasure upon them before the commencement of the works to which they refer.

17. We direct that in future, you report to us in separate letters in the several departments, all matters relating to Public Works, whether buildings, fortifications, roads, bridges, canals or tanks, as well as all proceedings which refer to the officers and establishments employed in carrying on such works, and the rules which may at any time be laid down for their observance.

We are, &c.

Appendix, No. 33.

LETTER from the Court of Directors to the Governor in Council at *Madras*; (Finance Department); dated 31st March 1830.

Appendix, No. 33.

Charge for Public Buildings; Letter to Madras Government, 31 March 1830.

Para. 1. HAVING recently had under our consideration the expenses which have of late years been incurred upon Public Buildings in India, we were induced to direct our especial notice to the regulations which are laid down at our several Presidencies for the observance of the departments to which the execution and superintendence of works are entrusted. Our object has been to ascertain whether those regulations are calculated to ensure a correct and economical disbursement of the public money, as well as the completion of works in a durable manner; and it affords us pleasure to be enabled to state, after an attentive examination of them, our conviction of their general fitness to answer these important ends. At the same time, a few points have presented themselves which appear to be susceptible of improvement, and upon such of these as relate to your Presidency we proceed to communicate our sentiments.

2. It would appear that in the provinces subordinate to your Presidency, it is the custom to have certain repairs to the civil buildings performed under the superintendence of the judges and collectors, without the intervention of a regular executive officer. The sums disbursed for these repairs are, it is true, generally of trifling amount, but we take this opportunity of observing, that engineer officers, as well from their education and experience as on account of the more regular control which is exercised over their proceedings, are the only persons to whom the superintendence of public works of any kind can safely be entrusted. We accordingly direct that, except when it may be absolutely impracticable, no new works or repairs which involve an outlay of 500 rupees be committed to the execution of any other than officers of that description.

3. You are aware that officers appointed to carry on public works have to make affidavit to the correctness of their disbursements. It is provided at your Presidency, that instead of affixing such affidavit to the bill for each separate work, the officer shall make oath *quarterly* to the effect required. We consider such a system as this to be objectionable, because there is a danger that under its influence the affidavit may be regarded as a mere form, whereas the plan of annexing a declaration to the bill for each particular work seems calculated to keep the minds of officers alive to the importance of the attestations which they are making. You will therefore observe the latter plan in future.

4. We find that useless expense has on some occasions been incurred in India by the selection of sites for new buildings which have been afterwards found so unhealthy as to render it necessary that the stations should be abandoned. The Supreme Government, some years ago, laid down a rule, that no barrack, gaol or hospital should be erected without the concurrence of the superintending surgeon, or senior medical officer on the spot, as to the site and aspect of the building. It is so evidently proper to take every precaution that the sums devoted to public works shall be well applied, and the above precaution, in a country like India, appears to be of such an obvious kind, that we are rather surprised at its having ever been overlooked. We direct that you will invariably attend to it in all cases in which it may be hereafter required.

Appendix, No. 33.

Charge for Public Buildings; Letter to Madras Government, 31 March 1830.

5. In the general view which we have taken of the regulations in force at your Presidency, in respect to public works, it has not failed to attract our notice that works in the Revenue Department are exempted from the system of management and control under which those in the other departments of the service are placed. We cannot discover what advantage is secured by such an arrangement as this. It is undoubtedly proper, in the case of works which are intended to ensure the due irrigation of the soil, and the means of communication between one part of the country and another, that the revenue authorities should be consulted as to what disbursements are in their opinion requisite, but we feel assured that, as concerns the mere execution of works and the expenditure of money, the adoption of one system of check for all departments is calculated to produce the most beneficial results. We therefore desire that in future public works in the Revenue branch be carried on under the control of and in communication with the Military Board, and be subjected in all other respects to the same management as works in the other departments.

6. We are not aware of any further points of which it is necessary for us to take separate notice. The main scope of the regulations relating to the building departments is the same, we observe, at each of the Presidencies, but there are some matters which are more fully explained and provided for at one Presidency than another. We direct therefore that you communicate to the Bengal Government the whole of your regulations relating to public works, and we shall issue orders to the Bombay authorities to make a similar communication, in order that as far as possible an uniform system may be adopted throughout India. In effecting this object we have given the Bengal Government to understand that the alteration of those matters of regulation wherein they at present differ from our other governments is to proceed on this principle, that in each particular that Presidency is to be regarded as the model for imitation by the rest, where abuse and neglect are most amply provided against, and the dispatch of business most effectually secured.

7. In our despatch to you in this department (No. 1, of 1830), we informed you of its having been found impracticable to obtain from your accounts a perfect statement of the sums expended on public buildings under your Presidency. We therefore derive no assistance from a source of that kind in forming an idea of the extent to which you have been guided by principles of economy in this branch of expenditure. We are disposed, however, from a review of your proceedings in the several departments, to give you credit for having shown a disposition to restrict the outlay upon public works within moderate bounds; though still we are not satisfied, considering how severely the financial interests of India have for some years been depressed, that such a disposition might not have beneficially displayed itself in a more decided manner.

Paras. 8 to 14, regulations to be observed, the same as those in Letter to the Bengal Government, paras. 10 to 17.

Appendix, No. 34.

Appendix, No. 34.

LETTER from the Court of Directors to the Governor in Council at *Bombay*;
(Finance Department); dated 31 March 1830.

Charge for Public Buildings; Letter to Bombay Government, 31 March] 1830.

Para. 1. HAVING recently had under our consideration the expenses which of late years have been incurred upon Public Buildings in India, we were induced to direct our especial notice to the regulations which are laid down at our several Presidencies for the observance of the departments to which the execution and superintendence of works are entrusted. Our object has been to ascertain whether those regulations are calculated to ensure a correct and economical disbursement of the public money, as well as the completion of works in a durable manner; and it affords us pleasure to be enabled to state, after an attentive examination of them, our conviction of their general fitness to answer these important ends. At the same time, a few points have presented themselves which appear to be susceptible of improvement, and upon such of these as relate to your Presidency we proceed to communicate our sentiments.

2. By a General Order, published on the 1st August 1819, you directed that the control of engineer officers over the civil buildings at the subordinates should be confined to the Sudder station of each Zillah, in no case extending to the buildings in the Pergunnahs without your special order. We accordingly find that disbursements are often made for public works carried on under the sole superintendence of collectors or magistrates. We decidedly object to the existence, in any considerable degree, of a practice such as this. We consider that engineer officers, as well from their education and experience, as on account of the more regular control which is exercised over their proceedings, are the only persons to whom the superintendence of public works of any kind may be safely entrusted; and we direct that in future, except when it may be absolutely impracticable, no new works or repairs, which involve an outlay of 500 rupees, be committed to the execution of any other than officers of that description.

3. We have been especially struck with one instance, which your subordinate accounts furnish, of very extensive disbursements, of the kind to which we allude, having been made under the superintendence of a collector and magistrate. It appears that Mr. Lumsden, while collector of Surat, drew from the treasury under his charge sums which, in the course of four* years, amounted to no less than 1,17,688 rupees, for various objects, chiefly for the construction and repair of Wells and Tanks, and for repairs to the Tannas in the Collectorate over

* From 1822 to 1825 inclusive.

over which he presided. We further observe with surprise, that the whole of the above sum remains to the debit of Mr. Lumsden on the books of the Surat collectorate up to the 30th of April 1828; although at that date a period of between six and seven years had elapsed since the first portion of it was drawn, and a period of more than two years since he quitted Surat to take charge of another station. Such a circumstance seems to indicate considerable neglect on the part of the officers of audit at your Presidency, since we cannot doubt that the advances in question were properly applied by Mr. Lumsden. It is our wish that you will furnish us with an explanation upon the subject.

4. Another respect in which the regulations at your Presidency are deficient, is, that they do not require security to be given by executive officers in consideration of the advances of public money which are continually being made to them. Under the Bengal Government, officers in regular charge of districts are required to enter into bonds of 10,000 rupees, and officers temporarily employed in the building department of 5,000 rupees each; and at Madras also executive engineers give security to the Government in various sums, proportioned to the average amount of their disbursements. We desire that you immediately introduce a similar provision into your regulations, and that you call upon all the officers on your establishment, to whom the execution of public works is committed, to furnish security to the extent of at least 10 per cent. upon the average annual amount of the cash advances with which they are supplied.

[Concurrence of medical officer required as to the site of a building, same as para. 4, and regulations to be conformed to those of Bengal, the same as para. 6, of the Letter to the Madras Government.]

7. In the course of the investigations which we have made, we have been much displeased by observing the great neglect which your Government has shown, in not duly reporting to us the sums which have been expended under your Presidency for public works; and we may remark, that yours is the only one of our Governments which has been guilty of such an omission. In all your despatches, but more especially those in the Revenue and Judicial departments, this neglect is evident; and even in your Military letters, disbursements are not advised, unless they happen to be of very large amount. We positively enjoin you to report distinctly to us every future instance of expenditure, whether for new works, purchases or repairs, which shall amount to 1,000 rupees.

8. Considering the financial difficulties under which India has for some years been labouring, and the great degree in which they have been aggravated by the heavy pressure of your annual deficiency, we have been somewhat struck with the amount of the expenditure which has taken place under your Government upon works of various descriptions. The note below* contains a statement of the sums which you have laid out on new buildings alone during the last three years, for which we have received your books of account. Much of this outlay we admit is to be attributed to the increase of your territory and establishments, having rendered it necessary to construct additional buildings and works of defence; yet after making due allowance for these considerations, we still think that the expense has been much greater than it would have been had your Government been actuated by that determined spirit of economy which circumstances urgently required. It is at least certain that after so much money has been annually sunk in this way, a very moderate expenditure should suffice for future years.

[Paras. 9 to 16, Regulations to be observed, the same as those in Letter to Bengal Government, paras. 10 to 17.]

Appendix, No. 35.

Extract LETTER from the Governor-general in Council at Bengal, to the Court of Directors (Finance Department); dated 17th May 1831.

Appendix, No. 35.

Answer to Letter, dated the 31st March 1830; prescribing rules for observance in the construction and repair of public buildings in India.

Para. 6. WE transmitted copies of the paragraphs of this despatch, as specified below†, to the several departments respectively, for information and orders.

Charge for Public Buildings; Letter from Bengal Government, 17 May 1831.

7. A copy of paragraphs 1 and 2 was likewise transmitted to the Sudder Board of Revenue, for communication to the several authorities subordinate to them.

* NEW BUILDINGS.

	CIVIL.	MILITARY.	TOTAL.
1825-26 - - - -	5,60,321	6,67,756	12,28,077
1826-27 - - - -	6,63,468	3,80,227	10,43,695
1827-28 - - - -	3,89,062	3,34,540	7,23,602
Total Rupees - -	16,12,851	13,82,523	29,95,374

† Judicial Department paras. 1, 2. 9 to 17. Military ditto, 1 to 17. Political ditto, 9 to 17. General ditto, 9 to 17. Consultations, 7th September 1830.

Appendix, No. 36.

Appendix, No. 36.

Charge for Public
Buildings;
Fort St. George
Consultations,
23 September 1831.

EXTRACT from *Fort St. George* Finance Consultations, of 23d September 1831.

Ordered,—THAT a copy of the Honourable Court's despatch, under date the 31st March 1830 (No. 40 of 1830), be furnished for the information and guidance of the Military Board, and with instructions to issue to the several officers under their control the necessary directions for giving effect to the orders of the Honourable Court.

The subject of works in the Revenue Department, referred to in para. 5 of the Honourable Court's despatch, will be taken into consideration separately.

The Military Board will lay before Government a copy of the whole of the Regulations relating to Public Works, in order that the reference prescribed in the 6th para. of the Honourable Court's despatch may be made to the Bengal Government; and will submit the periodical reports required by the 13th para. of the same despatch.

Ordered,—That a copy of this Resolution, and of the Honourable Court's despatch, dated 31st March 1830, be furnished to the Accountant-general.

Ordered also,—That copy of the foregoing Resolutions and Orders be furnished to the Accountant-general, and an extract thereof to the Military Board, for their information and guidance.

LETTER from the Military Board at *Madras* to the Governor in Council at *Madras*;
dated 8th November 1831.

Sir,

Letter from Madras
Military Board,
8 November 1831.

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from the Chief Secretary in the Financial Department, bearing date 23d September last, transmitting copy of a despatch from the Honourable Court, dated 31st March 1830, (No. 40 of 1830).

Adverting to the despatch from the Honourable Court, noticed above, it appears that paras. 3, 4 and 6 only require our notice. We have given the necessary orders for each separate bill of executive engineers being supported by an affidavit.

Sites for public buildings have been selected, in communication with local medical authorities, since 1825, under the orders of Government.

A correct copy of the Engineer Regulations was submitted, with our Report, No. 269, dated 26th July last.

We have, &c. &c.

Appendix, No. 37.

Appendix, No. 37.

Charge for Public
Buildings; Letter
from Bombay Go-
vernment, 6 No-
vember 1830.

Extract from a LETTER from the Governor in Council at *Bombay*, to the Court of Directors (Finance Department); dated the 6th November 1830.

Honourable Court's Letter; dated the 31st
March 1830.

Par. 1st. OBSERVE that their attention has been directed to the regulations respecting the construction of public buildings, express conviction of their general fitness to answer the objects in view, but proceed to communicate their sentiments on several points which they consider susceptible of improvement.

2d. Object to the practice of allowing disbursements on account of public works being made by any other than engineer officers, whom for various reasons they consider the only persons to whom the superintendence of public works can safely be intrusted, and direct that no work involving an outlay of rupees 500 be committed to the superintendence of any but officers of that description, except when it may be impracticable to do so.

3d. WITH regard to the subject adverted to in the second paragraph, we beg leave to inform your Honourable Court that the reasons which led to the issue of the Order of the 1st August, to which you allude, are fully laid down in our President's Minutes of the 13th March 1829 and 14th May 1830. It is there clearly shown, that, were the repairs of every description of public buildings thrown solely on the Engineer department, it would require a very great increase of officers and establishment, to be at all efficient for the duty imposed upon it, and a consequent heavy expense would be incurred.

4th. The present establishment of officers belonging to the engineer corps is quite unequal to such extensive personal supervision, as the system which your Honourable Court have directed to be adopted would

require, consequently much must be directly delegated or indirectly left to native artificers and servants, whence, of course, great delay in time, much waste of materials and abuse in expenditure must arise, highly injurious to the public service and detrimental to the reputation of the engineer

engineer corps, and there is reason to apprehend that these causes have led to a much greater expenditure by this Government, under the head of "Public Buildings," than would otherwise have occurred or will happen again.

5th. The paucity of officers of experience to perform and superintend the duties of executive engineers, had unavoidably led to the appointment of young officers to fill that responsible station, who, from their recent arrival in the country, could not be expected to possess experience in, or practical knowledge of, their profession, and whose very deficiency in the colloquial languages of the people, whose operations they were required to direct, want of acquaintance generally with their character, and ignorance of the customs of the country, as well as of the description and cost of the materials required, led frequently not only to unnecessary expense being incurred, but also to the works entrusted to them being of an inferior and unendurable character.

6th. The amount of expense to be incurred for the pay and establishment of an executive engineer at some stations (where attention to the system ordered by your Honourable Court would require one being employed), would itself exceed the whole annual outlay of expenditure in the works they may have to execute.

7th. Experience has proved that under this Presidency the system of carrying on public works by contracts, under proper control, is highly advantageous, but it of course militates so much against the interests of the people on the permanent establishment of the local engineer, that it becomes their interest to throw obstacles in the way of respectable men coming forward as contractors.

8th. It must however be observed that it never was contemplated, where *science* was required, to employ other than officers of the engineer corps.

9th. It is on scientific works alone, such as fortifications, bridges, &c. that their abilities and superior knowledge can be shown, or are indeed required, and in superintending efficiently their construction there is ample employment for the present engineer establishment, supposing (as must be the case to ensure beneficial results) that none but officers of experience are employed executively, and that the juniors are placed under them for instruction, and as assistants, which indeed is very essential.

10th. The plan laid down in the order which your Honourable Court would seem not to approve, of transferring the erection of all civil buildings, not requiring scientific knowledge, to their respective departments, had in view the union of two great desiderata, *efficiency* and *economy*, and the records of this Government, as well as the books of our Accountant-general, will, we hope, afford satisfactory proofs to your Honourable Court, that the measure has been attended with beneficial results, both as regards economy and other objects.

11th. Besides the reasons above stated, it was supposed that the local and personal knowledge of the civil officers would suffice for the execution of the works required where the outlay was trifling, and when otherwise, Government might judge upon the reports to be furnished, to whom it should be entrusted.

12th. Mr. Romer, who to much general knowledge adds great experience in the affairs of this Presidency, remembers when all such works were carried on by the heads of departments, and he is of opinion that they were performed most efficiently and at one-third of the expense subsequently incurred.

3d. Instance a case in which disbursements on account of public works were made by a collector and magistrate to a very considerable amount, viz. rupees 1,17,688; express surprise that the whole of that sum remains on the books of the Surat collectorate to the debit of Mr. Lumsden, the officer to whom they allude, and direct that an explanation of such circumstances be furnished to them.

13th. The necessary explanations will be called for and submitted to your Honourable Court.

4th. Notice the practice which obtains at Bengal and Madras, of requiring security from executive engineer officers in various sums, proportioned to the amount of their disbursements; direct that such provision be made in the regulations at this Presidency, and that all officers entrusted with the execution of public works be called upon to give security of 10 per cent. at least, on the average annual amount of the cash advances made to them.

14th. A proviso of the nature pointed out by your Honourable Court will be introduced into the regulations.

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Charge for Public Buildings; Letter from Bombay Government, 6 November 1830.

5th. Direct that in future, previous to any new buildings being erected, the opinion of the senior medical officer at the station be obtained as to the salubrity of the situation and aspect of the building.

6th. Direct that the whole of our regulations respecting public works be communicated to Bengal, in order that a uniform system be adopted, as far as possible throughout India, the work of revision being proceeded with on the principle that in each particular that Presidency be regarded as the model for imitation by the others where abuse and neglect are amply provided against, and the dispatch of business most effectually secured.

7th. Notice the great neglect which has arisen in not reporting to them the sums expended on account of public works at this Presidency, and enjoin Government to report to them every future expenditure, whether for new works, purchases or repairs, which shall amount to 1,000 rupees.

8th. View with surprise the amount of expenditure under this Presidency, on account of new works of various descriptions; hand up a statement of the sums laid out on new buildings for the last three years, and observe that a moderate expenditure on that account should suffice for future years.

9th. Proceed to lay down rules in order to secure the observance of the necessary economy in this branch of expenditure.

10th & 12th. No new work or building, nor any alteration or repair of any old work or building, the estimated cost of which shall exceed 10,000 rupees, shall be commenced upon without their sanction, except in cases of sudden and unforeseen emergency, the peculiar circumstances of which must however be reported to them, and observe that they will hold Government responsible for the indispensable necessity of the case in which the rule they have laid down is departed from.

13th. The restriction in respect to building or repairing any new or old work, also applicable to the purchase of land or buildings.

14th. The progress made in constructing works, and the prices at which materials and labour have been furnished, to be reported to them every three months.

15th. Estimates of works to be transmitted to them by the first opportunity after they have been sanctioned by Government, and direct that they be prepared so far prospectively as to enable them to signify their pleasure before the commencement of the works to which they refer.

16th. All matters connected with public works to be reported to them in separate letters in each department.

15th. The orders of your Honourable Court on the subject of this paragraph will in future be strictly attended to.

16th. In compliance with the instructions conveyed in this paragraph, we have communicated to the Supreme Government the regulations in force under this Presidency, relative to public buildings.

17th. We shall be more careful in future in reporting to your Honourable Court the expenditures that may be incurred on public works.

18th. With respect to the observations contained in this paragraph, we can assure your Honourable Court that every means have recently been resorted to to reduce this branch of the public expenditure to the lowest possible scale which the exigencies of the service would admit of.

19th. The orders contained in these paragraphs will be obeyed in all future cases.

20th. The instructions of your Honourable Court, as conveyed in these concluding paragraphs of your despatch, will be attended to in all future cases as they may occur.

Appendix, No. 38.

ANSWERS to QUERIES proposed by the Board of Control, upon Subjects relating to the FINANCES of INDIA.

Appendix, No. 38.

Answers to Queries,
relating to the
Finances of India.

LIST OF QUERIES.

I.—WHAT are the principal Causes which have affected the Revenues of India since the year 1808-9, either by the improvement or deterioration of Old, or the introduction of New Resources?

II.—What are the principal Causes which have affected the Amount of Charge in the various Departments of Indian Administration during the same period?

III.—Whether any Measures can be suggested for rendering the existing Revenues more productive, or for realizing the Revenues with more regularity and promptitude?

IV.—Whether any Measures can be suggested which would be calculated to reduce, in whole or in part, any Head of Charge falling upon the Indian Revenues, or to introduce more Economy into the Expenditure?

V.—In what Mode, and upon what Terms, has Money been borrowed in India by the Government since the year 1808-9, and what are the Advantages or Disadvantages of the Course that has been pursued?

VI.—What Number of Mints existed in India in 1809, and at the present time; what are the general Regulations of the existing Mints, and what has been, and what is now, the Condition of the various Currencies, and of the Import and Export of the precious Metals?

VII.—What steps have been taken for the separation of the Territorial from the Commercial Accounts of the Company in India and in England; and whether, and what, further Measures are required for that purpose?

VIII.—Whether any instances of considerable Loss or Waste have come to your knowledge during the period referred to; and is the System of Accounts, whether general, subordinate or personal, such as is best calculated to guard against Loss, to prevent unauthorized Disbursement, and to compel the bringing to account, promptly and accurately, Public Money or Stores received and expended, either by Individuals or by Departments; and whether any suggestions can be offered for improving and simplifying the existing System of Accounts?

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Answers to Queries,
relating to the
Finances of India.

QUERY I.—What are the principal Causes which have affected the Revenues of India since the year 1808–9, either by the improvement or deterioration of Old, or the introduction of New Resources?

Mr. Hill.

ANSWER.—THE revenues of Madras, with which only I have any acquaintance, have not, within the period in question, varied, either in their items or in their amount, to such a degree as to be deserving of particular notice.

Mr. Langton.

IN 1814, the duties on export and import in India were taken off some articles entirely and on others they were reduced to one-third and one-fourth of what had been previously levied; yet the customs, including town and transit duties, had been rather more productive since, than previous to 1814; this must have been owing to the increase of trade since the alteration, and if the expectation of a further increase of trade, from the measures which may now be looked forward to, should be realized, this branch of the revenue would improve in proportion.

The Land Revenue is said to have been collected with the greatest ease and punctuality in those districts where the cultivation of indigo has been introduced; a similar good effect may be expected to ensue more generally throughout the country, from the free admission of British capital and enterprise to the cultivation of Indian agriculture and commerce.

Mr. Wood.

IT appears, from comparing the Indian receipt and charge of the three Presidencies of the year 1808–9 with the year 1826–27, that the revenues of Bombay have increased from 63,95,303 to 2,29,91,332 rupees, caused principally by territory ceded and conquered since the year 1808–9, which caused a great increase in the receipts in the land revenue and customs. The revenues at Madras have increased from 4,60,38,979 to 4,81,83,715 rupees, and was owing to the same cause. In Bengal, the revenues have been increased from 8,47,55,042 to 12,77,63,375 rupees, partly by acquisitions, but principally by improvement of the land revenue existing in the year 1808–9.

Land Revenue of the Bengal Presidency.—The demand on account of the land-tax in 1808–9, in the Lower Provinces, was 2,84,56,804, and the amount collected 2,67,14,156 rupees, leaving an uncollected balance of 17,42,648 rupees; the demand in 1826–7 on account of the same was 2,99,50,318, the amount collected 2,66,02,508 rupees, leaving an uncollected balance of 33,47,784 rupees. The balance outstanding at the termination of both periods having been since collected, there was a permanent increase of 15,00,000 rupees, caused by a resumption of lands, granted under a life-interest, in the districts permanently settled, and to an increase in the land-tax of Cuttack, and the districts not permanently settled in 1808–9.

In the Western Provinces, which were not permanently settled in 1808–9, the demand was, in 1808–9, 2,81,59,722, and the amount collected 2,49,46,483 rupees, leaving an uncollected balance of 32,13,239 rupees. In the year 1826–27 the demand was increased to 3,78,28,865, and the collections amounted to 3,59,97,382 rupees, leaving a balance of 18,31,474 rupees. During this interval of 20 years the revenue has increased one-third, when during the same period the revenue paid by the Lower Provinces has remained the same; and the difference paid by the cultivator of the land has been realized by the zemindars or proprietors, and probably to a much greater amount than realized by the Government from the Western Provinces, when the capital annually expended in the cultivation of indigo, amounting to a crore or million, is taken into account, for the amount has been laid out in reclaiming waste lands and keeping them in the highest state of cultivation. In addition to the capital vested in indigo, the outlay on account of silk has increased since 1813 from 17,00,000 to 85,00,000 rupees, causing an increase in the cultivation of the mulberry plant in the vicinity of the silk factories. The advances for opium have increased from 8½ lacs to 19½, causing a corresponding increase in the cultivation of the poppy most advantageous, the poppy being raised by gardeners, and employing thousands of individuals in collecting and preparing the drug. The value of this branch of cultivation may be estimated by the rent of the land, which has been raised from 3 and 4 rupees to 18 rupees the beegah, which increase of rent has gone to the zemindar. In consequence of the poppy cultivation being prohibited under the leases granted in perpetuity since 1792, the Government has been enabled to realize a revenue from the land settled in perpetuity in proportion to the limited cultivation of the poppy, by the sale of the drug at a monopoly price; and the zemindar has at the same time derived benefit from the capital annually expended in the cultivation. If indigo had only been cultivated under a monopoly system, similar to the opium, and the Government had realized the difference between the price of its production and the sale price, a revenue exceeding the amount realized from the opium might have been raised from the land settled in perpetuity, for there would have been little difficulty in realizing 100 per cent. from the restricted produce. The landholder has, under the existing system, realized the profit which, if the land rent had not been settled in perpetuity, would have gone to the Government.

Under

Under the head of Salt,

The receipt in 1808-9 was	-	-	-	-	-	Rs. 1,57,00,000
Ditto - 1826-27	-	-	-	-	-	1,87,00,000
Increase	-	-	-	-	-	Rs. 30,00,000

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The average price in 1808-9 was 371 rupees 14 annas the 100 maunds, and in the year 1826-27 the price was 419 rupees 6 annas 9 pice. It appears that the cost to the State was, in 1808-9, 35,25,208 rupees, and in 1826-27, 59,04,697 rupees. I must observe, that the Honourable Court has, on more than one occasion, directed its revenue servants to realize the revenue from the sale of an increased quantity of this necessary of life, rather than an increase of the monopoly price; but it would appear from the particulars of the sales, that the quantity brought to sale has not increased sufficiently to lower the price, or the price has been maintained by not forcing the purchasers at the sales to pay for their lots and clear them. The population has no doubt greatly increased since the year 1808-9, when the quantity brought to sale was 44,00,000, and in 1826-27 the quantity was 46,00,000, and in the three preceding years 50,00,000 maunds. Of the quantity brought to sale in 1808-9, there was a balance at the end of the year of 4,27,000 maunds, and there was a balance at the end of the year 1826-27 of 12,66,200 maunds, which would tend to prove that a less quantity was thrown into the market in 1826-27 than in the year 1808-9 by 6,41,000 maunds. It may be assumed that, the price remaining the same, individuals consume the same quantity every day of the year; and it being paid for by the consumer, the wholesale and retail sellers have no excuse for not paying for their lots and clearing them. Any indulgence shown by the Government enables the purchaser to keep back his lots, and enhance the price to the retailer.

Under the head of Opium,

The Receipt in 1808-9	-	-	-	-	-	Rs. 51,29,126
Ditto 1826-27	-	-	-	-	-	1,47,87,136
Increase	-	-	-	-	-	Rs. 96,58,010

In the year 1808-9, 4,208 chests were brought to sale, and averaged 1,213 rupees the chest; the sale amounting to 51,05,740 rupees, and the cost of the drug to the State 8,62,967 rupees. In 1826-27, 5,500 chests of Patna and Benares opium were brought to sale, and averaged 1,218 rupees the chest; the cost to the State was 19,79,561 rupees, and the sale amount 67,31,195 rupees. The number of Malwa chests sold in Calcutta was 1,500, and averaged 1,418 rupees the chest, yielding 21,28,000 rupees. The number of Malwa chests sold at Bombay was 2,980, averaging 1,469 rupees the chest, which realized 42,79,604 rupees. Had a portion of the capital expended in the cultivation of the opium in Malwa been advanced for the production of the drug from our Western Provinces, equal to their capabilities of production, at the Malwa prices, the zemindars of our own districts would have benefited instead of the zemindars of Malwa, and our revenues would have improved in proportion.

The Revenue has been considerably increased by war or through negotiation. The war with the Goorkhas, commencing in the autumn of 1814, and brought to a termination in the spring of 1816, gave us, in complete dominion, the province of Kumaon, a portion of Garhwal, the valley of Dhera, with the adjoining mountainous pergunnahs of Jounsar and Bawar, and some other inconsiderable and detached portions of the country lying within the skirts of the Himala, and between the rivers Jumna and Sutluj. It placed under our protection, with the obligation of a light tribute, the territories of several Hill Chiefs, occupying the remainder of the mountain tract between Kumaon and the Sutluj*, and possessing an inconsiderable portion of the plain country east of that river. We likewise acquired the undisputed possession and disposal of a long line of forest and pasture land; important, as it enabled us to settle the boundary of our dominions, but little meriting our attention on the score of finance, excepting that a part of it, with a pergunnah, Khyragurh, formerly belonging to Rohilcund, was accepted by the sovereign of Oude in lieu of a crore (10 million) of rupees borrowed from him during the war. The whole of those acquisitions, indeed, can never be financially of much importance, excepting in so far

Mr. Mackenzie.

* Kahloor, or the trans-Sutluj possessions of the *Belaspore* Rajah, are not, I believe, under our protection; our interference there being barred by treaty with Runjeet Sing. How far Kunawar, or the country belonging to the Bussahar Rajah, which extends to the N. W. of the Sutluj, amidst and beyond the mountains covered with perpetual snow, is in a like predicament, has not, that I am aware of, been formally determined. Nor is the point, perhaps, of much importance, since the people who repulsed the Goorkhas from the very banks of the river, are not likely to stand in need of aid against any other enemy, even if their country, the wildest and most inaccessible probably in the world, could feed one.

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far as they have added (and they have greatly added) to the security of our other possessions, or have enabled us to facilitate commercial communication with Tartary. The negotiations and hostilities with the Mahratta and Rajpoot states, on which Lord Hastings was engaged from the summer of 1817 to the spring of 1819, and the arrangements adopted by him for the settlement of Central India, after it was cleared of the predatory bands who are known under the name of Pindarees, resulted in a large accession of territory and revenue to Bengal and Bombay, and in the addition of considerable tributes to the resources of the former Presidency. In this administration, too, the settlement of Singapore was established, affording, doubtless, a very useful emporium for the trade of India and England, and which, with due economy, ought not to cause any burden upon the finances of either country. To the above I ought, perhaps, to add the purchase from the Nizam of the Peshcush which the Madras government used annually to pay on account of the Northern Sirkars, amounting to about 6,00,000 rupees.

The war in which Lord Amherst's government engaged with the Burmese, also added largely to the extent of our dominions, with comparatively little addition, however, to the Revenue; and a small portion of the charges of that war has been met by a contribution from the enemy of about a crore of rupees, since gradually liquidated.

Though I have not the means of stating the amount collected from the several acquisitions above mentioned so accurately as can easily, I imagine, be done by the officers at the India House, yet it may be useful, in facilitating inquiry, to specify the particular districts thus added to the British dominion.

To Bengal.—By the Goorkha War:

Kumaon,
Dhera Dhoon,
Jounsar and Bawar,
Sabathoo and other villages between the Jumna and Sutluj,
Tributes of Hill Chiefs.

By the Mahratta, and by the Pindaree War, and consequent arrangements:

Saugur and the Nerbuddah territory,
Sumbhulpore and other pergunnahs on the N. W. frontier of Bengal,
Khandah in Bundelcund,
Ajmere and part of Mairwarrah,
Part of Nimar,
Bairsea and Shoojawulpore.

Tributes—Jyepore,
Joudpore,
Oudepore,
Boondee,
Kotah,
Pertabghur,
Rutlana,
Banswarra,
Doongurpore.

By the Burmese War:

Assam,
Arracan,
Ultra Irrawaddy territories.

To Bombay.—By Negotiations and Conquests preparatory to, and consequent upon, the war against the Pindarees and Mahrattas:

Various territories and rights in Goozerat,
Northern Concan,
Southern Concan,
Kandes,
Ahmednuggur,
Poonah,
Dharwar.

To the above I should perhaps add Malacca, Chinsurah, and some other inconsiderable possessions which we acquired by treaty with the Dutch, getting rid of Bencoolen.

2dly. The revenue has been considerably increased by escheats and the lapse of tenures held under temporary grants or leases, free of assessment, or subject only to a light quit-rent.

Under this head I place *Hatrass*, in the district of Alygurh, which was forfeited in 1817 on the rebellion or rebellious resistance of its Talookdar; also pergunnah *Goverdhun*, annexed to the district of Agra on the death of the late Rajah of Bhurtpore, and our consequent interference in the affairs of that state. The former, indeed, who paid a quit-rent, was always properly liable to the ordinary jurisdiction of our courts; and his tenure, like those of several other Talookdars or renters in that part of the country, would, at any rate, have been subject to assessment at his death. The latter was, I believe, held by the Bhurtpore Prince in virtual sovereignty, at least without any interference on the part of our local authorities, but was considered to have been held under a life tenure only. At various times

times during the period in question, villages belonging to petty chiefs among the protected Sikhs who occupy the country to the north and north-west of Dihlee, between the Jumna and the Sutluj, have lapsed to the British Government, in consequence of the demise, without other heirs, of the late possessors. They are under the charge of the political agent at Umbala.

Many tax-free tenures, within our ancient possessions, have also fallen in and been added to the rent-roll; and various farms have expired with a like addition to the revenue; the detail of which can only be ascertained with accuracy by a particular examination of the *Revenue Accounts*. And I may take this opportunity of observing, that the *Financial Statements* hitherto submitted to Parliament do not appear accurately to exhibit the effect of territorial arrangements: separations and annexations of districts occasioning a rise and fall in the collections brought to credit under the heads used by the financial officers, without there being really any corresponding improvement or defalcation in the resources of the provinces specified.

3dly. The improvement of the country, by which I mean extended tillage, enlarged commercial dealings and augmented population, appears to have occasioned an increase of receipt in all branches of the revenue that admitted of increase.

4thly. The increase in the revenues may doubtless be in some degree ascribed to the enactment of better laws, and to more efficient management, as experience has pointed out defects.

5thly. There has been some additions made to the burthens of the people directly, as in the case of new Stamp and Custom Duties, (the latter branch being however chiefly remarkable for the abatements made in favour of English trade,) and indirectly, as through the rise in the price of salt.

6thly. The great increase of the demand for Opium in China has considerably augmented the receipts drawn from that source, notwithstanding a greatly enlarged supply of the produce of Turkey, and the more formidable competition of the now tranquillized country of Malwa.

It does not now occur to me that there has been any deterioration of old, or any introduction of entirely new taxes, during the period in question, sufficiently important to merit notice here; unless the taxes levied in the Madras territories on the profits of trade, and on the professional income of various classes, under the names of Versaluddy and Moturfa, can be reckoned such.

QUERY II.—What are the principal Causes which have affected the Amount of Charge in the various Departments of Indian Administration during the same period?

ANSWER.—THE remittance constantly required from India to England on the Government account is a disbursement for which India receives no return, and may be regarded in the light of a national tribute. To that remittance have to be added the funds required for the use of private individuals, for which, in the same manner, no return is made to India. The total amount of this tribute is so large that the payment of it requires to be facilitated as much as possible, both by fostering the resources of India, and by promoting a demand for her products on the part of other countries. If this great duty be not attended to in both its parts, India may come to be unable to satisfy the exactions of England. Whatever augments the surplus produce of the country will enable it the better to bear the burden we have laid upon it. This should be done, first, by every practicable measure directly tending to its prosperity; secondly, by economy in its public expenditure; and thirdly, by assistance in its foreign trade. It is contrary to the last of these three branches of policy, to favour by our laws the export to India of articles with which she is able to supply herself, or to discourage the export from India of articles with which she is able to supply other countries. We have, in a great measure, succeeded in supplanting her cotton manufactures by those of England. I understand that the practicability of supplying her with salt from Liverpool is under consideration. We exclude East India sugar from the English market by means of high duties. If, in addition to all these disadvantages, any change of system were materially to diminish the tea trade from China to England, by means of which China is enabled to pay for the opium and cotton which she imports from India, it is probable that the demand for those articles would be proportionally reduced, and India would then be disabled from paying its tribute to England.

Mr. Hill.

UNDER this head of inquiry, I venture to remark on two items of charge, which merit particular attention, both from their magnitude and from their being the principal cause of that difficulty to which the 10th and 11th heads of inquiry relate. The first, which extends through every department of government, is the extravagant scale of remuneration to functionaries of every class; the second is, the pay on furlough and retirement, and the retiring pensions and allowances for length of service in all departments: the latter is a rapidly increasing charge, and both appear to be susceptible of being materially reduced.

Mr. Langton.

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Mr. Wood.

ALTHOUGH the Bombay receipts have been considerably augmented, the charges at that Presidency have increased out of proportion to the receipts, for the deficiency in 1808-9 amounted to 1,20,79,630, and in 1826-27 to 1,26,12,987 rupees, and a portion of the charge for interest, amounting to 26,00,000 rupees, was transferred to Bengal, which, if added to the deficit of 1826-27, would amount to 1,52,12,987 rupees. The increase occurs in the Civil to the amount of 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ lacs; and if interest charged in 1808-9 be taken into account, to 117 lacs; and in the Military to 83 lacs. At Madras, although the receipts were augmented, the charge increased out of proportion, for the deficiency, which in 1808-9 amounted to 15 lacs, increased in 1826-27 to 36 lacs; and if a portion of the charge of interest on the debt, transferred to Bengal, be added to the deficiency, amounting to the difference in the charge of interest in the two years, it would increase the deficiency to 67 lacs. The increase in the Civil charge, after allowing for the difference of charge for interest, amounted to about 12 lacs; and the increase in the Military to 45 lacs. The total of the debt bearing interest on the 30th of April 1809 at the three Presidencies, amounted to 24,33,30,220 rupees; and on the 30th of April 1827 to - - - - - Rs. 29,75,38,029
And the charge on account of interest in 1808-9, was - - - - - 1,95,84,320
And in the year 1826-27 - - - - - 1,61,18,290

Rs. 34,66,030

And the difference has been caused by the interest being reduced from 10, 9, 8, and 6 per cent., the rate of interest the debt carried in 1808-9, to 8, 6, 5, and 4 per cent., the rate of interest the debt carried in the year 1826-27. Since the year 1808-9, the interest, which at that period, with a large proportion of the principal, was payable in cash in India, or bills on the Home Treasury at the exchange of 2 s. 6 d. the sicca rupee (the then value of the rupee in English currency), at the option of the holder, has since been made payable in cash only, with exception to a portion of the debt, amounting to 7,72,00,000 rupees; the principal of which is payable in England, at the exchange of 2 s. 6 d. the Calcutta sicca rupee, and the interest at 2 s. 1 d., at the option of the holder. The remainder of the debt is only payable in cash, excepting under the indulgence of the governments, which has recently been withdrawn. The debt between the years 1808-9 and 1813-14 was gradually reduced from carrying an interest at 10 and 8 per cent. to the rate of 6 per cent., by taking advantage of the Government credit and the balances in the Indian treasuries; and in the year 1822-23, the same circumstances admitted of paying a portion of the principal, amounting to about four crore, and reducing the interest from 6 to 5 per cent. on about nine crore of the debt. On the breaking out of the Burmese war, the Government borrowed a portion of its debt at 4 per cent., and subsequently, on money becoming more scarce, raised money at 5 per cent. Since the year 1808-9, many facilities have been afforded the European and Native public of receiving the interest on the debt through the medium of the treasury officers at the three Presidencies, at a trifling charge; and without their aid, from any treasury in the country; and although these facilities have not been made sufficiently known to the native inhabitants, from the orders of the Government not being sufficiently explained, yet the natives throughout the country have become more familiarized with the loan operations; and as their confidence increases, their habits of hoarding may be expected to give way, and their capital to be made available in times of difficulty and offensive warfare to the Government. As every holder of the loan paper must of necessity be attached to the Government to whom he looks for the payment of the loan, and as our rule in the East must be strengthened by having the debt distributed rather amongst the Native than the European creditor, every facility should be given in the payment of the interest, and from the treasuries throughout the country; and, in my humble opinion, as few changes as possible should be effected in the rate of the interest, for every change causes inconvenience to the holder of stock. The Government loans to an individual in the habit of hoarding will be valued more with reference to their permanency than to the rate of interest they carry. The hoarder, if disposed to give himself the trouble of superintending the management of his money, may, by lending to others on security, at all times secure a much higher interest than the loans will yield, and of course than he is ever likely to obtain from any change in the money market, and their habits of hoarding can only be surmounted by making the Government treasuries, through the debt, an available deposit for their savings. Much of the success of the loan operations, during the Burmese war, may be attributed to the treasury officers of the three Presidencies being placed in communication with the native capitalists, and the confidence reposed in the Government. There was great distress amongst the mercantile community, and the Government afforded them aid, which but for the success of its loan operations would have been impossible. By withdrawing from the money market no more than was required for the current disbursements, the rate of interest was kept down to 5 per cent. I have not the means of going into the details of increase and decrease of the receipts and charges of the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, without a reference to the particulars of the establishments since the year 1808-9; and the labour of such an investigation would occupy months of unceasing attention, which the Committee must be aware would take more of my time than I can conveniently spare, and I hope may be pleased to excuse. With the accounts of the Bengal Presidency I am more familiar, and beg to refer to my own reports, which will afford all the information in my power on the principal heads of receipt and disbursement, by comparing the receipt and charges of the year 1808-9 with the receipt and charges of the year 1826-27, the last report furnished by me previous to quitting India.

The

The increase in the charge of the debt at Bengal in the year 1826-27, from 1,22,27,201 to 1,41,42,153 rupees, its amount in the year 1808-9, was caused by the transfer of the debt from Madras and Bombay, amounting to 2,25,71,675 rupees, and the sums raised since that period having been funded in Bengal. But for these transfers the charge would have been less, and the amount of the debt more. The total of debt on the 30th of April 1809, bearing interest at the three Presidencies, was 24,33,30,220 rupees, which carried an interest of 1,95,84,320 rupees, and the total of the debt on the 30th of April 1827, bearing interest, was 29,75,38,029 rupees, and it only carried an interest of 1,61,18,290 rupees. In the year 1808-9 the debt carried an interest of 8 per cent. with exception to a debt of 86 lacs at 10 per cent., and the Treasury notes at 6 per cent. In the year 1826-27 the debt only carried an interest of 5 per cent., with exception to 7½ crore at 6 per cent., and the Treasury notes at 5 per cent.

There was a surplus in Bengal, in the year 1809, of 1,52,75,280 rupees, and in the year 1826-27 a surplus of only 42,04,208 rupees, leaving a deterioration of 1,10,71,082 rupees. During this interval the Military expenditure has more than doubled, and the Civil, after deducting the charge on account of interest, has increased about one-twentieth. The receipt during the same period, after deducting the tribute from Ava, has increased about half the amount in the year 1808-9.

FOR a detail of the measures that have occasioned the very large increase which has occurred in the charges of the Indian Government, I must necessarily refer to the statements prepared by the officers of audit and account; confining myself to such general remarks as may seem likely to be useful.

I need not advert to establishments actually employed or stipends payable in our new acquisitions, nor to the interest of the public debt, which follows, though happily at a reduced rate, the increase of the principal; in so far at least as that represents money actually borrowed.

The public establishments at the Presidencies must have been expected to become more chargeable (the nature of the agency remaining the same) in proportion as our empire has extended in size, or in the number and wealth of our subjects, and as other establishments controlled by them have been increased, whether with increase of receipt or increase of expenditure. And the business in which Europeans are concerned, and which requires generally more expensive agency than that of natives, has especially augmented since the last Charter Act.

Durbar charges and other expenses incurred by the Governor-General and Governors, and by those immediately attached to them, seem to have increased chiefly in consequence of the progresses which at all the Presidencies it has been thought expedient for the heads of the governments to make in the interior of the country under them. New and more complex political relations have caused the appointment of new agents. The church establishment has been largely added to. There have been various new calls upon the Government for support to charitable institutions, which have much multiplied; the claims of the poor, the sick and the ignorant being in India, as in England, more liberally considered, or being at least more extensively met through the operation of societies than they used to be. The education of the people, still miserably defective, has been better provided for. A liberal allowance has been given to a fund established for the purpose of providing retiring annuities to civil servants: surveys and public works have been undertaken on a larger scale. The number of young civil servants attached to the college has of late years been greater than formerly. The irregular troops charged to the Civil Department (general branch) were largely increased. It may be proper here to observe, that I speak now of what was done before that system of active retrenchment, which the present Governor General has been pursuing with a zeal that cannot be surpassed, had commenced.

The Board doubtless possesses a much fuller detail of the reductions that have been effected, and are contemplated by the several Governments under that system, than I could pretend to give, even were I to confine myself to Bengal, and to the period of my stay in India; and will naturally have caused the necessary statements to be prepared. I shall only therefore remark, that the effect must, I conceive, be an increase in the local surplus to a much greater extent than has yet been anticipated in the evidence taken by the Committees of Parliament, and that it seems to be very desirable to obtain from Bengal, the actual accounts of the present year, and a careful estimate for 1832-33, as soon as possible.

To return to the question, as to the causes which have occasioned increase of charge. There is, I apprehend, in all departments of all governments, when not forced the other way by some special pressure, a constant tendency towards new and additional expenses, which it is exceedingly difficult to check; and the constitution of the Indian Government, and the way in which it conducts its business, are not, I think, such as to apply any very efficient check; nay, depending as it does mainly upon the reports and statements of its executive officers for information of what they do, every effort it makes to control with more knowledge, is itself an occasion of expense. In the Revenue Department, the per-centage which the charges bear to the gross receipts must of course depend greatly on the facility with which the amount required can be collected. A rich government, if tolerably honest, will naturally discontinue taxes costing much to collect. On the other hand, a government pressed for money, to pay its army and civil establishments and debt, must look to the amount of the net revenue, rather than to the proportion which it bears to the gross collection. In such circumstances, 10 out of 12 may be thought better than 9 out of 10, although in the

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Customs.

first case the charge is 1-6th, and in the latter only 1-10th. And, unfortunately, the Indian Governments have generally, very brief periods of prosperity excepted, been or thought themselves to be in this predicament.

The Land Revenue of the permanently settled districts might certainly be collected for a mere trifle: for less than the per-centage of commission which the collectors themselves received on the excise and other miscellaneous receipts of their respective districts. It has always indeed been collected more cheaply than those miscellaneous items of revenue; and therefore, in proportion as the receipts from those items increased, the per-centage of charge necessarily increased also, until a limit was put to the commission receivable by the collectors, or (as has been done with doubtful policy) a fixed salary was given in lieu of all other allowances. Besides this, I should state that, in proportion as the retail sale of opium has been extended, the Abkarree Department has had to bear a new and comparatively heavy charge in the price of the drug transferred from the Opium Department, which can scarcely be reckoned among the charges of collection. But further, collectors have been required to hold much more elaborate proceedings than formerly in the settlement of the Government demand. They have also been required to do many things that have no necessary connection with the business of collection; they are judges or referees in many private suits; they divide estates and apportion the Government demand among coparceners; they investigate claims to rent for lands and pensions; they inquire into, and in the first instance decide various other cases between Government and individuals. It was hoped, that they might have established such a system of accounts relative to land and its rents, as to redeem and preserve much of the knowledge necessary to the protection of the agriculturists, and with that view and for the preparation and preservation of good records, expensive establishments were entertained. In many districts (at Madras and Bombay in all) collectors are also vested with the charge of the police, and with certain powers for the punishment of criminal offences; and for the purpose of securing the better execution of the above and other duties, the number of collectors and the strength of their establishments were considerably increased, while at the same time the constitution of the superior Boards was modified, their powers enlarged, and their numbers added to, in the hope of enabling them not merely to superintend with more efficiency the collection of the revenue, but also more carefully to investigate and weigh the private interests which their acts affect. In the Delhi territory especially, the establishments have been greatly increased along with the increasing population and revenue, and the gradual introduction of a more regular system of administration. Hence has resulted a great increase in the charges brought to account, under the head of Land Revenue. Under this head also, is charged the expense of works for the improvement of inland navigation, and that of canals, for carrying water to arid countries, and that of embankments, whether designed to protect the country against mischievous floods, or to gather water in ponds or lakes for the purposes of irrigation, and all these items, with others probably of a like nature, which escape me, will be found to have contributed to swell the charges. In the Revenue, as in other Departments, too, a considerable increase of charge will, I imagine, be found to have arisen from the construction of public buildings; the offices of all collectors being now, with few if any exceptions, held in houses built at the Government expense. This cause must especially have swelled the charges of the Calcutta and Bombay Mints, expensive buildings having been erected for the reception of very costly machinery sent out from this country. Most of the other mint charges depend on the extent of coinage, the fixed establishment being restricted to what is thought always necessary to be maintained, and the items of stores expended and waste incurred, like that of temporary labour hired, varying of course with the quantity of metal subjected to mint operations. At Bengal the mint charges must have varied considerably from other causes, for in the period in question several changes in the mint regulations have been made. The Furruckabad mint has been abolished, but a new mint, designed to be temporary, was established at Saugor. The establishment of the Benares mint, since wholly abolished, was increased by the appointment of a separate office of assay, once very strangely combined with that of the mint master. The salary of the mint master at Calcutta was increased, but the office has since been united with that of superintendent of stamps; an arrangement calculated to effect considerable saving. The subordinate establishments have been considerably added to. Of the increase in the Post-office charges, as in the collection, a part is nominal; various establishments entertained by political agents in foreign states, what were formerly brought to account in the Political Department, being now transferred to their proper head. In the Stamps also, though the charges on account of commission and the purchase of paper, which last might strictly perhaps be regarded as an abatement of the tax, have necessarily increased with the increase of receipt. A portion of the exhibited charge, as of the income, may be deemed to be merely nominal; it consists of sums collected from suitors in lieu of the old institution fees, and paid to the native judges (at one time the register of the zillah courts were remunerated in the same way) by whom the cases were decided. Of late years European water-marked paper has been used more extensively; and the number of venders in the interior will be found to have been multiplied not only for the purpose of adding to the revenue, though at the expense of a higher rate of charge, but also from the necessity of bringing stamps within reach of the people in remote and less productive places.

In the Custom Department the principle I have above alluded to as necessarily influencing a poor or spendthrift government, viz. that of seeking an increase of net revenue at the expense of an increased rate of charge, is likely to operate with particular force, and our system of custom law at Bengal is such as could scarcely fail to produce the same effect under any circumstances. In 1810 a general scheme was adopted (under Regulation 9, of that

that year) of which the main features were these: 1. That inland duties should only be levied on the articles specified in the law. 2. That the duties should be collected and passes granted only at the head offices where there were European collectors. 3. That the subordinate posts, the transit through which infers the obligation of paying duty, should as far as possible be confined to the vicinity of those head stations. 4. That a pass granted at one custom-house should cover the goods specified in it in their transit throughout the provinces. 5. Duties varying from 5 to 10 per cent. (on imports on foreign ships the rates were 10 and 20) were imposed on all goods imported by sea; which having paid that duty had then a free transit in the interior. 6. Goods which had paid the inland transit duty were generally passed free, or with a partial drawback if exported on a British bottom, exports on foreign bottoms being subject (Regulation 3, 1811) to such charges as that the amount of inland or export duty collected and retained, should always be twice the sum taken on similar articles exported on British bottoms. In 1815 and subsequently, extensive abatements of the import customs and enlarged drawbacks from the inland duties, were granted in favour of the trade with the United Kingdom. The first and second of the above stated provisions have been maintained, and (if transit duties be at all levied) may perhaps be deemed unobjectionable, excepting that the second implies the employment of European agency in a manner and to an extent scarcely to be defended; the *third* provision, never properly applicable to the traffic which crosses the extensive champagne countries west of Benares, has every where been more and more departed from, as the necessity of guarding new routes, or routes newly brought under observation, has from time to time been suggested; the *fourth* provision operates of course to extinguish the relation which under a well regulated local consumption duty would be found to exist between the extent of the trade passing through particular tracts and the amount of duties realized by the custom duties established therein. Thus for example, of the customs levied on the salt consumed within the whole of the Conquered and Ceded Provinces and Benares, probably more than 39-40ths will be found to be collected by the Agra and Delhi establishments, and so of other staples; and though in some respects the rule is advantageous to the merchant who has to pass through the limits of many custom-houses, yet its tendency seems to be to enhance considerably the percentage of charge, both because it subjects the local trade of particular tracts to an excessive and therefore often evaded duty, and because the goods though free of duty are still subject to examination and search.

The great enlargement of the trade between England and India, and the alterations which the duties and drawbacks established by the fifth and sixth provisions, have undergone since 1815, must have still more importantly affected the relation of receipt and charge. A very large increase in the establishment of the Calcutta custom-house was quite unavoidable to meet the fair expectations of the mercantile body; the same circumstance rendered it necessary to strengthen the authority of control; and of course the exemptions and abatements granted in favour of the trade with England, without essentially affecting the work to be done, prevented that increase of revenue which would have followed increase of traffic. Drawbacks I need scarcely say, while they reduce the Government receipts, add much to the labour of its officers and increase expense. I should perhaps add, that I think the increase of establishment has been carried rather too far; and especially the employment of Europeans. But I have little or no doubt that frauds prevail now much less than they once did; and that if we could ascertain the sums paid upon smuggled goods when the fair trader wanted the facilities now afforded to him, and when comparatively few checks were imposed, we should find that the proportionate amount levied from the public (if bribes and sums paid to smugglers be reckoned such) exceeded the present rate.

In the salt department the measures taken for the better prevention of smuggling, for the prompt decision of charges of illicit dealing, and for the increased supply of salt from the Bengal and Cuttack agencies, have occasioned an increase of establishment, and consequently expense. In almost all the salt districts too, it has been found necessary to increase the price paid to the manufacturers, either on the ground of a rise in the necessaries of life, or a comparative scarcity or dearness of fuel, or simply on the representation that without smuggling they could not live on their earnings. And the revenue of Bengal has been saddled with a charge of 4,00,000 rupees as compensation to the French. In the Opium Department the necessity of greatly increasing the supply in order to meet the competition of Turkey and Malwa, has similarly operated to enhance the charges; and at one time they were considerably increased by the rewards given to informers and seizures of illicit opium, but this I believe has now been stopped, and generally smuggling both of opium and salt has I conceive been checked. In the judicial establishments a considerable increase must have been expected as a necessary consequence of increasing population, of the subdivision of landed property, yielding in the permanently settled districts a large net income to the persons who have contracted to pay the Government quit-rent, and of the position in which our arrangements have left those persons relatively to other classes connected with the land; and this cause of increased expense, which could only be counteracted by having recourse more largely to native agency, though that has been done extensively, will accordingly be found to have operated through the appointment of new courts and additional judges: gaols and court rooms also have been expensive. I need scarcely advert to the increase of the military establishments, which has of course been long and prominently presented to the attention of the Board, as one of the main causes that have affected our Indian charges. Nor can it be necessary to mention the important item of stores furnished from Europe, which have for some years past been included in the Indian accounts of Revenue and Charge.

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It may not be useless to observe, that among the Civil Charges contained in a printed Statement dated the 17th March 1830, there is a considerable item entered as the "*Pay of Troops as per Treaties*," which I suspect to be erroneously charged, if, as I imagine, it refers to the Scindia contingent, our advances for which are recoverable from that State.

In the above, and in all these remarks, I would be understood to refer chiefly to Bengal. In regard to Madras and Bombay, the Board has other means of acquiring more accurate information than I can hope to offer. In respect also to Penang and to the other subordinate settlements, I could do little more than refer to causes of expense which have been already fully exposed, and no longer, I hope, exist.

QUERY III.—Whether any measures can be suggested for rendering the existing Revenues more productive, or for realizing the Revenues with more regularity and promptitude?

Mr. Hill.

ANSWER.—THE Madras revenues have been realized with surprising regularity, and without any want of promptitude. The best means of preventing them from falling off, is not to tamper with the main sources from which they are drawn: the best means of rendering them more productive is to promote the prosperity of the people.

Mr. Mackenzie.

I HAVE little hope of being able to suggest anything of much use under this head; looking merely to immediate effects. In the Land Revenue we should look to equalization rather than increase. The Custom Revenue might, I think, be unobjectionably raised by imposing new and additional duties on metals imported by sea—copper, spelter, tutenague and tin especially, would yield a very considerable increase. Wines and spirits, and several other articles might also, I conceive, be properly subjected to a higher rate of duty, and the tax should, I think, as far as possible be fixed upon quantity (different descriptions of goods having different rates), and not be left to vary *ad valorem*. Stamps might be extended to the Delhi territory, and to other districts not yet subjected to the law; but I would except always the stamp required for plaints and petitions. A few articles of luxury might possibly be taxed without any serious objection; but the habits of the people are still comparatively simple; and although of tobacco the consumption in Bengal must be immense, and a moderate rise in the price of the article might not be seriously burthensome, yet no scheme that has been suggested for subjecting it to a general tax could, I apprehend, be put in operation without so much risk of annoyance, and exaction and fraud, as to dissuade from the attempt. The Mint receipts might probably be increased and the charges lessened by having one currency for all India; and by supplying copper or spelter money to take the place of the shells used in petty dealings. In the Salt and Opium Departments I confess I greatly doubt the expediency of any considerable change of system; but the supply of salt should, I think, be increased, even though there will probably be a temporary loss of income. In regard to opium, we have no choice but that of extending the supply according to the demand of the market and the competition we have to meet. In the Post-Office we should push for speed, and be moderate in our rates; the privilege of franking should cease, or be confined to a few. Looking forward to no very distant time in the history of a nation, we might, I think, increase the wealth of the country or secure a better distribution of it, and consequently raise more revenue, if wanted, by all or some of the following measures: By a settlement of the amount to be paid by the owners of land for a long term of years, the assessment being so adjusted as to leave them a valuable property in the surplus rent beyond the Government demand; and with a survey and record such as to remove all doubt in regard to the subject-matter of the settlement; by encouraging the settlement of Europeans and the children of Europeans, and the application of their energy, skill and capital to agriculture; by educating the Natives to European knowledge and habits; by admitting Natives to a larger share in the advantages of office; by constant, but gradually urged efforts to give a more popular character to the administration of the country; by a liberal but economical and strictly watched expenditure, in facilitating internal intercourse; by removing all artificial impediments to the extension of trade in India, or between England and India; by abolishing the usury laws in India; and providing generally a good system of mercantile law, and courts to administer it promptly and cheaply.

Mr. Langton.

A REDUCTION of high duties is generally found to increase revenue by favouring the increase of consumption, both of the article on which the duty is reduced and of other taxable commodities. The Indian import and export duties are low, but the town and transit duties are both high and unequal in their operation; the total abolition of all such would tend greatly to increase consumption, and a moderate increase of the import and export duties to compensate the falling off in the revenue from the abolition, on the present scale of consumption, would eventually produce a great increase in the revenue.

On various grounds this measure is to be recommended:

1st. From the numerous officers employed in the collection, the productiveness to the revenue of these duties bears a smaller proportion to their drain on the means of consumption than higher direct duties at the place of importation would do.

2dly. More than the legal duties are frequently exacted, with little danger of detection to the officer, as it is known that from distant stations few complain or seek for redress. Of this

this excess of charge, it is obvious that nothing will go into the public coffers, and nothing but the entire cessation of these duties can secure the small trader from such unjust exactions.

3dly. Further impediments to consumption, without benefit to the revenue, are, the vexatious delays incidental to the system, and the injury done to merchandize from the repeated opening and examining packages, which is often done to obtain fees and gratuities.

As connected with the latter part of this Query, the long retention of monies collected, in the hands of the collectors, may be noticed. A similar abuse has been corrected at home, with great acknowledged advantage. In India the abuse has been carried to a much greater extent than it ever was in this country, and must have been prejudicial, not only to the State, but also to individuals. The State has incurred a loss in interest on the amount thus kept back, and for the whole period beyond which the collected revenues might have been transmitted to the treasury; and the monies so retained have been employed occasionally in mercantile pursuits, exposing the private trader, in a country where interest is so heavy, to a ruinous competition against funds burthened with no interest.

Defalcations also have resulted from the practice, probably in more cases than have become known, and * disgraceful advantages are said to have been drawn from the retention of such collections, of which it might be dangerous to speak more particularly, as the cases are perhaps not susceptible of proof, and the reports may be calumnious; but the existence of such reports, true or false, is a strong ground for altering the practice and for withdrawing the temptation and the opportunity.

I AM asked if any measures can be suggested for rendering the existing revenues more productive.

The revenues of the Western Provinces and Ceded Districts may be expected to improve as the population increases, and the land becomes more cultivated. Nothing will more contribute towards their improvement than long leases, and encouragement to the cultivators of indigo, sugar, opium, and other articles of export calculated to yield a return for capital vested in their production, and to remunerate the landholder for bringing waste land under the plough, and improving the system of cultivation of the land already broken up. It must take time, and improvement must be allowed to go forward, before the Government raises its rent; and more permanent gain will be realized by waiting the result of improvement under leases of 10 years' duration, than by anticipating the gains likely to accrue from prolonged leases, and driving a hard bargain with the present occupiers of the land on the condition of allowing their existing leases to be extended for a period of 10 years. Great judgment should be used in making the settlement of the Land Revenue, and the most experienced servants should be employed; and they should not be praised so much for enhancing the rent (as I fear may have been too often the case) as for making a fair and reasonable settlement of the Government claim, which will admit of the landholder realizing the rent without resorting to the sale of his cattle and property. In the districts not permanently settled, the increase of the revenue should be sought from the land rent, and not from any custom duty laid on the produce.

In the Lower Provinces, which have been settled in perpetuity since the year 1792, when they were in a very uncultivated state, the Government can only raise an additional revenue, by continuing the monopoly of opium, salt and saltpetre, which the landed proprietors are not entitled to produce under the terms of their leases; and by levying a duty on the produce of the districts when passing beyond the limits of the land settled in perpetuity, into the districts not enjoying a like advantage, and on the exports by sea. There can be no equitable reason why the zemindar, who pays no rent for his land, should be allowed to export the produce of it into districts where the State exacts a heavy land rent. If the State levies a duty on grain, indigo and sugar, the produce of the Bengal districts, when passing into the Western Provinces or seaward, it will not probably change the circumstances of the cultivator or labourer of the districts where the State exacts no land rent. He is now obliged to pay the zemindar the surplus produce, over and above what is retained for the expenses of cultivation, and this will be continued to be received whether the duty is levied or not. If a duty is levied, it will enhance the price of the produce, and this will operate as a premium to encourage the cultivation of the Western Provinces and Ceded Districts. In addition to levying a custom duty on the exports of the districts permanently settled, a gradual increase of the stamp duties may be made to tax the landholder of the Lower Provinces; but any change of this nature must be gradual, so as not to excite alarm and opposition.

The Government of India is prohibited from levying a duty on the principal articles of export to Great Britain, and on this portion of the produce of the Bengal provinces, under the existing system, established for the benefit of Great Britain, the Government has no means of taxing, and it may be admitted, that India is made to pay a tribute to England annually to the amount of its duties levied on the imports from India, which do not probably amount to less than 700,000 *l*. If the prohibition were withdrawn, the Government in India would have the power of raising a revenue equal to the amount levied in England.

If

* Usurious interest; trafficking with and paying in an inferior currency to that in which the taxes were collected.

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If the duty on the sugar were lowered, it is probable that the consumer in Europe could afford to take an increased quantity at a lower price; and it is probable that an increase in the price in India would operate as a premium to the cultivation of more sugar, which would tend to improve the revenues of the Western Provinces, and enable the Government eventually to realize a revenue in proportion to the means of the landholder to pay the same. At the present prices there can be no great increase in the production of sugar, for the native landholder will only cultivate his land with the article capable of yielding him the highest price for his labour, and if grain will produce more than the sugar-cane, he will give it the preference.

The inhabitants of Madras and Bombay are not subject to the same salt tax as the inhabitants of Bengal; and it may be worth considering whether they may not be made to pay a duty on salt, either by establishing a salt monopoly at those Presidencies, on the plan of the Bengal system, or by levying a duty on the salt when in transport from the coast into the interior of the country.

The revenues of Bengal have been fixed since 1792; and the only way of raising an increase is by retaining a monopoly of articles prohibited under the terms of the leases, such as opium, salt, and saltpetre, and subjecting the produce of the country to a custom duty. England, to serve its own purposes, and to exact a tribute from India, has prohibited the Indian government from levying a duty upon the principal articles of export, and taxes India to the amount of the duty levied in England, amounting to about 700,000*l.* If it were not for the prohibition, the exports to England might be taxed through the customs to the extent of the Indian deficit in times of war, without oppressing the country; for it must be kept in mind that the Government has foregone its right to raise the land-tax, since 1792, of the country producing the principal articles of export. With reference to the prohibition, and the Indian government being prevented raising an increase of revenue, it may be considered how far it may be prudent to relieve the Indian revenues of the whole, or a part, of the burden now imposed on them in England. If, in consideration of the duty levied on Indian imports, the expenditure in England, now charged to the Indian revenue, were foregone, it is probable that more economy would be observed, should the government pass from the hands of the Honourable Company to the Crown, for the public would naturally be more watchful when it had to pay the home expenses than if they were, as at present, to remain burdened on India.

QUERY IV.—Whether any Measures can be suggested which would be calculated to reduce, in whole or in part, any Head of Charge falling upon the Indian Revenues, or to introduce more Economy into the Expenditure?

Mr. Hill.

ANSWER.—IN answer to former letters which you have addressed to me, and in papers therein referred to, I have expressed my opinion that material reductions are practicable in the judicial and military charges upon the Indian revenues, and that a system of much greater economy in the public expenditure is essentially necessary.

Mr. Mackenzie.

UNDER this head I would beg leave to refer to the various measures actually in progress at the several Presidencies, and to the Reports of the Civil Finance Committee, which sat in 1829–30 at Calcutta. It will thence be seen, that charges to a great amount have been, and may be reduced; the detail would swell this paper very needlessly, but it may be right to state some leading points. The salaries of officers to be regulated by the work to be done, without reference to the individuals or classes employed, further than is necessary with the view of having good work, including in the term as respects civil government, the maintenance and security of the sovereignty of England; the consequent employment of native agency more and more extensively with liberal, though (comparatively to Europeans) moderate allowances; the restriction of high paid European functionaries (I include all judges, magistrates, and collectors of districts,) to matters necessarily requiring their interference; the full recognition of the absurdity of attempting to administer the affairs of a million of civilized men through the direct agency of one or two individuals, and those foreigners; and the practical application of the principle, that we cannot really have a civil government excepting through the co-operation of the people; the gradual exclusion of servants temporarily deputed from Europe, from all functions not necessarily confined to them, with a view of maintaining the sovereignty of England; the more general employment of individuals, in place of the agency of collective bodies; the immediate exemption of the local governments, especially the Supreme Government, from responsibility for matters of detail which they cannot usefully, and do not actually administer; the clear definition of the responsibility actually belonging to all classes of public functionaries; the appointment of a Governor General and Council for all India, with powers and duties so defined as to make him such in reality, not in name; the union of the armies of the three Presidencies under one head; the transfer of the whole to the Crown; the substitution of a part of the Royal Navy for the Bombay Marine or the Indian Navy; the better regulation of the supply of stores required by the Indian Governments; a stricter check upon expenditure in public works; the better definition of the functions of direction as distinguished from those of control; the exclusion of the controlling authorities from all patronage direct or indirect.

I should suppose it likely that the purposes of economy would be promoted by the employment of the Ordnance and other national establishments, in all business connected with the Indian army, which has to be done in England in their several departments. The Island of Ceylon ought, I should think, to be part of the Indian Government; St. Helena should be a national concern; and of course the revenues taken from the people of India in virtue of our national sovereignty, should be regarded as belonging to the public purse of England, so that every saving in our territorial charges may be considered as a national saving; and every waste of our territorial resources, a waste of the public money.

AS the means of reducing the two items of charge observed on in the answer to No. 2, a remedy, though perhaps not a very palatable one, presents itself, by the employment in office of native Hindoos, Mahometans, Anglo-Indians, and (if free settlement in India should be granted) of British settlers in every department of the government, where competent persons can be found to fill the offices. Such persons would gladly serve for salaries affording merely the means of living respectably in the station of life suitable to their respective offices; they would serve for life, or till late in life, and a small annual deduction from their salaries would form a sufficient fund to meet all demand for retiring allowances, without adding to the annual burthens.

Were this sacrifice of patronage to the welfare of India made, the measure would operate very gradually, even if every opportunity of resorting to it were embraced; and at least 25 or 30 years must elapse before it could be carried to the extent which it might be deemed safe and prudent to go in this respect.

The relief to the finances would also be gradual, but it would soon begin to be felt beneficially, and in process of time, would both very materially reduce the charges on the Indian revenues, and do away, in a great measure, with the necessity for those remittances so exhausting to India, and for which no return in British produce and manufactures can be made.

The reduction in the rate of interest paid on the register debt of India, since 1808-9, from $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent., is an advantage which speaks for itself, and without which the state of the finances would be really deplorable. I am not aware of any disadvantage from the change, except that the savings and fortunes made in India can no longer be accumulated, without risk, at Indian rates. The reduction of the rate proves, I think, that the debt is in fact due to Europeans, and might without difficulty be transferred to England, reducing at same time the rate to the level of English interest, or say to 4 per cent., and giving a relief to the Indian finances equivalent to the annihilation of eight or ten millions sterling of debt. The measure, however, would probably not succeed, unless the legislature were prepared to declare this country responsible for the debt of India. It might be useful to inquire, whilst no danger threatens, What would be done for the creditors of the India debt, in the event of the country being unexpectedly torn from us?—If they would have to bear the loss themselves, the interest they now get is low enough; if they would have to be indemnified, the interest ought to be reduced with as little delay as possible.

IT may be worth considering, with reference to the education now given to the young men at the College of Haileybury, and the advanced age of the writer of the present day, whether they may not, on reaching India, be made available for a portion of the judicial duties performed by the magistrates and judges, or whether it may not be better for the country, and more economical, to nominate one or more assistants to every judge and magistrate, than to nominate any new assistant judge, in the event of increase of business. If the assistants, or such of them as by their attention to the details of judicial business were qualified to discharge the duties of a magistrate in the opinion of the judges of circuit, were allowed to draw an addition of allowance equal to 500 rupees per mensem, in lieu of travelling and deputation allowance, their services might be made available in the interior of their districts, without any additional charge to the State; and by employing them the magistrates would be saved much time to devote to their civil causes. The assistant now receives 400 rupees per mensem, and when on deputation his travelling charges, in addition to deputation allowance of 6 rupees per diem; but he would be much more useful if at all times made available for the judicial duties of his district, were he placed on a fixed salary of 500 rupees, and his authority extended. In all departments of the service the junior servants ought to be employed in performing a portion of the duties entrusted to the heads of offices; and they should be made to understand that promotion to offices of responsibility would depend on the ability with which they perform their duties as assistants.

The receipt amounted to 6,97,791 rupees. As recommended in the Judicial, the assistants in this department may probably be made to perform much of the duties now exacted from the collectors; and if their allowances were made to depend on their attention to the details of the business of the departments, the State may be saved the expense attending the formation of new collectorships. With reference to the charge for revenue surveys, it is probable that the juniors of the service would qualify themselves to survey if the increase of their allowances depended on it; and the knowledge of surveying is so very essential to enable them to check the measurements of the natives, and estimate the value of land, that it would be economy to grant an addition of 100 rupees to the established allowance of 400 rupees per mensem to every assistant who qualifies himself to survey land.

Mr. Langton.

Mr. Wood.

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I am asked if I can devise any arrangements by which the charges can be reduced, and I would beg to recommend that they may be carefully revised, on the principle of bringing them to the scale that may be deemed requisite to raise the revenue to the scale of expenditure required for the three Presidencies, and to meet the home expenses chargeable to territory; and that the principle of dispensing with establishments, rather than any reduction of allowances, be followed; for I am persuaded that at present, with the greatest economy, and by saving one-third of allowances received, it will take 30 years to accumulate 36,000 l., calculating 4 per cent. interest; and when it is considered how few at the age of 20 can expect to live to the age of 50, it may be admitted that the prospects of the service are not too great, and that the servants of the Honourable Company are not too highly paid for discharging the most important duties that can devolve upon any set of men, in banishment from their native country, and in a climate very unfavourable to an European constitution. It must also be taken into consideration, that their time abroad is fully occupied, without a day's relaxation from business, and their attendance required on an average of eight hours per diem. It has been suggested to me, that natives may be entrusted with the details of much of the business now performed by Europeans, at a much lower charge. My experience tells me, that the State would lose by any arrangement of the kind. There have been, I am sorry to say, too many instances of misconduct at all periods amongst the lower as well as the higher classes, and particularly lately amongst the highest educated, and those admitted into the society of European gentlemen, to prove that they could not be trusted with the management of a revenue treasury. It is unnecessary to mention names, but the prosecutions in the Supreme Court will prove, that there would be no safety in trusting the most respectable families, and I have been made acquainted with too many instances of very respectable men being imposed on by their own relations and servants, that I fear the Government would be subject to loss if it were to seek recommendations through the natives of rank. I wish we could look for any improvement of character from the education now afforded by the native college; but I cannot flatter myself with hope, and I do not think the natives look to any improvement, although they submit to have their children instructed in European literature; they have had, however, the mortification of seeing one or two turn out very ill, and one of the most respectable families to lose the largest portion of its fortune by the forgery of the father's name, and the sale of the government notes. I am of opinion that the junior servants cannot be employed too early in carrying on the details of the duties performed by their seniors, and making themselves acquainted with the duties now performed by the natives, and familiar with their books and entries in their native language, and that they should be employed in the interior of their districts, and mix with the population as much as possible. The character of the natives can be only known by such communication; and we can only obtain the confidence of the natives by such personal intercourse. It was in this way that Mr. Duncan and Sir Thomas Munro gained the character which they have left behind them, and which has raised the character of our government amongst the natives. When at Fort St. George, I mentioned with what pleasure the natives in the villages at Benares spoke to me of Mr. Duncan's having mixed so much with them; and Sir Thomas Munro observed to me, that the natives on the Coast delighted at the opportunity of speaking in the same way of him; and that the Honourable Company's servants, to be useful, and check the conduct of the native servants placed under their authority, must follow the example set them by Mr. Duncan. If the revenues cannot be collected without the charge of European superintendents, it is important that there should be as few as possible, and it may be useful to revert to the scale of the establishments maintained in 1808-9, with the view of doing away in the Lower Provinces the offices created since that period, if they can be dispensed with; and also for the purpose of ascertaining if, by the aid of assistants, the principals may not be able to perform the duties which formerly devolved on them. It will be useful if the accountant-generals at the three Presidencies are directed to furnish annually a special report on the increase to the different establishments, and suggest what may appear to them desirable for the information of the Honourable Court and the home authorities. If desirable, the monthly and quarterly audits of the Civil and Military Departments may be sent home, and the military and civil auditors of the three Presidencies may be directed to continue, under the head of Temporary Establishments to be remarked on, all charges not sanctioned by the Honourable Court, whose sanction alone should be deemed sufficient authority to bring a charge on the fixed establishment.

QUERY V.—In what Mode, and upon what Terms, has Money been borrowed in India by the Government, since the year 1808-9, and what are the advantages or disadvantages of the course that has been pursued?

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ANSWER.—ALL the money borrowed by the Government in India within the period in question has been raised by means of public subscriptions to open loans. The rate of interest has fallen from ten to eight, six, five and four per cent. The principal and interest of old loans were payable by bills on England. This is now the case with respect only to about a third part of the debt. The loans are liable to be discharged, at the option of Government, after certain stipulated periods or length of notice. The mode pursued has had the advantage of enabling the Government to borrow upon better terms than private persons, and without favour to one tender over another, and to adapt the treasuries at which interest and principal were payable to their own convenience. Its chief disadvantage has been that of enabling Government to borrow with facility, and to spend with prodigality.

Mr. Hill.

THE money required by Government in aid of its proper resources has generally been borrowed by opening all the treasuries of collectors, and political residents, as well as the head treasuries of the three Presidencies, for the receipt of cash in loan to the East India Company. Bills payable being received as cash. The subscribers to such loans receive acknowledgments, entitling them and their representatives to an annuity equal to the interest of the sum subscribed, payable by half-yearly or quarterly instalments, until the Government shall see fit to pay the principal; but the instruments, though without any definite term of repayment, have the form of a promissory note, and are transferable by endorsement. The rate of interest has never during the period under review exceeded six per cent. per annum, to which rate the interest of nearly the whole of the fixed debt of India was reduced during the administration of Lord Minto: about half a million sterling of eight per cent. debt remained at Bombay until the year 1814. In 1823 the interest of a considerable portion of the debt was reduced to five per cent. per annum; and at this rate money has since been raised, excepting that at the commencement of the Burmese war, about a crore and a half of rupees was obtained at four per cent.; but subsequently almost wholly transferred to a five per cent. loan, on the condition of an equal amount being subscribed in cash, and that in 1828, a trifling sum was similarly obtained. The amount which the promissory note conditions to repay has always been the same with that actually received, excepting (in as far as I know) one instance, when, during the Pindarree war, notes were issued at a discount of four per cent., *i. e.* at the rate of 100 for 96 of cash subscribed. But occasionally considerable advantage has been allowed in the exchange, either with the view of supplying local wants, or indirectly as a bonus to promote subscriptions; and the principal of a large portion, and the interest of the whole of the fixed debt as it stood in 1822, being payable by bills on England at the rate of 2s. 6d. per the sicca rupee, and at 12 months date, the loan proprietors had a still more essential gain from that cause. This has been partially corrected; and, according to a Report from the Accountant General of Bengal, dated the 1st July 1830, the fixed or registered debt of Bengal stood as follows:

Mr. Mackenzie.

	Held by EUROPEANS.	Held by NATIVES.	TOTAL.
	<i>Sa. Rs.</i>	<i>Sa. Rs.</i>	<i>Sa. Rs.</i>
1st. 6 per cent. remittable loan of 1822 -	7,00,06,400	47,04,800	7,47,11,200
2nd. 5 per cent. loan - - 1823 -	7,02,74,600	2,14,20,900	9,16,95,500
3d. ditto ditto - - 1825-6 -	6,64,16,000	2,77,38,300	9,41,54,300
4th. 4 per cent. ditto - - 1823-4 -	3,13,400	9,17,700	12,31,100
5th. ditto ditto - - 1828-9 -	5,28,100	4,14,100	9,42,200

Of the first, the principal when repaid, and it cannot be forced upon the loan-holders during the currency of the Charter, is demandable in bills on England at the rate of 2s. 6d. the sicca rupee, the interest being intermediately payable half-yearly, either in cash in India, or, if the proprietors reside in Europe and demand it in that form, by bills at the rate of 2s. 1d. Of the other loans both principal and interest are demandable only in India, but to the holders of the second, an option was given of receiving their interest, which is payable half-yearly, in bills at the rate of 2s. 1d. during the pleasure of the Home Authorities, and of the third and fourth, the interest issued quarterly was made payable to all holders, wheresoever resident, either in cash or in bills, at the rate of 2s., with a similar reservation to the Home Government; which has been, the Board is aware, in both cases enforced by countermanding the issue of interest bills. The five per cent. loan of 1823 is repayable only by annual instalments of one and a half crore of rupees; the notes first entered in the register

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having the advantage of being last liable to be discharged. The other five per cent. loan is repayable at pleasure after the middle of the present year, if I rightly recollect the date. Besides the money regularly borrowed, as above described, from the public at large, different sums have been received at different times from Native Princes and Chiefs. Thus in the administration of Lord Hastings, two crore of rupees were borrowed from the sovereign of Oude, of which one was discharged by a cession of territory, and of the other, since partially paid off, the interest was applied to the payment of certain stipends chargeable to the Oude government. During the same administration, a sum of about 50 lacs of rupees was obtained from the same Prince, in consideration of his having transferred to him the property of the deceased Begum of Tuzabad; the Bengal Government taking upon itself the payment of stipends to the descendants of that Princess, equivalent to an interest of six per cent. on the amount received by it. During the administration of Lord Amherst loans of one crore and of 50 lacs respectively, were obtained from the King of Oude, at an interest of five per cent., the first with a special appropriation as defined in the engagements then recorded in the political proceedings of the government; and the Scindia State advanced 80 lacs, and the Rajah of Putteula, one of the protected Sikh Chiefs, 20 lacs of the local currency at the like interest; other loans, of some lacs each, being received also from different petty chiefs and monied men. These last-mentioned loans have, I imagine, been now repaid, arrangements for that purpose being in progress when I left Bengal in December 1830; among which it may be worth noticing the engagement of the chief native banker at Guallier, through his agent in Calcutta, to advance 50 lacs for promissory notes bearing five per cent. interest. To meet temporary exigencies, acknowledgments, called treasury notes, have at various times been issued, with different rates of interest, from the general treasury of the Presidency; they have generally been made payable at a specified, and that not a distant date, and are receivable intermediately in payment of government demands on account of customs, salt and opium, or other public dues collected at the Presidency. Deposits, too, are received from various public institutions, under special arrangements, which I need not detail, having already, I fear, detailed too much. On the whole, I think the plan pursued, if the Government must borrow, is an advantageous one; though it would not probably answer on a larger scale of expenditure. The money is obtained without the intervention of any expensive agency. The gradual savings of persons employed in the public service, and other individuals, are gathered in small sums throughout the country, in a manner very convenient to the parties, and consequently on terms favourable to Government. The form of the promissory notes admits of their being readily assigned in security for money borrowed, which adds to their value; and as the loan can be discharged by the payment of the same amount as was borrowed, excepting the option of remittance too hastily allowed and now discontinued, Government has none of the embarrassment that results from the obligation of an artificially exaggerated capital. It is curious to remark the charge incurred by the Company on account of the two millions borrowed in England in 1812, in consequence of their having become bound for an equivalent amount of three per cents., redeemable by a sinking fund. I have lost the calculation I made, but it proved, if I remember rightly, that not less than 15 per cent. per annum had been paid for the use of the money; and it may not be useless to observe, for future consideration, that the advantage of the three per cents. lying in the superior value of the annuity (3*l.* per annum on 100*l.* stock, selling higher and therefore yielding more to the Exchequer than the same annuity on 60*l.*), it may be reasonable to follow the plan of borrowing at a discount when there is no intention of paying the debt, but that such a scheme is likely to prove a very bad one if we ever come into the condition of discharging the obligation. By the course followed in India, the Government has certainly obtained a great command over its creditors, and it is only to be regretted that the remittance clause placed a considerable portion of the debt out of the reach of those measures which would have been otherwise adopted, but which seemed to be impracticable without the aid of Parliament.

QUERY VI.—What number of Mints existed in 1809, and at the present time; what are the general Regulations of the existing Mints, and what has been, and what is now, the condition of the various Currencies, and of the Import and Export of the precious Metals?

Mr. Wood.

ANSWER.—IN 1809 there were three mints, one at the Presidency, one at Benares, one at Furruckabad; and there are now three mints, one at the Presidency, one at Benares, one at Saugur. At Bombay three mints, at the Presidency, at Trivat, and at Broach; and at Madras one mint. For the regulations of the existing mints, I must refer to the printed regulations of the three Presidencies. The mints are accessible to the public on a payment of the mint duty of two per cent.; and individuals carrying bullion to the mints are allowed to superintend the melting and weighing of their bullion. It is usual to roast dollars and other foreign coins, to ascertain that they have not been plugged before they are melted. On the value of the bullion being ascertained, a mint certificate for the out-turn is issued to the party wishing to have it converted into coin, and this certificate is payable in cash from the General Treasury, without waiting the process of the coinage. The coin is received throughout

throughout the country by weight, and when under weight one per cent., the revenue officers receiving it are directed to remit it to the mints for recoinage. In the Lower Provinces, and in Behar, the Calcutta sicca rupee, in which all the accounts are kept, is only current, and its weight is 191.916; pure metal 175.923, and alloy 15.993. In the Western Provinces the Furruckabad rupee is current, and weighs 180.234; pure contents 165.283, alloy 15.019. At Madras, the rupee weighs 180; pure contents 165, alloy 15. At Bombay, I believe, the currency is now made to conform to the Madras and the Furruckabad: the Bombay and the Madras rupees are made to circulate in currency at these Presidencies at an equal value. Gold, from selling at 17 rupees 8 annas, and 18 rupees, the gold mohur, when its value in account is only 16 rupees, has disappeared from the circulation. The weight of the new gold mohur is 204.710; pure contents 187.651, alloy 17.059. At one period the revenues were paid in gold; but silver having been more abundantly supplied, has become cheaper than the rate at which it was convertible into gold in payment of revenue, and at the mint price, and gold has been withdrawn. The currency has been maintained at its full weight, under the regulation of receiving it only by weight; and for the imports and exports of the precious metals, I beg to refer to the returns accompanying my Reports on the Accounts of 1826-27. If one currency were established for British India, there would be no necessity for more than one mint at each of the Presidencies to coin the importations of bullion; for the short-weight rupees, which seldom amount to more than three or four laes, may be easily remitted, as opportunity offers of troops proceeding to the Presidencies, for recoinage.

Great facilities would be afforded by establishing one current coin for the whole of British India, and for the British possessions to the east of the Cape of Good Hope, bearing on its face, in the native languages of the three Presidencies, and in English, its weight, its pure contents, and its alloy, in grains. If such a coin were established for the British possessions, the surplus receipts of one Presidency would be available for the excess of disbursements at another, without passing through the mints; and in the event of its being remitted to Europe, there would be no necessity for its being melted to ascertain its value, and it would be used for the mercantile currency of the world in the same way as the dollar, and probably find its way back to India through a circuitous channel, if not by a direct one, but would be more valuable than any other bullion by the amount of the mint duty, or 2 per cent. on the coinage.

THERE has been only one mint at Madras throughout the period in question. Its sole employment, with scarcely any exception, has been that of recoinage for Government the former currencies which they had called in. There is little import or export of the precious metals at Madras, and little coinage for private individuals. The rate of seignorage is two per cent. The currency established in 1818 consists of silver; the rupee of 180 grains, containing 165 grains of pure silver and 15 grains of alloy. The gold coinage is of the same weight and fineness as the silver, but the ratio between gold and silver is liable to be varied from time to time by a Government Proclamation.

Mr. Hill.

IN Bengal (I mean the territories belonging to that Presidency) there were four mints: the Calcutta mint, a mint at Benares, a mint at Furruckabad, and a mint at Delhi. The currencies were three: the Calcutta sicca rupee, the Benares rupee, and the Furruckabad rupee. This last, sometimes called the Quenow rupee, because intended to be equivalent to that of the Oude government, was struck both at Furruckabad and Delhi, but the Delhi mint was never employed to any extent of importance. The Calcutta sicca rupee was, throughout the period in question, and long before it, circulated in the provinces of Bengal, Behar and Orissa. The circulation of the Benares rupee was confined to the province of Benares; that of the Furruckabad rupee extended to all the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, excepting Cuttack and the acquisitions east of Bengal, into which the Calcutta rupee has been introduced.

Mr. Mackenzie.

The mints at Delhi, Furruckabad and Benares have been abolished; and the rupees current within the territories subordinate to the Bengal Government have been reduced to two; viz., the Calcutta sicca rupee and the Furruckabad rupee; the currency of the latter being extended to Benares. The standard of both is now the same, the alloy being 1-12th of the weight; and for practical purposes the Calcutta rupee may be regarded as weighing 192 grains troy, with 176 of silver, and the Furruckabad, 180 grains with 165 of pure metal*; the fractional excess in the latter and defect in the former coin being too minute to deserve notice, even if the adjusting machinery of the mint were perfect. At Madras and Bombay, each of which has, I believe, always had one mint only, a rupee is coined of which the prescribed weight and standard agrees exactly with that above stated for Furruckabad, viz. 180, with 1-12th alloy; and since all the three rupees are issued to the army as equivalent to,

* Calcutta sicca rupee 191,916 grains troy.
Furruckabad rupee 180,234 —

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to the sonat rupee (now a nominal coin), it would seem easy to make them really alike, and to give them a common currency, and not impracticable to make them take the place of the Calcutta sicca rupee in the provinces of Bengal, Behar and Orissa. A copper coin, weighing 100 grains, passes throughout the Bengal territories at the rate of 64 to the rupee, but as a legal tender only for the fractional parts of that coin. I have not mentioned among the regular mints of Bengal that of Saugor, because it was established there for a temporary purpose, viz. the conversion of the local currencies into Furruckabad rupees, and it has, I presume, been or soon will be abolished. Nor can we reckon among the currencies the gold coin that issues from the mint; because the market value of gold relatively to silver having risen considerably above the mint value, the gold has ceased to circulate at the prescribed or at any fixed rate. It may be right, however, to mention, that the gold mohur of Bengal weighs 204.710 grains, of which the fine gold is 187.651. The Madras gold rupee is of the same weight and standard with the silver, viz. 180 grains, and at both Presidencies the relative value of gold to silver is 15 to 1; the Bengal mohur being reckoned equal to 16 rupees. The general rules of our Bengal mint, with which I believe those at Madras and Bombay coincide, are as follows: All bullion tendered by individuals is converted into the current coin, on the payment of a seignorage duty of two per cent. A charge at various rates is also made for the expense of refining, which attaches to gold if in any degree inferior to the standard of the mohur, and to silver when below the standard of the Spanish dollar, or six worse than the rupee. On the coinage of half and quarter rupees, an additional duty of one per cent. is levied, and this is the only duty chargeable on the recoinage of money that has issued from our mint. To prevent the circulation of light money, it is prescribed that the several coins shall not be receivable as a legal tender, if when separately weighed they shall be found to have lost more than two pice, or 2-192 parts, equivalent, in the case of the Calcutta sicca, to 1.999 grains troy, or we may say two grains, if the rupee be taken at 192 grains.

The condition of the currency, as far as regards the bulk of the money circulating within our provinces, is, I believe, unexceptionable. But in different places old coins still circulate to a limited extent, and expose the people to some loss in their transactions with the money dealers; and in the territories of foreign states considerable embarrassment in the adjustment of rates of exchange has been experienced from the irregularity of the current coins.

For information in regard to the import and export of the precious metals, I beg to refer to the Trade Reports of the three Presidencies, and especially to the Review of the External Commerce of Bengal, published by Mr. Wilson, at Calcutta in 1830.

It will thence be seen that this branch of trade has undergone very great variations. As to its present condition, it may be briefly stated, that the balance with England being against India, and (China excepted) the export trade of India to the other countries whence it drew our bullion having declined, it seems likely that for some time the supply will not equal the demand; and that consequently a fall in prices, attended possibly with some difficulty in the realization of the Revenue, excepting that derived from opium, may be anticipated, until the cheapness of commodities, from the scarcity of silver or improved modes of production, shall again turn the course of trade.

It has become, therefore, especially expedient that every measure by which the exports of India can be increased shall be adopted. And it may not be unimportant to consider whether increased facility may not be given to the transfer of bullion and coin from that country to this, since pending the transition of exchange, every expense in the remittance of gold or silver will apparently operate as a tax upon the trade, and that a tax of pure loss.

The trade between England and India being reduced to a very small scale, the interest being lowered, and no possibility existing of procuring bills of exchange on favourable terms, are circumstances which have obliged individuals to send to England the gold and silver coins of India, by which they effect a more favourable exchange. The governments of India have also, I understand, sent considerable sums to England, and with what was exported during the Burmese war, must have impoverished India in those precious metals. To facilitate the intercourse between the countries, would it not be worth the consideration of the Government to make the coins of India bear a proportionate value to those of England? This might be accomplished by a very simple method for the present, until a new coin is introduced, by stamping on the coin His Majesty's head, with its relative value underneath, in the same way that formerly obtained with Spanish dollars. It would prevent the coin from being melted, and would confer on the colonists of the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius and Australia, most essential benefit.

QUERY VII.—What steps have been taken for the separation of the Territorial from the Commercial Accounts of the Company, in India and in England; and whether, and what, further Measures are required for that purpose?

ANSWER.—THE books of account, both in India and in England, have been arranged according to the plan for the separation of accounts as approved by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, in June 1814, and subsequently presented to Parliament. Since that period, an alteration in respect of political freight and demorage was proposed by the Court, and agreed to by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, on 15th December 1819.

Mr. Lloyd.

Discussions at various times have taken place between the Board and the Court upon points connected with the accounts respectively of Territory and Commerce, as follows:

In respect to the propriety of charging interest upon the annual Balance of Account between the Territorial and Commercial branches:

- Letter from the Board, dated 17th February 1818.
- Letter from the Court, 12th August 1818.
- Extract Letter from the Board, 23d and 30th April 1823.
- Extract Letter from the Court, 1st May 1823.
- Letter from the Board, 15th March 1824.
- Letter from the Court in reply, 25th March 1824.
- Letter from the Board in rejoinder, 17th April 1824.
- Letter from the Court in answer, 17th June 1824.
- Letter from the Board, transmitting case and opinion of Counsel, 30th November 1824.
- Letter from the Court, transmitting case and opinion of Company's Standing Counsel, 6th July 1825.
- Letter from the Board, 12th July 1825.
- Letter from the Board, 23d December 1825.
- Letter from the Court, transmitting case and opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, and the Company's Standing Counsel, 2d April 1828.
- Letter from the Board, 17th August 1830.
- Letter from the Court, 9th December 1830.

With respect to Insurance proposed to be charged on the Company's Accounts:

- Letter from the Court, 31st January 1818.
- Letter from the Board, 17th February 1818.
- Letter from the Court, transmitting a case and the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, and the Company's Standing Counsel, as to the legality of reserving a sum out of the surplus profits to answer contingent losses.

On the mode of stating the Company's Accounts between the two Branches:

- Letter from the Board, 30th April 1823.
- Letter from the Court, 18th September 1823.
- Letter from the Board, 1st December 1823.
- Memorandum from the Board, 18th February 1824; with reference to the Board's letter of 1st December 1823.
- Memorandum of the Chairs on the same subject, dated the 20th February 1824.

On the subject of charging the Territorial department with the Loss in respect of investment from India to meet Bills drawn for Interest of India Debt:

- Letter from the Court, dated 8th July 1830, enclosing statement.
- Letter from the Board, 17th August 1830.
- Letter from the Court, 9th December 1830.

Reviewing the Indian Books from the year 1814:

- Several Despatches, both in the Territorial and Commercial Finance Departments.
- Commercial Finance Letter to Bombay, 9th April 1817.
- Commercial Finance Letter to Bengal, 25th May 1819.
- Public Letter to Fort St. George, 12th July 1820.
- Commercial Finance Letter to Bengal, 28th November 1827.
- Commercial Finance Letter to Bengal, 5th March 1828.
- Territorial Finance Letter to Bengal, 1st April 1828.
- Commercial Finance Letter to Fort St. George, 3d December 1828.
- Territorial Finance Letter to Fort St. George, same date.
- Commercial Finance Letter to Bombay, 26th August 1829.

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Regarding the rate of conversion of the several Indian Coins :
Regarding the Expenses of Bencoolen :

Discussion upon these points has terminated, with the exception of the subject of charging interest upon the Balance due from Territory to Commerce, except also upon the subject of charging the Territorial department with the loss in respect of investment from India to meet bills drawn for Interest of Indian Debt.

Mr. Langton.

THE system of Accounts, of which the outline was prepared by the Company in 1813, and which was sanctioned by the Board of Commissioners, appears to be so satisfactory, as to leave nothing to be desired in respect to the mechanism of the plan. And in Mr. Melvill's evidence of 1830, No. 5668, it is stated, that " the accounts are kept by double entry, and balanced annually, with all that attention to accuracy which characterises book-keeping in the counting-house of a merchant."

A good system of accounts does not, however, supersede the necessity of an audit. The Act of 1813, places ample powers for this purpose in the hands of the Board of Commissioners, but of which it does not appear that the Board has ever availed itself.

Mr. Hill.

THE separation of the Territorial from the Commercial accounts of the Company at Madras has been completely carried into effect, and no further measures are required for that purpose.

Mr. Wood.

I AM unacquainted with the method observed in England. In India the Accountant-general allows no advance on account of Commerce without a previous order from the Government, and on receiving the same, issues his directions for the advance from the Treasury, where it is required; and the officer making the advance takes the receipt of the commercial officer receiving it, and debits Commerce with the amount. A statement of these advances is furnished the commercial accountant for his information; and it becomes his duty to see that the advances are properly appropriated in the Commercial departments. The Territorial department has no control over the commercial advances from the period that the sums are paid out of a territorial treasury.

Mr. Mackenzie.

THE measures taken for this purpose have doubtless been explained to the Board much better than I could hope to do. I shall only therefore observe, that in so far as regards India, I am not aware of anything further being required.

The commercial branch had indeed been exempted from some inconsiderable charges on account of guards, and from its share of some items common to the two branches; but this has been I believe corrected, and excepting in so far as the members of Government may be considered to act in a commercial capacity (the less they do so the better for the Company's trade as well as for the country), I believe the separation has been carried into complete effect.

At home, the main thing wanted is the distribution of stock, on which it appears that hitherto there has been no distinct determination; and I am somewhat at a loss to understand how the dividend and the amount of commercial surplus can have been satisfactorily declared without such an adjustment between the two branches of the Company's concerns. It seems consequently to be important to ascertain from the India House how the amount of the yearly and half-yearly profit is ascertained, how the existence of a profit sufficient to pay the dividend or of a surplus beyond it, is shown to those who have to control the application of the surplus, whether any and what restriction other than the discretion of the Directors is put to the accumulation of commercial stock; how the commercial assets have accumulated, and how the Company would stand, supposing it to cease from having any concern whatever with the Government or Territorial Revenues of India; and taking into account all assets and debts, and all rights and obligations attaching to the corporation, this should have been done long ago; but though it may be difficult to come to a satisfactory adjustment now, that difficulty will only be aggravated by further delay.

QUERY VIII.—Whether any instances of Loss or Waste have come to your knowledge during the period referred to; and is the system of Accounts, whether general, subordinate or personal, such as is best calculated to guard against Loss, to prevent unauthorized Disbursement, and to compel the bringing to account, promptly and accurately, Public Money or Stores received and expended either by Individuals or by Departments; and whether any suggestions can be offered for improving and simplifying the existing system of Accounts?

ANSWER.—IT appears from the Report of the Select Committee of 1811, p. 366, that a loss of near 900,000*l.* was sustained between 1792–3 and 1808–9, by the transmission of money from one Presidency to another; the money remitted being either not current at the place of its destination, or current only at an inferior value. I have not observed any indication in the papers laid before the present Select Committee, of what loss has been sustained since 1808–9 from this cause; but similar losses must have been experienced, as appears from Mr. Gordon's Evidence in 1831, Nos. 2139 to 2141. The uniform coinage recommended by him, would not only prevent the recurrence of such losses, but would obviate another inconvenience, experienced also in many parts of Europe, but bearing very severely on the Ryots of Hindostan; (see the same Evidence, Nos. 2114, 2117,) that, namely, of affording constant opportunities to the cunning and crafty to impose on the unsuspecting and the ignorant.

The defalcations alluded to in No. 3, come under this head; but as the system of accounts in use between the Finance Boards and their agents is not known to me, I can offer no suggestions for their improvement or simplification.

Mr. Langton.

I AM of opinion that the system of accounts now used, and the checks in practice, if observed, are sufficient to ensure the Government from loss; and having been framed from time to time to meet every circumstance calling forth the attention of the Government to prevent loss, that little improvement can be looked for; at the same time the vigilance of the service must be alive to every change, and watchful to prevent the designs of individuals against the Government: and there are many on all occasions ready to take advantage of any negligence on the part of the heads of offices and the Government servants.

Mr. Wood.

I have known a loss at the mint of the Presidency; and, since my return, there has been a loss sustained at the mint of Benares; in both instances through the misconduct of the mint masters. I have known the treasury of Delhi, of Moorshedabad, and of Sylhet, to have sustained loss by the misconduct of the Native treasurers and their Amlah; and by the officers in charge omitting to pay that attention to the details of their management so essentially necessary to prevent the receipts from being misappropriated. I have known the General Treasury and the Bank of Bengal defrauded at different times; and other treasuries, by the misconduct of the Native Amlah, and by a want of vigilance on the part of the officers in charge. In almost all these instances, the Government has been saved from loss by the security of the native treasurers covering the loss, even when the native in charge has destroyed himself. The accounts and checks have been sufficient to show the extent of the frauds committed, and are ample to ensure, with common attention on the part of the Board and Judges of Circuit, the Government from loss. In the investigations which have on every occasion followed the report of any irregularity, the officers in charge of the treasuries have been dismissed their offices, on proof of neglect being brought to the satisfaction of the Government. For the credit of the service there have been few instances in which a servant has ever been proved to have participated, directly or indirectly, in the frauds committed; and when this has been proved they have invariably been dismissed the service. It is the duty of the Accountants-general of the three Presidencies to keep a watchful eye over the treasuries throughout the country placed under their control and management; they ought to receive monthly reports of the balances, and estimates of their receipts; and it is seldom that an opportunity offers of any misappropriation of receipts, as the accounts of every officer under the Government are checked monthly in the office of the Accountant-general in the Civil and Military departments.

I do not immediately recollect any losses or instances of waste that can be traced to a defect in the accounts as their cause; what has been wanting is promptness in the audit, and a sufficiently frequent examination of the cash actually in hand compared with the stated balance. In the accounts of the Store department, indeed, I should infer some defect, from the difficulty experienced in obtaining from the Military Board of Bengal a clear account when required by the Government under instructions from home; but I am not able fully to explain the matter, which indeed could only be done by taking up the accounts successively; and

Mr. Mackenzie.

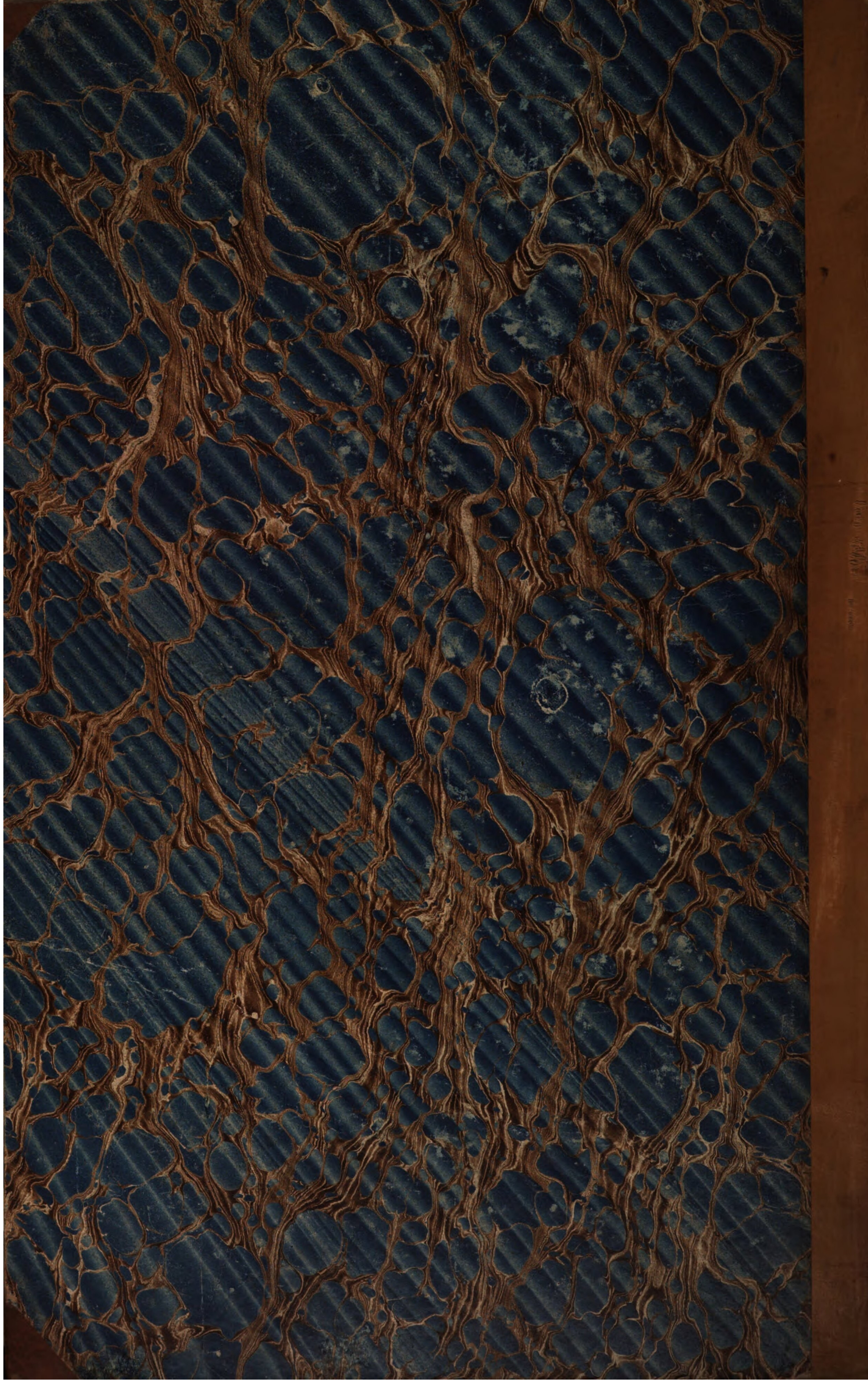
Appendix, No. 38.

Answers to Queries,
relating to the
Finances of India.

and, as a general suggestion, I should say, that every important defect of record will be remedied by enforcing universally the principles of balanced commercial account, which already generally prevail in the financial transactions of the Government. It might possibly be useful to depute to India an officer from the Accountant's department in this country; it being next to impossible, within the ordinary time of man's life, to set such things right by means of correspondence; nay, I am disposed to think there would be advantage in causing the officers of Account at home and abroad to rise as in one establishment; I exclude of course mere clerks or copyists, and confine the suggestion to higher European functionaries.

Mr. Hill.

IN answer to a former letter, I have stated my opinion that all the officers of Account in India ought to be trained to their duties in England, and ought to receive their appointments and their instructions from the authorities at home.



Minutes of evidence taken before the select committee on the affairs of
the East India Company and also an appendix and index ; II. Finance and
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